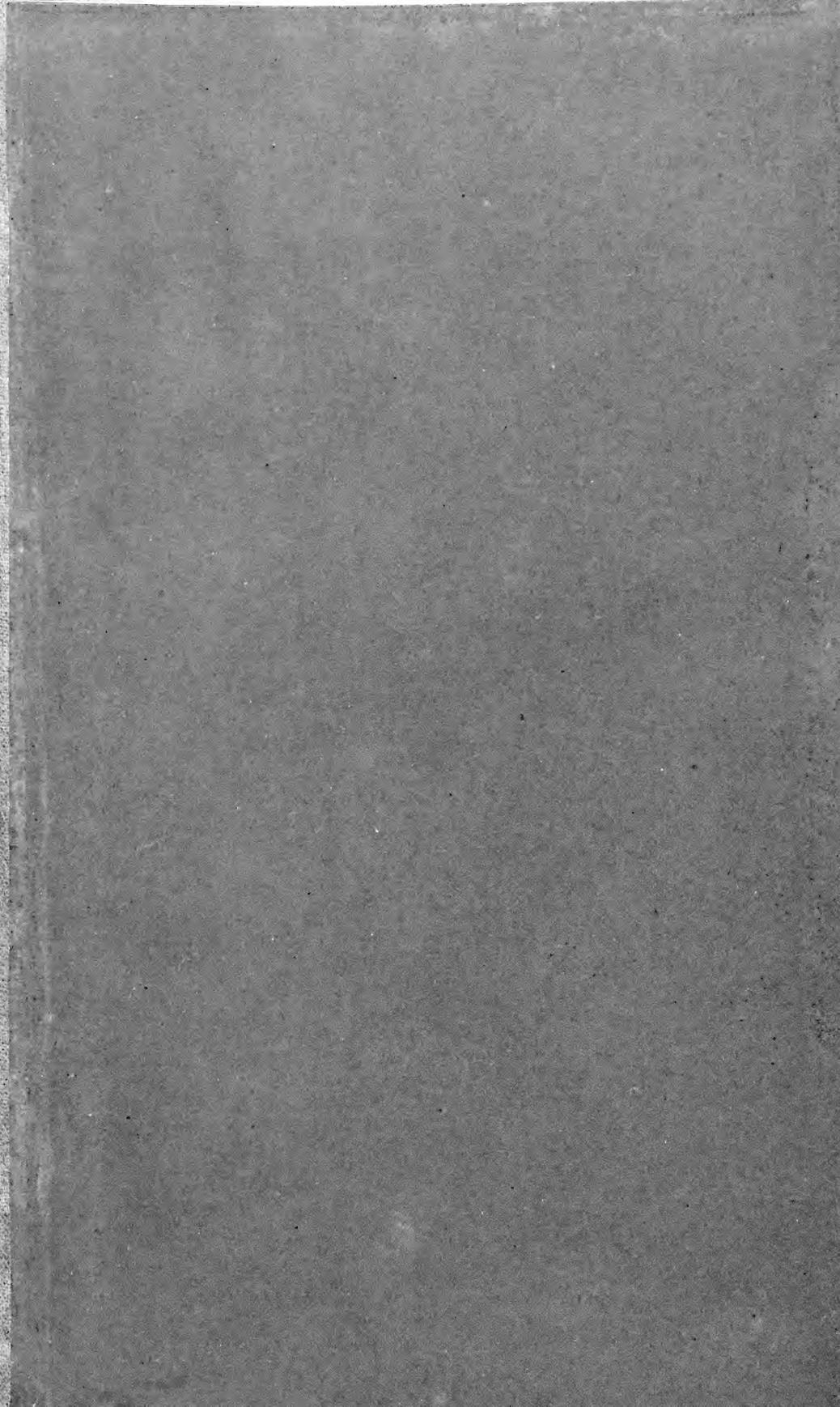


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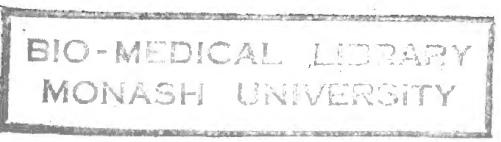
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RARE BOOK







FLORA AUSTRALIENSIS:

A DESCRIPTION

OF THE

PLANTS OF THE AUSTRALIAN TERRITORY.

BY

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GOVERNMENT BOTANIST, MELBOURNE, VICTORIA.

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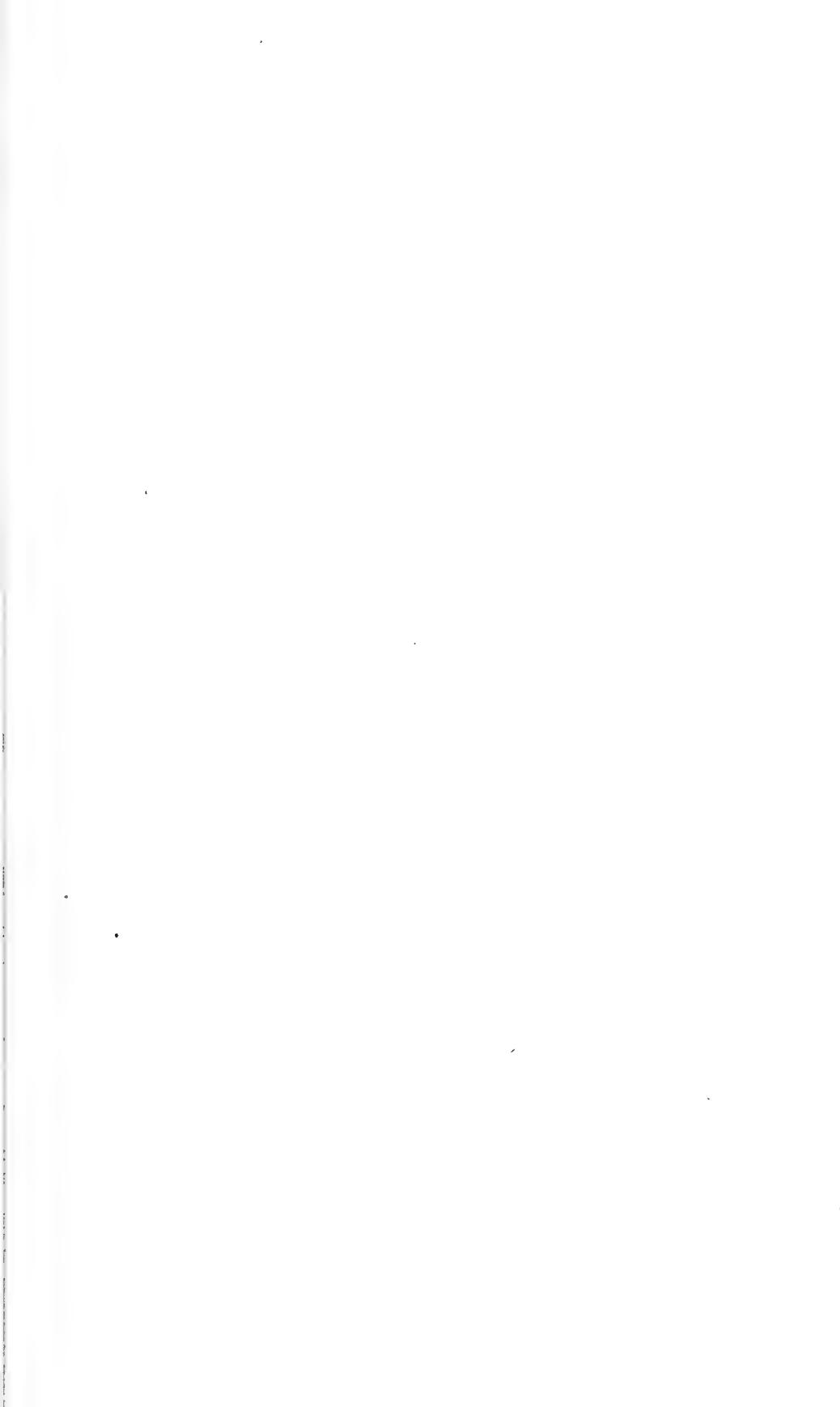
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CONSPECTUS OF THE ORDERS CONTAINED IN THE SECOND VOLUME.

CLASS I. DICOTYLEDONS.

SUBCLASS I. POLYPETALÆ.

(Continued from Vol. I. p. 4.)

SERIES III. CALYCIFLORÆ.—Stamens and petals usually inserted on the margin of a thin disk lining the base or the whole of the calyx-tube, and free from the ovary unless the calyx-tube is also adnate to it. Stamens definite or indefinite. Ovary either free and superior, or enclosed in the calyx-tube, or inferior and adnate to the calyx-tube.

(In *Mimoseæ* and a few genera of *Papilionaceæ* and *Cæsalpinieæ*, as well as in isolated genera of *Saxifrageæ* and some other Orders, the stamen-bearing disk is reduced to a narrow ring or disappears altogether. The distinction between *Calycifloræ* and *Thalamifloræ* is therefore general only, not absolute.)

(The whole of the *Calycifloræ* not having yet been gone through, either for the present work or for our 'Genera Plantarum,' the subdivision of the Series into Alliances is, for the present, deferred.)

XL. LEGUMINOSÆ. Trees, shrubs, or herbs. Leaves alternate or rarely opposite, often compound. Stipules rarely wanting. Gynœcium free, consisting of a single excentrical carpel with a terminal style, the ovules inserted along the upper or inner angle of the cavity. Albumen usually scanty or none.

SUBORDER 1. PAPILIONACEÆ.—Flowers irregular. Petals usually 5, imbricate, the upper one or standard outside. Stamens 10, rarely fewer by abortion. Radicle curved and accumbent, rarely straight.

SUBORDER 2. CÆSALPINIEÆ. Flowers irregular or nearly regular. Petals 5 or fewer, imbricate, the upper one inside. Stamens (in Australian genera) 10 or fewer. Radicle straight.

SUBORDER 3. MIMOSEÆ. Flowers regular, small, in spikes or heads. Petals 5, 4, or rarely 3, valvate or rarely slightly imbricate. Stamens definite or indefinite. Radicle straight.

XLI. ROSACEÆ. Shrubs or herbs. Leaves alternate, with stipules. Flowers regular. Stamens usually indefinite. Carpels of the gynœcium 1 or several, free and distinct, or, if adnate to the calyx-tube, either distinct or combined into a single ovary. Styles distinct. Albumen usually none.

XLII. SAXIFRAGEÆ. Shrubs or herbs. Leaves various, with or without stipules. Flowers regular or nearly so. Stamens definite or rarely indefinite. Carpels of the gynœcium usually united into a 1- or several-celled ovary, at least at the base, free or more or less adnate or inferior. Styles usually distinct or readily separable. Albumen usually copious.

XLIII. CRASSULACEÆ. Herbs with succulent leaves, without stipules. Flowers regular and perfectly isomerous. Stamens in 1 or 2 series. Gynoecium superior, with distinct carpels. Seeds albuminous.

XLIV. DROSERACEÆ. Herbs. Leaves fringed with glandular cilia. Stipules scarious or none. Flowers regular. Stamens definite. Ovary free, 1-celled, with parietal placentas. Styles distinct (except *Byblis*). Seeds albuminous.

XLV. HALORAGEÆ. Herbs, aquatic or terrestrial. Leaves opposite or alternate, without stipules. Flowers small, regular, often much reduced. Stamens definite. Ovary inferior, with as many cells and ovules as styles or rarely fewer, the ovule pendulous from the apex of the cell. Styles or sessile stigmas 1 to 4, distinct. Seeds albuminous.

XLVI. RHIZOPHOREÆ. Trees or shrubs, often maritime, with opposite leaves. Stipules deciduous. Flowers regular. Calyx-lobes valvate. Petals usually notched or jagged. Stamens twice as many as petals or more. Ovary usually inferior, several-celled, with 2 or more ovules pendulous from the apex of each cell. Style undivided. Seeds usually solitary, with or without albumen.

XLVII. COMBRETACEÆ. Trees, shrubs, or woody climbers. Leaves opposite or alternate, without stipules. Flowers regular or nearly so. Stamens definite or rarely indefinite. Ovary inferior, 1-celled, with 2 or more (1 in *Gyrocarpus*) ovules pendulous from the apex of the cavity. Style undivided. Seed solitary, without albumen. Cotyledons convolute.





FLORA AUSTRALIENSIS.

ORDER XL. LEGUMINOSÆ.

Calyx of 5 or rarely fewer, usually united sepals, campanulate or tubular, more or less divided into 5 or fewer teeth or lobes, or rarely the sepals entirely distinct. Corolla of 5 or rarely fewer petals, perigynous or rarely pogynous, very irregular in the first suborder, less so in the second, small regular and the petals often united in the third. Stamens twice the number of petals, rarely fewer or sometimes indefinite, inserted with the petals. Ovary single (consisting of a single carpel), with 1, 2, or more ovules ranged along the inner or upper angle of the cavity; style simple. Fruit pod, usually flattish and opening round the margin in 2 valves, but sometimes follicular or indehiscent, or variously shaped. Seeds with 2 large endosperms, a short radicle, and, with few exceptions, little or no albumen.—Herbs shrubs trees or climbers. Leaves alternate or (chiefly in some Australian genera) opposite, usually furnished with stipules, compound or reduced to a single leaflet or to a dilated petiole, or in a few cases really simple, the leaflets or leaves entire or rarely toothed or lobed. Flowers in axillary or terminal racemes spikes or clusters, when terminal often becoming leaf-opposed by the growth of a lateral shoot, rarely solitary and axillary.

The largest Natural Order of Phænogamous plants next to *Compositæ*, and widely distributed over the whole surface of the globe. Out of 92 Australian genera, 33 are dispersed over the warmer, chiefly tropical regions of both the New and the Old World; of 20 other tropical genera, 13 are in Africa and Asia but not in America, 2 in America and Asia but not in Africa, 4 in Asia alone, 1 (*Erythrophloeum*) only in Africa; 4 more of the Australian genera belong to the temperate regions of the northern hemisphere, 1 (*Cianthus*) extends only to New Zealand, and 34 are endemic in Australia.

The genera marked with an asterisk in the following table are those which are mentioned only as introduced, not described as indigenous.

SUBORDER I. Papilionaceæ.—Flowers 5-merous. Corolla very irregular, papilionaceous, or very rarely (in a few *Sophoreæ*) nearly regular, the petals imbricate, the upper one (or standard) always outside in the bud. Stamens 10, or very rarely 9 or 5.

TRIBE I. Podalyriæ.—Shrubs, rarely herbs or small trees. Leaves simple or digitately compound (except in a few *Gompholobiums* and *Burtonias*), without stipellæ. Stamens all free or scarcely united at the base. Pod not articulate.

Standard small or narrow. Ovules 4 or more.

Flowers in heads of 4, surrounded by an involucre. Upper lobes of the calyx very small. Leaves simple, opposite

Flowers not in heads. Upper lobes of the calyx as large as or larger than the others. Leaves simple, opposite alternate or none

Standard orbicular or reniform, large. Ovules 4 or more (except in a few *Mirbelias*). Calyx-lobes shorter or scarcely longer than the tube. Leaves simple or none

Ovary and pod divided by a longitudinal partition

Ovary not divided longitudinally. Keel about as long as the wings. Leaves usually more or less opposite or verticillate

Keel shorter than the wings or beaked. Leaves alternate

Calyx-lobes much longer than the tube.

Calyx-lobes imbricate. Ovary sessile. Funicles short or slender. Pod oblong-linear. Leaves simple or unifoliolate

Calyx-lobes valvate. Ovary stipitate. Funicles long and thick, all folded or curved downwards. Pod globular. Leaves pinnate, digitately 3- to 5-foliolate, or simple

Standard orbicular or reniform, large. Ovules 2 (4 to 6 in *Jacksonia tripteronis*). Calyx-lobes much longer than the tube, valvate.

Funicles long and thick, one folded or curved upwards, the other downwards. Pod globular or nearly so. Leaves pinnate, digitately 3- to 5-foliolate or simple

Funicles short and slender. Pod flattened or oblong. Leaves none or very rarely 1-foliolate

Calyx-lobes shorter than the tube, or, if longer, imbricate or open in the bud.

Pod nearly globular, usually stipitate. Strophiole none. Calyx upper lip very large. Petals nearly sessile. Leaves simple and narrow or none

Pod sessile, ovoid, small, and indehiscent. Calyx shortly 5-toothed. Leaves reduced to a long petiole, with or without 1 or 3 digitate leaflets

Pod triangular, 2-valved. Seeds strophiolate. Calyx shortly 5-toothed. Leaves simple, alternate or none

Pod ovate or oblong, 2-valved. Calyx 5-lobed or toothed or 2-lipped. Leaves simple, sessile or shortly petiolate. Leaves flat or folded lengthwise, or with revolute margins, or, if terete, channelled underneath.

Bracteoles none or very deciduous.

No strophiole. No stipules. Flowers 1 to 3 in each axil

Seeds strophiolate. Stipules often present. Flowers in racemes or dense axillary clusters

Bracteoles persistent close under the calyx, or adnate to it.

No strophiole. No stipules. Filaments some or all united with the petals at the base

Seeds strophiolate. Stipules usually (not always) present. Filaments free

Leaves concave or with incurved or involute margins, or, if terete, channelled above. Seeds strophiolate.

Bracteoles persistent close under the calyx or adnate to it. Stipules usually present

1. JANSONIA.

2. BRACHYSEMA.

5. MIRBELIA.

3. OXYLOBIUM.

4. CHORIZEMA.

6. ISOTROPIS.

7. GOMPHOLOBIUM.

8. BURTONIA.

9. JACKSONIA.

10. SPHEROLOBIUM.

11. VIMINARIA.

12. DAVIESIA.

13. AOTUS.

15. GASTROLOBIUM.

14. PHYLLOTA.

16. PULTENÆA.

16. PULTENÆA.

Bracteoles none or at a distance from the calyx, and usually very small. Stipules none or minute.

Calyx-teeth or lobes equal. Pod flat, usually oblong. 17. LATRONEA.

Calyx more or less 2-lipped, or the upper lobes broad.

Pod ovate, flat or turgid.

Leaves all opposite 18. EUTAXIA.

Leaves alternate or crowded. Standard usually very broad

19. DILLWYNIA.

(73, *Barklya*, has simple, or rather 1-foliolate, leaves, and the stamens free; but it is a large tree, with small nearly regular flowers.)

TRIBE II. *Genisteæ*.—*Shrubs or herbs, very rarely small trees. Leaves simple or with 1 or 3 or more digitate leaflets (except Goodia). Stamens all united in a sheath open on the upper side in all the Australian genera (except in one species of Hovea).*

Leaves all simple or none. Flowers axillary, solitary or clustered.

Seeds strophiolate.

Anthers uniform. Pod very flat.

Upper suture of the pod bordered by a narrow wing and not splitting, the valves rolling back upon it elastically. Leaves

opposite

20. PLATYLOBIUM.

Pod not winged, opening at both sutures. Leaves opposite or alternate

21. BOSSIAEA.

Anthers alternately longer and shorter. Leaves alternate or none.

Pod at least twice as long as broad, with coriaceous convex valves. Flowers red, yellow, or reddish-purple

22. TEMPLETONIA.

Pod turgid, scarcely longer than broad. Flowers blue or bluish-purple

23. HOVEA.

Leaves pinnately 3-foliolate. Flowers in terminal or leaf-opposed racemes. Seeds strophiolate

24. GOODIA.

Leaves digitate or simple. Flowers or racemes terminal or leaf-opposed. Seeds not strophiolate.

Anthers alternately longer and shorter. Style (often very minutely) bearded under the stigma.

Keel acute or beaked. Pod turgid

25. CROTALARIA.

Keel obtuse. Pod flat

26. PENTADYNAMIS.

Anthers uniform. Style beardless. Pod linear, follicular.

Flowers minute, solitary or in short racemes

27. ROTHIA.

(32, *Ptychosema*, has the flowers of *Genisteæ*, but the pinnate leaves of *Galegeæ*.)

(65, *Flemingia*, and a very few species of other genera of *Phaseoleæ*, have 3 digitate leaflets, but may readily be distinguished from *Genisteæ*, either by their upper stamen free or by the twining herbaceous stems. Some species of 30, *Psoralea*, and 31, *Indigofera*, with digitate leaves, may be known, the former by their ovary and pod, the latter by the stamens and anthers.)

TRIBE III. *Trifolieæ*.—*Herbs, very rarely shrubs. Leaflets usually 3, pinnate or rarely digitate, the veinlets extending to the edge and often produced into minute teeth. Peduncles racemes or flower-heads axillary (or apparently terminal by the reduction of the upper floral leaves), never leaf-opposed. Upper stamen free (except Ononis), the others united in a sheath. Pod not articulate.*

Keel beaked. Stamens all united *ONONIS.

Keel obtuse. Upper stamen free.

Petals free from the staminal tube.

Pod straight, or falcate, or undulate, linear, or flat, or beaked 28. TRIGONELIA.

Pod spiral (rarely small, curved and 1-seeded) *MEDICAGO.

Pod small, thick, straight, and indehiscent *MELILOTUS.

All the petals, or the 4 lower ones, with their claws adnate to the base of the staminal tube. Pod usually included in the calyx

*TRIFOLIUM.

TRIBE IV. **Euloteæ**.—*Herbs, rarely shrubs. Leaves pinnate, leaflets entire. Flowers capitate or umbellate on axillary peduncles. Upper stamen usually free, at least at the base, the others united in a sheath; filaments either all or 5 only dilated towards the end. Pod not articulate.*

Leaflets 5, the 2 lowest taking the place of stipules. Keel beaked 29. LOTUS.

TRIBE V. **Galegeæ**.—*Herbs not twining, shrubs, or rarely trees or tall woody climbers. Leaves pinnate, rarely reduced to 3 or 1 leaflets. Stipulae none, or scarious in a few pinnate genera. Upper stamen usually free, at least at the base, the others united in a sheath, very rarely all united; filaments filiform. Ovules 2 or more (except in Indigofera linifolia and in Psoralea). Pod not articulate, 2-valved (except Psoralea).*

Ovule 1. Fruit small, the pericarp adhering to the seed. Herbs or shrubs with black glandular dots. Leaflets (in Australia) 1 or 3, sometimes toothed 30. PSORALEA.

Ovules 2 or more (1 in *I. linifolia*). Anthers tipped with a small gland. Pod 2-valved. Herbs or shrubs, sometimes glandular. Leaflets entire. Hairs often appressed and attached by the centre 31. INDIGOFERA.

Ovules 2 or more. Anthers without glands.

- Racemes or flowers terminal or leaf-opposed. Herbs or shrubs.
- Stamens all united in a sheath, open on the upper side.
- Leaflets 3. Flowers in racemes. Seeds strophiolate 24. GOODIA.
- Leaflets several, small. Flowers solitary, on long peduncles 32. PTYCHOSEMA.
- Leaflets few. Petals not exceeding the deeply lobed calyx.
- Seeds strophiolate, with a straight radicle 33. LAMPROLOBUM.
- Upper stamen usually free, or all united in a closed tube 34. TEPHIROSEA.
- Racemes in a terminal panicle. Tall woody climbers. Pod hard 35. MILLETTIA.
- Racemes or flowers axillary. Herbs or shrubs.
- Style not bearded (rarely a small tuft of hairs on the stigma in *Tephrosia*).
- Pod linear, rarely short and oblong; valves thin or coriaceous, flat or convex when ripe 34. TEPHIROSEA.
- Pod long, narrow and thick, the endocarp continuous with the transverse partitions between the seeds. 36. SESBANIA.
- Pod 1-seeded (ovules 2), muricate. Plant glandular. Anthers with confluent cells opening in unequal valves 39. GLYCYYRHIZA.
- Style bearded under the stigma. Pod turgid, membranous or coriaceous.
- Petals acuminate 37. CLANTHUS.
- Petals obtuse 38. SWAINSONA.

(66, *Abrus*, and a very few pinnate-leaved *Phaseoleæ*, may have the technical characters of *Galegeæ*, but are distinguished by their herbaceous more or less twining stems.)

TRIBE VI. **Hedysareæ**.—*Pod separating into 1-seeded articles, or the whole pod 1-seeded and indehiscent (except Pycnospora, and rarely Desmodium). Foliage and inflorescence, in the Australian genera, either of Galegeæ or of Phaseoleæ.*

Leaves pinnate with several leaflets, as in *Galegeæ*. Stamens united in a sheath, or in 2 bundles of 5 each.

- Tall shrubs. Articles of the pod oblong, striate 40. ORMOCARPUM.
- Herbs. Articles of the pod square or semi-orbicular, flat 41. AESCHYNOMENE.
- Herbs. Articles of the pod folded over each other within the calyx 42. SMITHIA.

Leaves with 2 leaflets. Bracteoles large, enclosing the flowers.

- Stamens all united. Anthers alternately long and short 43. ZORNIA.

Leaves pinnately 3-foliolate or 1-foliolate, with stipellæ as in *Phaseoleæ*. Stipules usually dry.

Pod flat, not folded 44. DESMODIUM.

Pod turgid, not articulate, but with transverse lines 45. PYCNOSPORA.

Pod-articles folded over each other within the calyx.

Calyx-tube small, lobes subulate 46. URARIA.

Calyx campanulate, enlarged after flowering, with short broad lobes 47. LOUREA.

Pod-articles globular, oblong-terete, or slightly flattened but thick. Calyx narrow, dry, deeply lobed. Leaves 1-foliolate. 48. ALYSICARPUS.

Leaves pinnately 3-foliolate, rarely 1-foliolate, without stipellæ.

Ovule 1. Pod 1-seeded, flat, indehiscent 49. LESPEDEZA.

TRIBE *Vicieæ.—*Herbs. Leaves abruptly pinnate, the common petiole usually ending in a tendril or fine point. Flowers and fruit of Phaseoleæ. Peduncles or racemes axillary.*

Style with a tuft of hairs at the top on the outside or all round
(not bearded longitudinally inside) *VICIA.

Style not bearded. Upper stamen wanting 60. ABRUS.

TRIBE VII. Phaseoleæ.—*Herbs usually twining or prostrate, rarely erect or shrubby at the base, very rarely trees. Leaves pinnately 3-foliolate or 1-foliolate, rarely 5- or 7-foliolate, with stipellæ (digitate in Flemingia and a very few species of other genera, stipellæ minute or none in Rhynchosia and its allies). Upper stamen usually free, at least at the base or all but the base. Anthers uniform or nearly so (except in Mucuna). Pod not articulate, 2-valved.*

Flowers in axillary short clusters with persistent striate bracts and bracteoles. Seeds not strophiolate.

Calyx tubular 50. CLITORIA.

Calyx campanulate 60. DOLICHOS.

Flowers pedunculate umbellate or racemose, the rhachis not nodose.

Bracts persistent or deciduous. Seeds strophiolate.

Flowers red, in 1 or 2 pairs or in umbels or in short racemes 53. KENNEDYA.

Flowers small, blue or purple, in loose racemes. Keel usually small 52. HARDENBERGIA.

Flowers small, single, scattered in a loose raceme, the rhachis not nodose. Bracts small, deciduous. (Lower flowers often solitary in the axils.) Seeds not strophiolate 51. GLYCINE.

Trees or tall erect herbs with conical prickles. Flowers large, red.

Wings very short 54. ERYTHRINA.

Anthers alternately long and short. Flowers large, purple yellow or white. Standard short. Keel acuminate 55. MUCUNA.

Twining or erect at the base, not glandular. Flowers in pairs or clusters along or at the top of a common peduncle, the rhachis of the cluster gland-like or forming a protruding node. Bracts deciduous or none. Anthers uniform.

Style beardless.

Calyx-lobes 4 (the upper one of 2 united), acuminate 56. GALACTIA.

Calyx 2 upper lobes united in a large upper lip, the 3 lower minute 57. CANAVALIA.

Style bearded under the stigma.

Stigma oblique or lateral.

Keel spirally twisted 58. PHASEOLUS.

Keel straight, or with a curved beak not forming a complete spire 59. VIGNA.

Stigma small, terminal 60. DOLICHOS.

Twining or erect. Flowers racemose umbellate or solitary, the rhachis not nodose. Bracts usually membranous and deciduous. Stipellæ usually minute or none. Style beardless. Upper stamen free.

Ovules 4 or more.

Pod very flat, obliquely acuminate 61. DUNBARIA.

Pod flattened, very obtuse, with transverse lines or depressions between the seeds 62. ATYLOSLA.

Ovules 2 or rarely 1.

Pod flattened. Hilum of the seed parallel to the suture with a central funicle 63. RHYNCHOSIA.

Pod flattened. Seed obliquely transverse, the funicle attached to one end of the hilum. Standard usually very silky 64. ERIOSEMA.

Pod turgid. Leaflets digitate 65. FLEMINGIA.

Erect. Flowers small, in terminal racemes or panicles. Stipules dry, and habit of *Desmodium* 45. PYCNOSSPORA.

Twiners. Leaves abruptly pinnate with small leaflets. Upper stamen wanting, the other 9 united in a sheath open on the upper side 66. ABRUS.

TRIBE VIII. Dalbergieæ.—*Trees or woody climbers. Leaves pinnate with 5 or more leaflets or sometimes 1 leaflet, very rarely 3. Stipellæ none or small and subulate. Stamens all united in a sheath or tube or into two parcels of 5, very rarely the upper one free. Pod indehiscent.*

Anthers small, erect, didymous, opening at the top. Flowers small, in cymes or short panicles. Pod flat and thin 67. DALBERGIA.

Anthers opening longitudinally. Flowers racemose.

Pod flat and thin, not winged 68. LONCHOCARPUS.

Pod flat, thin or coriaceous, one or both sutures edged with a narrow wing 69. DERRIS.

Pod flattened but thick, with obtuse sutures 70. PONGAMIA.

(35, *Millettia*, is closely allied to *Lonchocarpus*, but has a dehiscent 2-valved pod.)

TRIBE IX. Sophoreæ.—*Trees, woody climbers, or rarely tall shrubs or almost herbaceous. Leaves pinnate, with several leaflets, without stipellæ, or reduced to a large leaflet. Stamens all free or scarcely united at the base.*

Leaves pinnate.

Corolla papilionaceous. Pod terete or 4-angled, mouliform 71. SOPHORA.

Corolla papilionaceous or nearly so. Pod large, hard, almost woody, spongy inside 72. CASTANOSPERMUM.

Leaves 1-foliate. Corolla small, nearly regular, the upper petal outside. Pod flat and thin 73. BARKLYA.

(A few species of 7, *Gompholobium*, and 8, *Burtonia*, have pinnate leaves, but with the habit and small leaflets of *Podalyriæ*.)

SUBORDER II. Cæsalpinieæ.—*Flowers usually 5-merous. Corolla irregular or nearly regular, imbricate in the bud, the upper petal inside. Stamens (in the Australian genera) 10 or fewer and all free. Radicle usually straight.*

Leaves twice pinnate, often with hooked prickles. Stamens 10, all bearing anthers.

Ovules 2 or more. Stigma small.

Pod ovate, compressed, covered with prickles 74. GUILANDINA.

Pod ovate-oblong or linear-falcate, compressed, without prickles or wings, 2-valved 75. CESALPINIA.

Pod flat, thin or coriaceous, the upper suture winged 76. MEZONEURUM.

Ovule 1. Pod samara-like, with a terminal wing 77. PTEROLOBIUM.
 Ovules 2 or more. Stigma large, peltate. Pod oblong-lanceolate, flat and thin, indehiscent 78. PELTOPHORUM.
 Leaves simply pinnate.
 Sepals and petals 5. Stamens 10; anthers all perfect, opening in terminal pores or short slits, or some minute and empty. Leaves abruptly pinnate 79. CASSIA.
 Sepals and petals 5. Stamens 3 with perfect anthers opening in longitudinal slits, 2 small staminodia. Leaves unequally pinnate 80. PETALOSTYLES.
 Sepals and petals 4 or 5. Stamens 2, opening in terminal pores. Leaves unequally pinnate or with sessile, digitate leaflets 81. LABICHEA.
 Sepals 4. Petals 3. Stamens 3 or 2 perfect, 4 or 5 minute staminodia. Leaves abruptly pinnate. Pod thick 82. TAMARINDUS.
 Sepals 4. Petals 5. Stamens 10, regular, with small anthers. Leaflets 1 or 2 pairs. Pod semi-orbicular, turgid 84. CYNOMETRA.
 Leaves of 2 leaflets or 2-lobed. Stamens 10 or fewer.
 Calyx-lobes or sepals valvate 83. BAUHINIA.
 Calyx-lobes or sepals imbricate 84. CYNOMETRA.
 (73, *Barklya*, with 1-foliolate leaves, has the flowers nearly regular, but the upper petal is outside.)
 (85, *Erythrophleum*, with bipinnate leaves, has the petals slightly imbricate, but the flowers small, in dense spikes, as in the other *Mimoseæ*.)

SUBORDER III. MIMOSEÆ.—Flowers 5-merous, 4-merous, rarely 3-merous or 6-merous, small, regular, sessile in spikes or heads, or very rarely shortly pedicellate. Sepals valvate, often united. Petals valvate (except in *Erythrophleum*), often united. Stamens equal to or double the number of petals or indefinite. Radicle straight.

Stamens twice as many as petals.
 Petals slightly imbricate 85. ERYTHROPHLEUM.
 Petals strictly valvate.
 Anthers tipped with a gland.
 Pod large, coriaceous or woody, the sutures forming a persistent replum, the valves falling away in 1-seeded articles. Tall woody climbers 86. ENTADA.
 Pod linear, 2-valved. Seeds thick. Flowers pedicellate.
 Tree 87. ADENANTHERA.
 Pod linear, twisted. Lower flowers of the spike with long, linear, coloured staminodia. Shrubs 88. DICHROSTACHYS.
 Anthers without any gland. Pod short, flat, falcate or oblique. Lower flowers of the spike often with long, linear, coloured staminodia. Herbs or undershrubs 89. NEPTUNIA.
 Stamens indefinite.
 Stamens, at least in the hermaphrodite flowers, all free 90. ACACIA.
 Stamens monadelphous.
 Pod flat and thin, straight or scarcely falcate 91. ALBIZZIA.
 Pod curved or twisted, 2-valved and often reddish or pulpy inside, or separating into indehiscent articles 92. PITHECOLOBIUM.
 (*Achyronia villosa*, Wendl., and *Galega tricolor*, Hook. (*Callotropis*, Don; *Accorombona*, Endl.) are not Australian; the former is a *Priestleya*, the latter *Galega persica*.)

SUBORDER I. PAPILIONACEÆ.

Sepals united in a campanulate or tubular calyx, 5-toothed or cleft, or

4-toothed by the complete union of the 2 upper sepals, or 2-lobed, the upper lobe or lip entire or 2-toothed, the lower entire or 3-toothed, rarely irregularly split. Corolla very irregular, usually *papilionaceous*, that is of 5 petals, the upper one or *standard* (*vexillum*) outside in the bud, the 2 lateral ones or *wings* (*ala*) intermediate, the 2 lowest ones more or less united along the lower edge or approximate, face to face, into a boat-shaped *keel* (*carina*), more or less enclosing the stamens and style. Stamens usually 10, either all free or all united in a tube or sheath enclosing the style, closed or open along the upper edge, or the upper stamen more or less free from the others, the filaments all free for some distance under the anthers. Ovules usually amphitropous, and the radicle of the embryo more or less curved over the edge of the cotyledons, rarely short and straight.

The subdivision of this large suborder into tribes is attended with very great difficulties, nor has any one character by which it has as yet been attempted proved constant. Those here adopted are such as have appeared the least objectionable, but there are connecting genera between all of them.

TRIBE I. PODALYRIÆ.—Shrubs, rarely herbs or small trees. Leaves simple or digitately compound (except in a few species of *Gompholobium* and *Burtonia*). Stipellæ none. Stamens all free or scarcely united at the base. Pod not articulate.

This tribe was formerly united with *Sophoreæ*, and technically characterized as *Papilionaceæ* with free stamens; but the affinity has always appeared to me much greater with *Genistæ* with which it is connected by some S. African genera. The *Sophoreæ* seem rather to represent the *Galegeæ* and *Dalbergiæ*, connecting them by small gradations with *Cesalpiniæ*. The connecting links between *Podalyriæ* and *Sophoreæ* are supplied by the pinnate *Gompholobiums*, which, however, are very unlike *Sophoreæ*, and by a few almost herbaceous northern species of *Sophora* itself, which are certainly allied to the *Podalyriæ* of the northern hemisphere.

1. JANSONIA, Kipp.

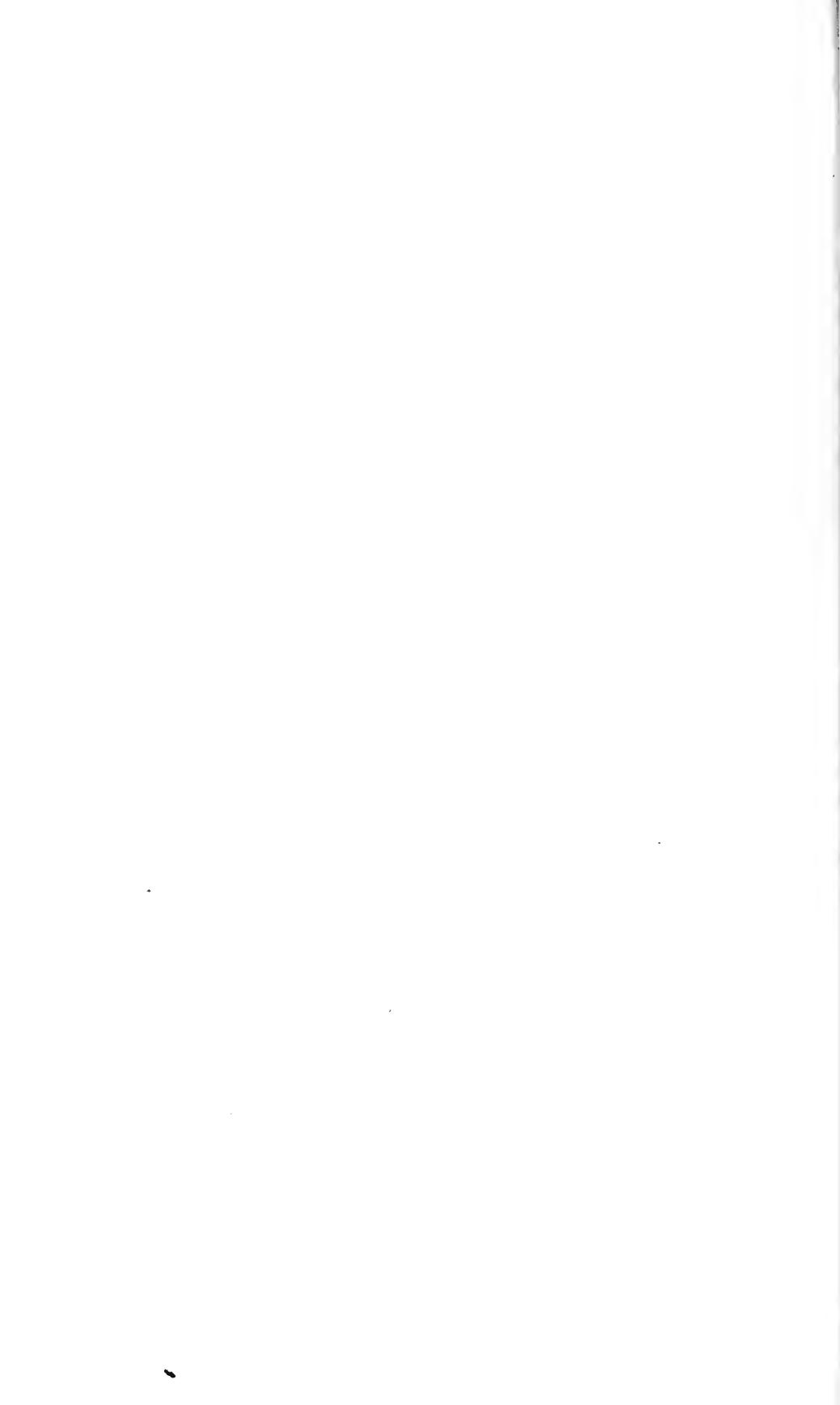
(*Cryptosema, Meissn.*)

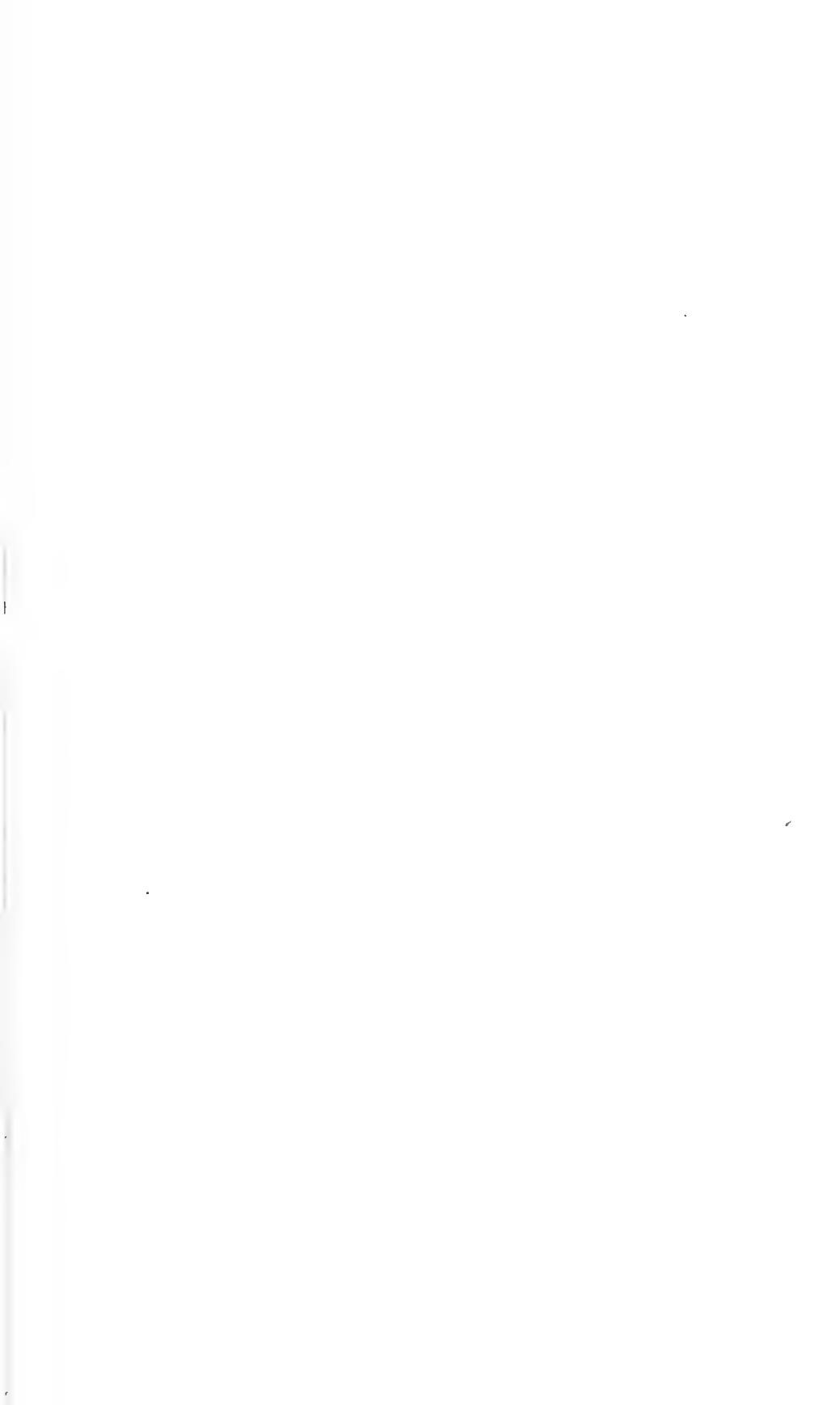
Flowers 4 together, enclosed in the bud within an involucre of 4 bracts in 2 rows. Calyx very oblique, split on the upper side, with 2 upper minute teeth and 3 lower elongated lobes. Standard very small, recurved; wings oblong; keel longer than the wings. Stamens free. Ovary sessile, with several ovules; style filiform, with a small terminal stigma. Pod unknown.—Shrubby. Leaves opposite, simple, with stipules.

The genus is limited to a single species, endemic in Australia.

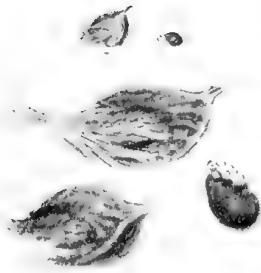
1. J. formosa, Kipp. in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* xx. 381. t. 16. A shrub, apparently of several feet, the young branches silky-pubescent. Leaves from ovate to lanceolate, obtuse and usually shortly mucronate, 1 to 2 in. long, rounded or cordate at the base on a short petiole, coriaceous, finely reticulate, glabrous above, silky-hairy or at length glabrous underneath. Stipules lanceolate-subulate, deciduous, or the upper ones shortly connate and persistent. Flower-heads 1 or 2, nearly sessile between the last leaves, recurved. Involucre at first globular, the 2 outer bracts nearly orbicular, about 5 lines long, thick, valvate, and closed over the inner rather thinner and smaller ones, all shorter than the open flowers, villous outside, glabrous within. Calyx about 9 lines long, densely hairy outside. Petals glabrous; standard cordate, lanceolate, 1 to 1½ lines long, on a claw of nearly 2 lines; lower petals on claws

















Chedraea linearis

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of about 4 lines, the lamina of the keel about 6 lines. Ovary very villous. Ovules about 5.—*Cryptosema pimeleoides*, Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. ii. 207.

W. Australia, Drummond, 3rd Coll. n. 100; Scott's River, Gilbert.

2. BRACHYSEMA, R. Br.

(*Leptosoma*, Benth.; *Kaleniczenkia*, Turcz.; *Burgesia*, F. Muell.)

Calyx-lobes nearly of equal length, the 2 upper ones often united higher up. Standard shorter and narrower than the wings, usually recurved; wings narrow; keel usually broader and longer than the wings, incurved. Stamens free. Ovary sessile or stipitate, with several ovules; style filiform, with a small terminal stigma. Pod ovoid or elongated, turgid, the valves usually coriaceous.—Shrubs or undershrubs. Leaves opposite or alternate and simple, or all reduced to small scales. Flowers red or rarely yellow-green or almost black, terminal or axillary, solitary or several together, or crowded on short radical scapes, the pedicels usually recurved so that the keel is turned uppermost. Bracteoles none, except in *B. bracteolosum*.

The genus is limited to Australia.

SECT. 1. **Eubrachysema**.—Stems leafy. Ovary surrounded, within the stamens, by an inner cup-shaped or shortly sheathing disk.

Leaves usually opposite, broad, truncate. Calyx deeply divided into lanceolate lobes	1. <i>B. præmorsum</i> .
Leaves mostly opposite, lanceolate or ovate-lanceolate. Calyx tubular-campanulate, the lobes shorter than the tube	2. <i>B. lanceolatum</i> .
Leaves various. Calyx shortly and broadly campanulate, the lobes shorter than the tube.	

Keel 3 times as long as the calyx. Bracteoles none 3. *B. latifolium*.

Keel not twice as long as the calyx. Bracteoles none.

Leaves mostly alternate. Ovules about 20	4. <i>B. undulatum</i> .
Leaves mostly opposite or whorled. Ovules 4	5. <i>B. subcordatum</i> .
Keel not twice as long as the calyx. Bracteoles 2, orbicular	6. <i>B. bracteolosum</i> .

SECT. 2. **Leptosoma**.—Stems leafless, except small scales. No inner disk round the ovary.

Stems winged, bearing the flowers at their notch-like nodes.

Keel scarcely exceeding the calyx or shorter. Pod ovoid.

Flowers mostly clustered. Bracts imbricate. Pod not exceeding the calyx 7. *B. bossiaeoides*.

Flowers solitary. Bracts minute or none. Pod more than twice as long as the calyx.

Wings of the stem 2 to 3 lines broad on each side, striate.

Calyx and pod hairy 8. *B. oxylobioides*.

Wings of the stem not 1 line broad on each side. Calyx almost smooth and pod quite glabrous 9. *B. uniflorum*.

Keel twice as long as the calyx. Pod long and cylindrical.

Pedicels at the upper nodes of the branches 10. *B. aphyllum*.

Pedicels 1 or 2 at the base of the stem 11. *B. macrocarpum*.

Flowers crowded on short radical scapes. Barren stems erect, dichotomous and leafless.

Barren stems flat, softly silky, not spinous. Flowers scarcely 1 in. long 12. *B. tomentosum*.

Barren stems nearly terete, silky-pubescent, often spinescent.

Flowers 1½ in. long 13. *B. Chambersii*.

Barren stems terete, glabrous, pubescent. Flowers scarcely 1 in. long 14. *B. daviesioides*.

SECTION I. EUBRACHYSEMA.—Stems leafy. Ovary surrounded, within the stamens, by an inner cup-shaped or shortly sheathing disk.

1. **B. præmorsum**, *Meissn. in Pl. Preiss.* i. 25. A shrub of 2 or 3 ft., the young shoots pubescent or villous, glabrous with age. Leaves mostly opposite, shortly petiolate, obversely triangular, truncate or broadly sinuate-3-lobed at the top, mostly 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long and often as broad at the top, rounded at the base, thinly coriaceous, reticulate and glabrous when old, rarely a few smaller ones are obovate. Stipules setaceous, recurved, deciduous. Flowers red, usually 2, on short axillary leafy branches, or on peduncles bearing a pair of small leafy bracts. Calyx villous, $\frac{1}{2}$ to nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, deeply divided into lanceolate segments, the 2 upper ones broader and more or less united. Standard on a rather slender claw, lanceolate, concave, reflexed, rather longer than the calyx if straightened; wings nearly as long as the keel, which is fully 1 in. long, broadly falcate. Inner disk short and cupular. Ovary short, densely villous, with 15 to 20 ovules. Pod ovoid, as long as the calyx. Seeds strophiolate.

W. Australia, *Drummond*; Preston river, *Preiss*, n. 824; Vasse river, *Mrs. Molloy*; Kalgan, Gordon, and Tweed rivers, *Oldfield*; Hay river, *Maxwell*; Hampden, *Clarke*.

2. **B. lanceolatum**, *Meissn. in Pl. Preiss.* i. 24. A shrub of 2 or 3 ft., the young branches silvery-white with a silky pubescence, at length glabrous. Leaves usually opposite, from broadly ovate-lanceolate to narrow-lanceolate, acute and often mucronate, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 or even 4 in. long; occasionally, however, they are all alternate, or some of them small and ovate, almost as in *B. latifolium*; all coriaceous, glabrous, and finely reticulate above, silvery-pubescent or at length glabrous underneath; stipules setaceous. Flowers red, axillary, solitary or clustered on short pedicels. Bracts very small. Calyx narrow campanulate, rather above $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, silvery-white with silky hairs, the lobes broad, acuminate, shorter than the tube. Standard lanceolate, about as long as the calyx; wings longer, with a broad basal auricle; keel broadly falcate, about 1 in. long. Ovary shortly stipitate, with 15 to 20 ovules, surrounded by a short inner disk. Pod oblong, loosely villous, as long as the calyx. Seeds rather large, strophiolate.—*Bot. Mag.* t. 4652, copied into *Lemaire*, *Jard. Fleur.* t. 301; *B. celsianum*, *Lemaire*?; *Walp. Rep.* v. 423.

W. Australia. From near Cape Riche, *Drummond*, 5th Coll. n. 20; *Preiss*, n. 815, 822, 823; to Point Henry, Salt river, and Vasse river, *Oldfield*.

3. **B. latifolium**, *R. Br. in Ait. Hort. Kew. ed. 2. iii. 10.* A diffuse, procumbent or half-climbing shrub, the young branches often silky-tomentose. Leaves alternate or very rarely opposite, shortly petiolate, ovate or almost orbicular, obtuse with a short often recurved point, 1 to 2 in. long, coriaceous, glabrous above, silky-tomentose or at length glabrous underneath. Flowers red, axillary, solitary or 2 or 3 together, and then often on an elongated, sometimes leafy peduncle. Calyx broadly campanulate, not above 4 lines long, silky-pubescent with short acute lobes. Standard obovate-oblong, nearly twice the length of the calyx; wings narrow, nearly as long as the keel; keel fully 1 in. long. Ovary stipitate, with about 10 or 12 ovules, surrounded by a cup-shaped inner disk. Pod nearly globular or shortly

oblong, about as long as the calyx or rather longer.—DC. Prod. ii. 105; Bot. Reg. t. 118; Bot. Mag. t. 2008; Lodd. Bot. Cab. t. 411.

W. Australia. King George's Sound, *R. Brown*, *Oldfield*; Hay district, *Preiss*, n. 807; S. coast², *Drummond*, 3rd Coll. n. 86; and eastward to Cape Arid and Cape Knob, *Maxwell*.

4. **B. undulatum**, Ker, in *Bot. Reg.* t. 642. An erect shrub, with weak diffuse or pendulous branches, silky-pubescent when young. Leaves usually alternate, from broadly ovate or almost orbicular to narrow oblong or almost linear, obtuse, with or without a small point, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ or rarely 2 in. long, coriaceous, glabrous above, minutely silky-white underneath or at length glabrous, the margins generally undulate when the leaf is broad, recurved when it is narrow. Flowers yellowish-green or almost black, rarely red, axillary, solitary and pedicellate, or 2 or 3 together on a common, sometimes leafy peduncle. Calyx very broadly campanulate, silky-pubescent, about 4 lines long, divided to about the middle into broad obtuse or scarcely acute lobes. Standard ovate-lanceolate, rather longer than the calyx; wings nearly as long as the keel; keel broad, not twice as long as the calyx. Ovary 15- to 20-ovulate, surrounded by a short inner disk. Pod ovoid, very hairy, usually exceeding the calyx.—DC. Prod. ii. 105; Lodd. Bot. Cab. t. 778; *Chorozema sericeum*, Sm. in *Traus. Linn. Soc.* ix. 253; *Podolobium (?) sericeum*, DC. Prod. ii. 103; *Oxylobium (?) sericeum*, Benth. in *Ann. Wien. Mus.* ii. 70; *Brachysema melanopetalum*, F. Muell. *Fragm.* iv. 11.

W. Australia. King George's Sound and adjoining districts, *R. Brown*, *Drummond*, 3rd Coll. n. 87, *Preiss*, n. 808, 809, and others.

Var. *angustifolium*. Leaves mostly narrow-oblong.—Gordon, Tone, and Blackwood rivers, *Oldfield*. Dark-flowered and pale yellow-flowered specimens occur in both varieties.

5. **B. subcordatum**, Benth. A rigid shrub, apparently erect, with the habit of an *Oxylobium*, the young branches minutely silky-pubescent. Leaves rather crowded, opposite or in whorls of 3, very shortly petiolate, broadly cordate-ovate or almost orbicular, obtuse with a minute point, coriaceous with undulate margins, glabrous above, silky-pubescent underneath, or glabrous with age. Flowers apparently red, axillary, solitary or several on a short common peduncle, like those of *B. undulatum*, but much smaller. Calyx about 3 lines long, silky-tomentose, broadly campanulate, the lobes broad and shorter than the tube. Standard rather exceeding the calyx, broadly oblong, truncate, reflexed, on a broad erect claw; wings as long as the keel; keel broad, curved, half as long again as the calyx. Ovary very hirsute, with 4 to 6 ovules. Pod not seen.

W. Australia, *Drummond*, 5th Coll. n. 21.

6. **B. bracteolosum**, F. Muell. *Fragm.* iv. 10. Leaves alternate, oblong, linear or lanceolate, obtuse, 2 to 4 in. long, glabrous and coriaceous when full grown, with revolute margins, silky-hairy underneath when very young. Flowers red, axillary, solitary or 2 together on short slender pedicels, with 2 broadly orbicular bracteoles, nearly 3 lines long, close under the calyx. Calyx broadly campanulate, silky-villous, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, the lobes broad, obtuse, and shorter than the tube. Standard on a long claw, shortly ovate, concave, reflexed, shortly exceeding the calyx; wings exceeding the standard, but

shorter and narrower than the keel; keel falcate, not twice the length of the calyx. Ovary very silky-hairy, with 6 ovules in the flower examined.

W. Australia. Cape Riche, *Herb. Mueller*; Kojonerup, *Herb. Oldfield*.

SECTION II. LEPTOSEMA.—Stems without any leaves, except small scales at the nodes. No prominent disk round the ovary within that which bears the stamens and lines the base of the calyx.

7. **B. bossiaeoides**, Benth. Stems apparently erect, slightly branched, flat, with rather broad coriaceous wings descending from the nodes, and tapering both upwards and to the next lowest node on the same side, glabrous or silky-pubescent when young. Flowers clustered or rarely solitary, and mostly at the lower nodes, with several imbricate bracts on the very short peduncles. Calyx about 4 lines long, silky-hairy, deeply lobed, the 2 upper lobes connate to near the top. Standard lanceolate, about two-thirds the length of the calyx; wings narrow, from two-thirds to nearly the length of the keel; keel about as long as the calyx, broader and of a firmer consistency than the wings. Ovary villous, with 4 ovules. Pod broadly ovate, acuminate, rarely exceeding the calyx, hairy, turgid, especially towards the carinal suture, so that a transverse section is almost heart-shaped. Seeds not seen ripe.—*Leptolobium bossiaeoides*, Benth. in Ann. Wien. Mus. ii. 84.

N. Australia. N. coast, *R. Brown*; Sims Island, *A. Cunningham*.

8. **B. oxylobioides**, Benth. Stems apparently several from the same stock, diffuse or suberect, 1 or more ft. long, flat, with coriaceous striate wings descending from the rather distant nodes, and about 2 or rarely 3 lines broad, pubescent when young but soon glabrous. Pedicels short, recurved, solitary at the upper nodes or 2 or 3 together in a short raceme. Calyx pubescent or villous, about 4 lines long, deeply lobed, the 2 upper segments united to the middle. Standard shorter than the calyx, the lamina oblong, concave, reflexed; wings scarcely exceeding the calyx; keel rather longer and broader. Ovary sessile, very villous, with about 20 crowded ovules; style rather short. Pod ovoid, inflated, acuminate, $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 in. long, hirsute with long spreading hairs. Seeds as in *B. aphyllum*.—*Leptosoma oxylobioides*, F. Muell. Rep. Burdek. Exped. 8.

Queensland. Shoalwater Bay, *R. Brown*; Repulse Bay, *A. Cunningham*; Port Sinclair, *Fitzalan*; Newcastle range, *F. Mueller*. There are also specimens in the Hookerian Herbarium, marked Victoria river, *Bynoe*; but there may be possibly some mistake. The specific name is unfortunately chosen, as there is no leafless species of *Oxylobium* known, and the flowers are very unlike.

9. **B. uniflorum**, *R. Br. Herb.* Habit of *B. oxylobioides*, but the wings of the stem very narrow, the whole breadth of the branch with the 2 wings rarely exceeding 2 lines, and scarcely striate. Flowers solitary at the nodes, on reflexed pedicels of 3 to 6 lines, rather smaller than in *B. oxylobioides*, but otherwise similar. Calyx only very slightly silky-pubescent. Ovary sessile, slightly villous. Pod ovoid, inflated, nearly 1 in. long, quite glabrous. Seeds, according to *R. Brown's* notes, about 15.

N. Australia. Islands of the Gulf of Carpentaria, *R. Brown* (*Herb. R. Br.*)

10. **B. aphyllum**, *Hook. Bot. Mag. t. 4481.* Stems erect or diffuse, 1 or several ft. long, flat, with rigid, coriaceous, and striate broad wings descending



from the nodes, truncate and forming an obtuse notch at the upper end, tapering downwards to the next node of the same side, glabrous and often somewhat glaucous. Flowers red, pedicellate and solitary in the upper notches. Calyx $\frac{3}{4}$ to nearly 1 in. long, glabrous or slightly silky-pubescent, deeply divided into narrow lanceolate segments, the 2 upper ones usually free or slightly connate. Standard ovate, very shortly clawed, scarcely half the length of the calyx, recurved between the upper lobes; wings nearly as long as the calyx; keel oblong-falcate, nearly twice the length of the calyx. Ovary silky-villous, with numerous crowded ovules. Pod nearly cylindric, turgid, furrowed at the sutures, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in. long. Seeds small, without any strophiole; testa with an outer membranous coating, the inner coating thick and cartilaginous, especially at the back of the embryo, but not truly albuminous.

—*Burgesia homaloclada*, F. Muell. Fragm. i. 222.

W. Australia. Drummond, 4th Coll. n. 37; White Peak, Murchison river, Oldfield and Walcott.

Cunningham's Herbarium contains specimens from York Sound, on the N.W. coast, of what, from the remains of a pedicel and calyx, I should suspect to be a *Brachysema* near *B. aphyllum* and *B. bossicoides*, but distinct from both. There being, however, neither flowers nor fruit, it is useless to name or describe them.

11. **B. macrocarpum**, Benth. Stems numerous, from a woody, tufted stock, slightly branched, 1 ft. long or more, flat, with narrow, coriaceous, striate wings, more or less silky-hairy, or becoming glabrous with age, the nodes distant and the scales very minute. Flowers not seen. Fruiting pedicels solitary or very few near the base of the stems, although not on separate scapes. Pod 2 to 4 in. long, nearly cylindrical but tapering into a long point. Seeds not seen, but the persistent funicles show them to have been as least as numerous as in *B. aphyllum*.

W. Australia. Dirk Hartog's Island, plentiful, Milne; sand plains, Murchison river, Oldfield (the latter specimens too young to determine with certainty).

12. **B. tomentosum**, Benth. Barren stems erect and dichotomous, as in the following two species, but stouter, flattened to the breadth of 2 or 3 lines, densely and softly silky-pubescent, the ultimate branches flat and divergent, and not spinescent. Flowering scapes short and tufted, and flowers of *B. daviesioides*. Pod, also, as in that species, ovoid, turgid, acuminate, but larger, almost exceeding the calyx, and more silky.

W. Australia. Between Moore and Murchison rivers, Drummond.

13. **B. Chambersii**, F. Muell. Herb. Barren stems erect, dichotomous and spinescent as in *B. daviesioides*, but silky-pubescent, terete or slightly compressed. Flowering scapes short and tufted, but rather looser than in *B. daviesioides*, the flowers rather larger, attaining $1\frac{1}{2}$ in., in one-sided racemes. Calyx softly villous, deeply divided into narrow lobes, the two upper ones united nearly to the top. Standard lanceolate, about two-thirds the length of the calyx; keel rather longer than the calyx; wings not quite so long. Ovary very densely villous, with numerous crowded ovules. Pod not seen.—*Leplosema Chambersii*, F. Muell. Rep. Burdek. Exped. 8.

N. Australia. Between the rivers Finke and Stephenson, McDowell Stuart.

14. **B. daviesioides**, Benth. Rhizome thick and woody, emitting several

erect, rigid, leafless, barren stems, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ ft. high, glabrous, nearly terete, striate, with numerous dichotomous corymbose branches, the ultimate branchlets subulate and spinescent. Scales very minute at the base of the principal ramifications, and a few larger ones at the base of the stem. Flowers red, nearly sessile, in short unilateral or dichotomous racemes on very short scapes, forming very dense radical tufts, 2 or 3 in. high and often 3 to 4 in. diameter, with ovate or lanceolate, villous scales under the branches and very short pedicels. Calyx $\frac{3}{4}$ to nearly 1 in. long, reddish and villous, very deeply divided, the lobes narrow, the 2 upper ones united to near the top. Standard cordate-lanceolate, about two-thirds the length of the calyx; wings narrow, nearly or quite as long as the calyx; keel rather longer and broader, the petals shortly connate above the middle. Ovary sessile, short, villous, tapering into a long style; ovules very numerous and crowded, on slender funicles. Pod ovoid, turgid, acuminate, shorter than the calyx. Seeds not seen.—*Kaleniczenkia daviesioides*, Turez. in Bull. Mosc. 1853, i. 252.

W. Australia., Drummond, 4th Coll. n. 26.

3. OXYLOBIUM, Andr.

(*Callistachys*, Vent.; *Podolobium*, R. Br.)

Calyx-lobes nearly of equal length, the 2 upper ones usually broader and united higher up. Petals clawed. Standard orbicular or reniform, emarginate, longer than the lower petals; wings oblong; keel broader than the wings and about the same length, straight or slightly curved, obtuse. Stamens free. Ovary sessile or stipitate, with several (4 to above 30) ovules, on straight, filiform funicles; style incurved, filiform or thickened towards the base, with a small terminal stigma. Pod sessile or stalked, ovoid or oblong, turgid, continuous inside or rarely with a cellular tissue forming irregular transverse half-dissepiments, or slightly lining the cavity; valves usually coriaceous. Seeds with or without a strophiole.—Shrubs or rarely undershrubs. Leaves on very short petioles, more or less distinctly verticillate or opposite, occasionally scattered or rarely all alternate, simple, entire or rarely with pungent lobes. Stipules setaceous, sometimes minute or none. Flowers yellow, or the keel and base of the standard, or rarely entirely, purple-red, in terminal or axillary racemes, either loose or contracted into corymbs or whorl-like clusters. Bracts and bracteoles very deciduous. Staminal disk usually very short. Ovary very villous, except in *O. staurophyllum*.

The genus is limited to Australia. It differs from *Chorizema*, chiefly in habit and in the proportions of the lower petals; from *Gastrolobium* only in the number of ovules, 4 or more not 2 only. Several species of this genus, as well as of *Gastrolobium*, are sent as the poison plant of W. Australia, especially *O. lineare*, *capitatum*, and *parviflorum*.

SERIES I. Callistachya.—Leaves mostly irregularly verticillate. Inflorescence terminal, very dense. Ovules about 8. Strophiole none or minute.

Racemes oblong or elongated. Pod very hard, opening at the top only	1. <i>O. Callistachys</i> .
Racemes short, corymbose. Pod opening to the base.	
Stipules inconspicuous. Pod smooth inside	2. <i>O. ellipticum</i> .
Stipules conspicuous at the upper leaves. Pod silky inside	3. <i>O. alpestre</i> .



SERIES II. Racemosæ.—Leaves mostly alternate (except in *O. obtusifolium*). Racemes terminal, loose. Ovules 10 to 30. Strophiole none.

- Leaves alternate, linear, 2 to 6 in. long. Ovules about 20 4. *O. lineare*.
- Leaves alternate or whorled, linear, $\frac{2}{3}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, hooked at the end, the margins revolute. Ovules above 20 7. *O. obtusifolium*.
- Leaves mostly alternate, under 1 in. long, flat or nearly so. Ovules about 10.
Leaves oblong or lanceolate 5. *O. carinatum*.
Leaves cuneate 6. *O. spathulatum*.

SERIES III. Ericoideæ.—Slender heath-like shrubs. Leaves small, mostly verticillate. Flowers axillary, or in short, terminal, umbel-like racemes. Ovules 8 to 10. Strophiole none (except in *O. Pulteneæ*?).

- Flowers axillary, solitary. Leaves ovate, about 1 line long 9. *O. microphyllum*.
- Flowers in short, terminal, umbel-like racemes.
Leaves cordate-ovate or ovate-lanceolate, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 lines long 8. *O. cordifolium*.
Leaves lanceolate to linear, 2 to 4 lines long 10. *O. Pulteneæ*.
Leaves linear-subulate, with hooked points, 2 to 4 lines long 11. *O. hamulosum*.

SERIES IV. Laxifloræ.—Shrubs or procumbent or trailing undershrubs. Leaves mostly opposite. Flowers in loose racemes, or few, axillary. Calyx glabrous or slightly pubescent. Ovules usually 8. Strophiole none.

- Stems diffuse procumbent or trailing.
Leaves obovate, oval, oblong or lanceolate, obtuse or mucronulate 12. *O. scandens*.
Leaves ovate, rigid, pungent-pointed 13. *O. procumbens*.
Leaves crowded, rather small, truncate, 3-pointed. Flowers few,
solitary or scarcely racemose 14. *O. tricuspidatum*.
Stems erect. Leaves deeply cordate, rigid 15. *O. spectabile*.

SERIES V. Gastrolobioideæ.—Rigid shrubs. Leaves mostly opposite or in threes, coriaceous. Flowers in axillary clusters, or terminal, short, corymbose racemes. Calyx villous. Ovules 4 or very rarely 6. Seeds strophiolate.

- Calyx 5 lines long, very villous. Petals purple, nearly twice as long. Leaves ovate or oblong. Bracts very broad 16. *O. atropurpureum*.
Calyx 3 to 4 lines long.

- Flowers mostly in a terminal corymb. Leaves ovate or oblong,
very obtuse or emarginate. Calyx very villous.
Leaves broadly ovate 17. *O. retusum*.
Leaves narrow oblong 18. *O. virgatum*.
Flowers mostly in axillary clusters.
Leaves obovate or broadly oblong, strongly reticulate 19. *O. reticulatum*.
Leaves, except the lowest, oblong, lanceolate or linear 20. *O. capitatum*.
Leaves cuneate-oblong, obovate-truncate or broadly spatulate,
very obtuse or emarginate, faintly reticulate 21. *O. cuneatum*.
Leaves small, elliptical-oblong, pungent, pointed 22. *O. acutum*.

SERIES VI. Podolobieæ.—Leaves mostly opposite. Flowers in loose or slender, axillary or terminal racemes. Calyx nearly glabrous. Ovules 4 or very rarely 6. Seeds (where known) not strophiolate.

- Leaves oblong or almost linear, obtuse, coriaceous. Racemes mostly terminal.
Stipules inconspicuous. Leaves closely and minutely silky underneath 23. *O. parviflorum*.
Stipules setaceous. Leaves softly pubescent or villous underneath 24. *O. heterophyllum*.
Leaves pungent-pointed, entire or lobed. Racemes mostly axillary.
Leaves lanceolate, entire, rounded or truncate at the base 25. *O. aciculiferum*.
Leaves cuneate at the base, usually toothed or with divaricate,
pungent lobes.

Leaves ovate or lanceolate, toothed or shortly lobed 26. *O. trilobatum*.
 Leaves deeply 3-lobed, the lateral lobes lanceolate and divaricate 27. *O. staurophyllum*.

Callistachys linariaefolia, G. Don, Gen. Syst. ii. 117, is not recognizable from the very short diagnosis given, but is most probably the narrow-leaved variety of *O. ellipticum*.

SERIES I. CALLISTACHYÆ.—Leaves mostly irregularly verticillate. Inflorescence terminal, very dense. Ovules about 8. Seeds without any or with a very minute strophiole. The *Gastrolobioideæ* differ chiefly in their ovules and strophiolate seed.

1. ***O. Callistachys***, Benth. A tall shrub, the young branches often angular, more or less clothed with appressed silky hairs. Leaves mostly in irregular whorls of 3, from ovate-oblong and $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in. long, to lanceolate and 4 or 5 in. long, obtuse with a small callous point, coriaceous, glabrous and reticulate above, silky-pubescent underneath when young. Flowers yellow, in dense terminal racemes of 2 to 6 in. Pedicels short. Bracts and bracteoles setaceous, deciduous. Calyx about 4 lines long, hirsute with long silky hairs. Ovary very shortly stipitate with 6 to 8 ovules. Pod at least $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, acute, rigidly coriaceous, opening at the top only, more or less lined with cellular tissue which often dries up into partial transverse dissepiments. Seeds without any or with a scarcely perceptible strophiole.—*Callistachys lanceolata*, Vent. Jard. Malm. t. 115; DC. Prod. ii. 104; Bot. Reg. t. 216; Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 26; *C. ovata*, Sims, Bot. Mag. t. 1925 (short broad-leaved specimens); DC. Prod. ii. 104; Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 26; *C. retusa*, Lodd. Bot. Cab. t. 1983? (from the fig., leaves very obtuse and marginate); *C. longifolia*, Paxt. Mag. viii. 31, with a fig. (long narrow-leaved specimens); *Chorizema Callistachys*, F. Muell. Fragm. iv. 18.

W. Australia. King George's Sound, chiefly in the sands by the sea, *Fraser* and others; King's river and Albany, *Preiss*, n. 849, 850; and eastward to Stokes Inlet, *Macwell*; Gordon river, *Oldfield*; Champion Bay, *Bowes*. The genus *Callistachys*, originally founded on this plant, has been subsequently distinguished from *Oxylobium* chiefly by the cellular tissue within the pod, which is usually abundant in this species, but occurs in several others, sometimes in the form of transverse raised lines, sometimes drying into hair-like papillæ or scarcely perceptible, and rarely furnishes even good specific characters. The incomplete dehiscence of the pod does however distinguish this species from all others.

2. ***O. ellipticum***, R. Br. in Ait. Hort. Kew. ed. 2. iii. 10. An erect shrub, low and compact in mountain situations, tall, often straggling, sometimes above 10 ft. high when luxuriant, the branches silky-pubescent or tomentose. Leaves mostly in irregular whorls of 3, from oval-oblong or elliptical and under 1 in. long to oblong-linear or lanceolate and 2 or 3 in. long mucronate, the margins recurved or revolute, coriaceous, glabrous and reticulate above, silky-pubescent or villous underneath. Stipules quite inconspicuous. Racemes densely corymbose, terminal or in the upper axils. Pedicels 1 to 4 lines long. Bracteoles linear, deciduous. Calyx softly villous, 3 line long or rather more; lobes as long as the tube, acuminate, the upper one united much higher up. Standard much longer than the calyx; wings and keel shorter. Ovary nearly sessile, with 8 to 10 ovules. Pod 4 to 6 line long, acuminate, very villous, opening to the base, glabrous inside. Seeds without any strophiole.—DC. Prod. ii. 104; Hook. f. Fl. Tasm. i. 81; Bol.

Mag. t. 3249; *Gompholobium ellipticum*, Labill. Pl. Nov. Holl. i. 106. t. 185; *Callistachys elliptica*, Vent. Jard. Malm. under n. 115; *Chorizema ellipticum*, F. Muell. Pl. Vict. ii. 39; *Pleurandra (?) reticulata*, Hook. Journ. Bot. i. 245; *Orylobium argenteum*, Kunze, in Linnaea, xx. 61; *O. Pulteneæ*, Lodd. Bot. Cab. t. 1947, not of DC.

N. S. Wales. Port Jackson, *R. Brown*; Hastings river, *Fraser*; Clarence river, *Beckler*; Argyle county, *A. Cunningham*; Illawarra, *Buckhouse*.

Victoria. Sources of the Avon and Macalister rivers, *F. Mueller*.

Tasmania. Derwent river, *R. Brown*; abundant in heathy places in the southern part of the island, ascending in the mountains to 4000 ft., *J. D. Hooker*.

W. Australia. East River Flat, Stokes Inlet, *Maxwell*. This specimen (a small young one), and a few mountain ones, both from Victoria and from Tasmania, are silky-pubescent only on the young shoots and inflorescence, and come very near to *O. alpestre*, but the stipules are very small or quite inconspicuous, and the pod appears to be always quite glabrous and smooth inside.

Var. *angustifolium*. Leaves long and narrow. I find no other character; the distance of the bracteoles from the calyx is very variable.—*O. arboreus*, R. Br. in Ait. Hort. Kew. ed. 2. iii. 10; DC. Prod. ii. 104; Lodd. Bot. Cab. t. 103; Bot. Reg. t. 392; Bot. Mag. t. 2442; Hook. f. Fl. Tasn. i. 81; *O. Pulteneæ*, Paxt. Mag. ix. 149, with a fig., not of DC.; *O. angustifolium*, A. Cunn. Herb., erroneously referred in Ann. Wien. Mus. ii. 70, to *O. obtusifolium*, Sweet, a species which I had then mistaken. N. S. Wales and northern parts of Tasmania, Port Dalrymple, *R. Brown*.

3. *O. alpestre*, F. Muell. Trans. Phil. Inst. Vict. i. 38. A bushy or diffuse shrub, attaining sometimes 3 or 4 ft., the young shoots silky-pubescent, at length nearly glabrous, much resembling the more glabrous varieties of *O. ellipticum*. Leaves mostly opposite, occasionally in whorls of 3, oblong or lanceolate, obtuse or mucronate, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, the margins recurved, coriaceous, reticulate. Stipules narrow-lanceolate or linear-subulate, recurved, small but conspicuous at the upper leaves, at length deciduous. Racemes shortly corymbose, terminal or in the upper axils. Pedicels 1 to 3 lines long. Bracteoles linear, deciduous. Calyx silky-pubescent, about 3 lines long, the lobes acute, the 2 upper ones united above the middle. Standard half as long again as the calyx; wings and keel rather shorter. Ovary nearly sessile with about 6 ovules. Pod ovoid-oblong, acuminate, very villous, opening to the base, lined with a loose pithy substance or scale-like hairs. Seeds not strophiolate.

Victoria. Cobberas Mountains, Macalister river, Mount Butler, Timbertop, etc., *F. Mueller*. I was inclined to consider this as a variety of *O. ellipticum*, but, as observed by F. Mueller, the stipules are much more conspicuous, and in all the specimens I have seen the pods are slightly pithy inside. The whole plant is also usually much more glabrous.

SERIES II. RACEMOSÆ.—Leaves mostly alternate (more frequently verticillate in *O. obtusifolium*). Racemes terminal, loose. Ovules about 10 to 30. Seeds not strophiolate.

4. *O. lineare*, Benth. An erect shrub of 6 to 10 ft., with long and slender branches, minutely silky-pubescent when young. Leaves mostly alternate, linear or linear-lanceolate, 2 to 6 in. long, obtuse or mucronate, flat or with the margins recurved, reticulate, glabrous or silky underneath when very young. Flowers yellow or of a dull red, in rather loose terminal racemes or sometimes in the upper axils. Pedicels very short. Bracts narrow, very deciduous. Calyx $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 lines long, silky-villous. Petals of *O. Callistachys*,

or rather smaller. Ovary stipitate, with about 20 closely-packed ovules. Pod ovoid, acute, rarely above 5 lines long. Seeds minutely strophiolate.—*Callistachys linearis*, Benth. in Hueg. Enum. 27; Bot. Mag. t. 3882; Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 27; *C. parviflora*, Benth. in Hueg. Enum. 26; Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 26; *C. linearifolia*, G. Don, Gen. Syst. ii. 117; *Chorizema lineare*, F. Muell. Fragm. iv. 17.

W. Australia. Swan River, Fraser, Hueg., Preiss. n. 853, and others; northward to Murchison river, Oldfield; southward to Preston river, Toby's Inlet, etc., Preiss. n. 851, 852, 854; Vasse, Gordon and Tone rivers, Oldfield. The breadth of the leaves, the size and colour of the flowers vary in almost all stations, without having any relation to each other. The short-leaved specimens sometimes much resemble *Gastrolobium Callistachys*.

5. **O. carinatum**, Benth. A low shrub, with ascending or erect simple or branched stems, often under 1 ft., but attaining 3 or 4 ft., more or less hirsute. Leaves scattered, oblong or lanceolate with a small rigid recurved point, often under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. and rarely nearly 1 in. long, coriaceous, often undulate, glabrous or slightly hirsute, with a prominent midrib and transverse reticulations. Flowers bright yellow, in terminal racemes of 1 to 2 in. Pedicels short. Calyx 3 to 4 lines long, silky-hairy, the lobes narrow and acute, the 2 upper ones scarcely connate. Petals often scarcely exceeding the calyx-lobes. Ovary shortly stipitate, with about 10 ovules; style rather thick with an oblique stigma. Pod ovoid, acuminate, 3 to 4 lines long without the stipes. Seeds shining black, without any strophiole.—*Callistachys carinata*, Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 27; *Chorizema pubescens*, Turcz. in Bull. Mosc. 1853, i. 256.

W. Australia, Drummond, 4th Coll. n. 33; south side of Konkoberup hills, Preiss. n. 1068; Kalgan river, Oldfield. The species bears some resemblance to *Gastrolobium parvifolium*.

6. **O. spathulatum**, Benth. A shrub allied in appearance to *O. carinatum*, but evidently taller and more branched, the branches hirsute. Leaves alternate, linear-euneate or almost oblong, with recurved points, mostly $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, rigid, with a prominent midrib, recurved margins and a few transverse reticulations. Racemes terminal, rather dense, 1 to 2 in. long. Pedicels short. Bracts linear-subulate, very deciduous. Calyx 4 lines long, silky-villous, the lobes lanceolate-subulate, the 2 upper ones rather broader and more connate. Petals larger than in *O. carinatum*, although scarcely exceeding the calyx. Ovary shortly stipitate, with about 10 ovules; style rather thick, stigma oblique. Pod almost sessile, ovoid-oblong, acuminate. Seeds without any strophiole.—*Callistachys spathulata*, Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. ii. 208.

W. Australia, Drummond, 2nd Coll. n. 89.

7. **O. obtusifolium**, Sweet, Fl. Austral. t. 5. Stems 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. long, diffuse or procumbent, little branched, minutely silky-pubescent or at length glabrous. Leaves alternate or irregularly whorled in threes, linear, obtuse and recurved at the end, $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 in. or rarely $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, the margins much revolute, coriaceous and transversely reticulate above, the under side silky-hairy but usually almost concealed. Flowers orange-red, in terminal often 1-sided racemes of 1 to 2 in. on very short pedicels. Bracts and bracteoles linear, very deciduous. Calyx silky-pubescent, 4 to 5 lines long, not so broad as in other species and scarcely divided below the middle, the 2 upper

lobes united nearly to the top. Standard nearly twice as long as the calyx; lower petals much shorter; keel obtuse, rather shorter than the wings. Ovary on a rather long stipe with above 20 ovules. Pod not seen.

W. Australia. King George's Sound, *Baxter*; towards the Great Bight, *Maxwell*. This species is in many respects allied to *Chorizema cylindroides*, but the keel is quite that of *Oxylobium*.

SERIES III. ERICOIDÆ.—Slender heath-like shrubs. Leaves small (1 to 3 or rarely 4 lines long), mostly verticillate. Flowers axillary or few in short terminal umbel-like racemes. Ovules 8 to 10. Seeds not strophiolate (except perhaps in *O. Pulteneæ*).

8. ***O. cordifolium***, *Andr. Bot. Reg.* t. 492. Branches slender, diffuse, pubescent or hirsute when young. Leaves irregularly verticillate in threes, ovate-cordate, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 lines or the upper ones 3 or rarely 4 lines long, the margins revolute, often hirsute when young, nearly glabrous when full-grown. Flowers orange-red, usually 3 or 4 together in little terminal heads or umbels, the pedicels short and hirsute. Calyx villous, about 3 lines long, the lobes longer than the tube, lanceolate, acuminate, the 2 upper ones shortly united. Standard about 4 lines long and broad; keel equal to or rather longer than the wings. Ovary almost sessile, with about 8 ovules. Pod ovoid, acuminate, 4 or 5 lines long, scarcely coriaceous. Seeds without any strophiole.—*DC. Prod.* ii. 104; *Bot. Mag.* t. 1544; *Lodd. Bot. Cab.* t. 937; *Chorizema cordifolium*, *F. Muell. Fragm.* iv. 17.

N. S. Wales. Botany Bay, *Banks and Solander*; Port Jackson, *R. Brown*, *Fraser*, and others.

9. ***O. microphyllum***, *Benth.* A much-branched diffuse or divaricate shrub, the branches minutely tomentose-pubescent. Leaves scattered, about 1 line long, ovate, obtuse, with recurved margins. Flowers small, apparently dark-coloured, axillary and solitary, shortly pedicellate. Calyx about $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, deeply divided into broad acute lobes, the 2 upper ones rather more united. Petals nearly of equal length, shortly exceeding the calyx. Standard very broad; keel broad, obtuse. Ovary on a rather long stipe, with about 8 ovules. Pod not seen.

W. Australia. Flats of E. Mount Barren, *Maxwell*. This has much the aspect of *Mirbelia oxylobioides*, but the leaves are much smaller, the flowers all axillary, and I see no trace of any dissepiment in the ovary slightly enlarged after flowering; there are, however, none much advanced in the specimens I have seen.

10. ***O. Pulteneæ***, *DC. Prod.* ii. 104. A heath-like shrub, with slender branches, glabrous or minutely pubescent when young. Leaves alternate or irregularly verticillate in threes, from ovate-lanceolate to linear, 2 to 4 lines long, the margins much revolute, glabrous or sebaceous above, minutely pubescent underneath. Flowers few, in short terminal racemes usually contracted into umbels. Bracts very deciduous. Calyx 3 lines long or rather more, pubescent with appressed hairs, divided below the middle into lanceolate acuminate lobes, the 2 upper ones shortly connate. Standard longer than the calyx; wings and keel scarcely exceeding it. Ovary shortly stipitate, with 8 to 10 ovules. Pod nearly sessile, acuminate, 3 to 5 lines long. Seeds strophiolate according to *De Candolle*; I have not seen them.—*Pultenæa sylvatica*,

Sieb. Pl. Exs.; *Callistachys sparsa*, A. Cunn.; Benth. in Ann. Wien. Mus. ii. 69.

N. S. Wales. Port Jackson, Sieber, n. 403; Hunter's River, A. Cunningham; near Wollomby, Blue Mountains, C. Moore. The plant figured in 'Paxton's Magazine' as *O. Pultenææ* appears to be the narrow-leaved var. of *O. ellipticum*.

11. ***O. hamulosum***, Benth. in A. Gray, Bot. Amer. Expl. Exped. i. 379. A heath-like shrub evidently very nearly allied to *O. Pultenææ*, but the leaves are all narrow-linear, almost subulate, 3 to 6 lines long, hooked and pointed at the end, the margins much revolute as in the allied species. Flowers not seen. Fruiting racemes short, like those of *O. Pultenææ*, and pod the same. Seeds not seen.

N. S. Wales. Hunter's River, American Exploring Expedition; also in Herb. A. Cunningham, from Herb. Lambert. This will probably prove to be a variety of *O. Pultenææ*, but the leaves are too distinct to unite it without having seen the flowers.

SERIES IV. LAXIFLORÆ.—Shrubs or procumbent or trailing undershrubs. Leaves mostly opposite. Flowers in loose racemes or few and axillary. Calyx glabrous or slightly pubescent. Ovules usually 8. Seeds not strophiolate.—This series differs from the *Podolobieæ* chiefly in the more numerous ovules.

12. ***O. scandens***, Benth. in Ann. Wien. Mus. ii. 70. A shrub or undershrub with weak procumbent or half climbing branches, pubescent when young. Leaves mostly opposite, from obovate or ovate-elliptical to ovate-lanceolate or narrow-oblong, obtuse or mucronulate, 1½ to 2 in. long or rarely more, the margins flat, narrowed at the base, reticulate, glabrous when full grown. Racemes terminal or in the upper axils, loose, with few yellow flowers. Pedicels sometimes as long as the calyx, with two small lanceolate-subulate bracteoles at a distance from the calyx. Calyx under 3 lines long, slightly pubescent with appressed hairs, the lobes broad, acute, about as long as the tube, and nearly equal. Standard about 5 lines diameter; wings shorter, obovate-oblong; keel rather smaller, the petals scarcely cohering. Ovary stipitate, with about 8 ovules. Pod very shortly stipitate, about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, somewhat curved, acuminate, turgid, the valves transversely veined as in *O. Callistachys*, but the cellular tissue very scanty or scarcely any.—*Chorizema scandens*, Sm. in Trans. Linn. Soc. ix. 253; F. Muell. Pl. Vict. ii. 40; *Podolobium scandens*, DC. Prod. ii. 103; *Daviesia umbellata* and *D. humifusa*, Sich. Pl. Exs. *Podolobium humifusum*, G. Don, Gen. Syst. ii. 116; *Mirbelia (?) Baxteri*, Lindl. Bot. Reg. t. 1434; *Chorizema Baxteri*, Grah. in Edinb. New Phil. Journ. 1830.

Queensland. Wide Bay, Bidwill; Moreton Bay, W. Hill.

N. S. Wales. Port Jackson, R. Brown, Sieber, n. 391, 392; Paramatta, Woolls; Blue Mountains, Miss Atkinson; Hastings river, Beekler.

Var. *obovatum*. Leaves all or almost all broadly obovate or orbicular. *Podolobium obovatum*, A. Gray, Bot. Amer. Expl. Exped. i. 379.—Hunter's River, R. Brown and others. I had long considered this as a distinct species, and had described it from the Paris Herbarium under the name of *O. diffusum*, but having now seen a considerable number of specimens from various sources, both in flower and fruit, I find that it only differs from *O. scandens* in the breadth of the leaves, and in this respect I have seen several intermediate specimens.

13. ***O. procumbens***, F. Muell. in Trans. Phil. Inst. Vict. i. 37. Rhi-

zome very thick and woody, emitting procumbent or ascending rigid stems of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 ft., pubescent when young. Leaves irregularly opposite or in threes, ovate, with a fine pungent point, under 1 in. long, rigidly coriaceous, reticulate and glabrous when full grown. Flowers few, in short, loose, terminal, pedunculate racemes, or in the upper axils. Bracts and bracteoles setaceous, deciduous. Calyx about 4 lines long, slightly pubescent with appressed hairs, the lobes about as long as the tube, all acuminate, the 2 upper ones united above the middle. Standard $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter; wings and keel shorter. Ovary nearly sessile, with 6 to 10, usually 8, ovules. Pod very shortly stipitate, oblong, obtuse, about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long.

N. S. Wales. Maneroo, S. Mossman.

Victoria. Delatite river, Mount Macedon, ranges on the Upper Genoa river, etc., F. Mueller; ranges at Lexington, etc., Whan. F. Mueller now proposes to unite this with *O. scandens*, but it appears to me constantly distinct in habit and foliage, in its longer deeper-coloured flowers, and, in the only fruiting specimen seen, the pod is differently shaped.

14. *O. tricuspidatum*, Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 30. A low diffuse or procumbent glabrous shrub. Leaves mostly opposite, often crowded, obovate or oblong-cuneate, truncate with 1 to 3 fine bristle-like or almost pungent points, rarely above $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, thin but rigid, reticulate. Flowers small and few together in the upper axils or at the ends of the branches. Calyx 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, glabrous or nearly so, the lower lobes narrow-lanceolate longer than the tube, the upper ones broader, falcate, and united above the middle, all usually with fine bristle-like points. Petals scarcely half as long again as the calyx. Ovary nearly sessile, with 6 to 10 ovules. Pod sessile, ovoid, obtuse, slightly pubescent. Seeds not strophiolate.

W. Australia. Gravelly places, Hay district, Preiss, n. 1064, also Drummond, n. 266, J. S. Roe.

15. *O. spectabile*, Endl. Nov. Stirp. Dec. 2. Rigid, glabrous and glaucous, or the young shoots slightly silky-pubescent. Leaves opposite, deeply cordate, ovate or orbicular, mucronate, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, rigid, coriaceous, reticulate. Racemes terminal, loose, 1 to 2 in. long. Bracts lanceolate, the lower ones trifid, but all falling off before flowering; bracteoles none. Calyx broadly campanulate, 3 to 4 lines long, glabrous or nearly so, the lobes rather shorter than the tube, the lower ones broad and rather obtuse, the 2 upper ones broader, very obtuse, and united above the middle. Standard above $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter; wings and keel rather shorter. Ovary stipitate, with about 8 ovules. Pod not seen.—*Gastrolobium cordatum*, Benth. in Lindl. Swan Riv. App. 13, t. 5 B.

W. Australia. Swan River, Mangles; in the interior, J. S. Roe.

SERIES V. GASTROLOBOIDEÆ.—Rigid shrubs. Leaves mostly opposite or in whorls of 3, coriaceous. Flowers in axillary clusters or short corymbose racemes. Calyx villous. Ovules 4 or very rarely 6. Seeds strophiolate.

These have the 4 ovules of the *Podolobieæ*, but differ from them, as from all other *Oxylobium*s (except perhaps *O. Pultenae*), in their strophiolate seeds. This character brings them into close affinity with *Gastrolobium*, of several species of which they have the habit, differing only in the ovules, 4 instead of 2.

16. ***O. atropurpureum***, *Turcz.* in *Bull. Mosc.* 1853, i. 250. A tall, stout shrub, the young branches angular and hoary or softly pubescent. Leaves mostly opposite, distinctly petiolate, ovate or elliptical-oblong, obtuse or emarginate, 2 to 4 in. long, rigidly coriaceous, pennivineed and finely reticulate. Flowers much larger than in the following species, and apparently of a deep red, in dense axillary clusters or corymbose racemes. Bracts broadly orbicular, very deciduous. Calyx rather narrow, densely villous with long silky hairs, about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, the broad lobes shorter than the tube, the 2 upper ones very shortly connate. Petals, including the claws, 9 to 10 lines long. Ovary shortly stipitate, with 4 ovules. Pod not seen.

W. Australia. *Drummond*, 5th Coll. n. 53, *Maxwell*; *Champion Bay, Bowen*; E. Mount Barren, *Maxwell?* (specimen in leaf only). This species bears much general resemblance to *Gastrolobium pyramidale*.

17. ***O. retusum***, *R. Br.* in *Bot. Reg.* t. 913. A much-branched, rigid shrub, the young branches angular and hoary or pubescent. Leaves mostly opposite, petiolate, ovate or oblong-elliptical, obtuse, truncate or emarginate, usually 1 to 2 in. long, rigidly coriaceous, glabrous and reticulate above, silky-pubescent or rarely glabrous underneath. Flowers reddish-yellow, in dense, almost sessile, terminal clusters or corymbose racemes, or rarely also in the upper axils. Bracts ovate or oblong, very deciduous. Calyx very villous, about 3 or rarely nearly 4 lines long, divided to about the middle into broad-lanceolate lobes. Petals about half as long again as the calyx. Ovary very shortly stipitate, with 4 ovules. Pod ovoid, scarcely acuminate, about 4 lines long, very hairy. Seeds strophiolate.—*Chorizema coriaceum*, Sm. in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* ix. 254; *Podolobium (?) coriaceum*, DC. Prod. ii. 103; *Oxylobium ovalifolium*, Meissn. in *Pl. Preiss.* i. 28; *Callistachys tetragona*, Turez. in *Bull. Mosc.* 1853, i. 249.

W. Australia. King George's Sound, *R. Brown*, *A. Cunningham*, and others; southern districts? *Drummond*, n. 52, 3rd Coll. n. 83, 5th Coll. n. 56; stony places, Mount Manypeak and King George's Sound, *Preiss*, n. 813, 820; E. Mount Barren, *Maxwell*. The species often much resembles *Gastrolobium pyramidale*, but is more silky, and the ovary has always 4 ovules.

Var. *minus*. Leaves smaller. Flowers mostly terminal. Calyx less villous.—*Drummond*, n. 95, and 4th Coll. n. 20.—This passes almost into *O. reticulatum*. The differences indeed which separate *O. retusum*, *reticulatum*, *capitatum*, and *cuneatum*, are very slight, although the extreme forms are very different.

18. ***O. virgatum***, *Hort. Kew.* An erect shrub, nearly allied to *O. retusum* and possibly a variety only, but the very much narrower leaves and smaller flowers give it a very different aspect. Leaves in threes or opposite, narrow-oblong or almost linear, rarely ovate-oblong, very obtuse and emarginate, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, silky-pubescent underneath, much less rigid than in *O. retusum*, with the margins often recurved. Flowers in terminal, sessile, corymbose racemes or clusters, and occasionally also in the uppermost axils. Calyx nearly 3 lines long. Petals about half as long again. Ovary and pod of *O. retusum*.—*Gastrolobium retusum*, Lindl. Bot. Reg. t. 1647; Bot. Mag. t. 3328.

W. Australia. Only known in cultivation. The original specimens preserved from the Kew Garden correspond well with the figures given; one I have seen from the Edinburgh garden has the leaves rather broader.

19. **O. reticulatum**, Meissn. in *Pl. Preiss.* i. 29. Very nearly allied to *O. capitatum*, with the same indumentum and inflorescence. Leaves mostly opposite, obovate or broadly ovate-oblong, very obtuse or emarginate, with or without a minute recurved point, rarely above 1 in. long, very coriaceous, strongly reticulate and glabrous when full-grown. Flowers and pods rather smaller than in *O. capitatum*, but otherwise the same.

W. Australia. Sand-hills on the seashore and in the interior, *Preiss.* n. 840 and 831, *Drummond*, n. 95 and 205 (or 215 ?).

Var. *gracile*. Branches slender. Leaves rather smaller, often undulate on the edges, the reticulations not quite so coarse. Flowers and pods rather smaller.—*Gastrolobium axillare*, Meissn. in *Bot. Zeit.* 1855, 29.—*Drummond*, 6th Coll. n. 22.—These specimens agree perfectly with the diagnosis of Meissner, who refers to the same number of Drummond's, except that I have found in all the flowers that I have examined 4 ovules instead of 2.

20. **O. capitatum**, Benth. in *Hueg. Enum.* 28. A shrub or undershrub of 2 to 3 ft., with rigid, but not thick branches, minutely hoary or silky-pubescent when young. Lowest leaves sometimes obovate, all the others oblong, lanceolate or linear, 1 to 2 in. long, obtuse, with a short, usually recurved point, rigid, glabrous and reticulate above, minutely silky-pubescent or glabrous underneath, with a stout, prominent midrib. Stipules usually recurved. Flowers in axillary clusters or sometimes forming a terminal, compact, corymbose raceme or head. Bracts very deciduous. Calyx silky-villous, 3 or rarely nearly 4 lines long, rather broad, divided to about the middle into acuminate lobes, the 2 upper ones united at the base. Standard nearly twice as long as the calyx; wings and keel much shorter. Ovary shortly stipitate, with 4 or rarely 6 ovules. Pod ovoid, scarcely acuminate, about 4 lines long, villous, often more or less lined with cellular tissue. Seeds with a rather large strophiole.—*Bot. Reg.* 1843, t. 16; Meissn. in *Pl. Preiss.* i. 30; *O. nervosum*, Meissn. in *Bot. Zeit.* 1855, 12; *Callistachys oxylobioides*, Meissn. in *Pl. Preiss.* i. 27.

W. Australia. Swan River, *Drummond*, 1st Coll., *Preiss.* n. 841, 842, 843, 844; stony places, foot of Mount Manypeak, *Preiss.* n. 805, 814; Vasse river, *Mrs. Molloy*; Bunbury, Canning river, and Cape Leschenault, *Oldfield*; between Moore and Murchison rivers, *Drummond*, 6th Coll. n. 21.

21. **O. cuneatum**, Benth. in *Lindl. Swan Riv. App.* 12. An erect, rigid shrub, attaining several ft., the specimens usually assuming a yellowish or a glaucous tint when dry, young branches angular, minutely tomentose-pubescent or almost silky. Leaves mostly opposite or in whorls of 3 or 4, from broadly obovate-triangular or spatulate to almost linear-cuneate, rounded, truncate or emarginate at the end, mostly 1 to 2 in. long, narrowed to the base, usually folded lengthwise, coriaceous, glabrous or slightly silky-pubescent underneath, the reticulate veins scarcely prominent except when the leaf is thin. Flowers yellow or the lower petals purple, in dense corymbose racemes or clusters, either all axillary or also terminal. Bracts narrow, very deciduous. Calyx about 3 lines long, silky-pubescent or villous, the lobes lanceolate, the upper ones slightly united and somewhat falcate. Standard nearly twice as long as the calyx. Ovary almost sessile, with 4 ovules. Pod ovoid, acuminate, rigid, 4 to 5 lines long.

W. Australia. From King George's Sound to Swan River and Murchison river, *Drummond* and others.

The following forms have been described by myself and others as distinct species, but different as some of them appear at first sight, we now find that they all pass into each other by insensible gradations, the only difference consisting really in the relative breadth of the leaves. All are closely allied to *O. reticulatum* and *O. capitatum*, but have the leaves more or less cuneate, not so coarsely reticulate, and a more dense inflorescence.

a. emarginatum. Leaves oblong-cuneate, mostly emarginate, rather small; axillary peduncles often growing out into leafy branches with terminal inflorescences.—*O. Drummondii*, Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 30.—Swan River, Drummond, n. 72 and 210, Preiss, n. 800, in my set. This variety almost passes into *O. capitatum*.

b. cuneifolium. Leaves linear-cuneate, rounded at the end, mostly about $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in. long.—Swan River, Drummond, 1st Coll., also n. 71 and 207 (partly).

c. obovatum. Leaves very broadly cuneate, truncate, mostly about $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long.—*O. obovatum*, Benth. in Lindl. Swan Riv. App. 12; Bot. Reg. 1843, t. 36; Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 29; Paxt. Mag. x. 243, with a fig.—Swan River, Drummond, 1st Coll., also n. 70 and 207 (partly).

d. dilatatum. Leaves very much dilated at the end, so as to be almost 2-lobed when truncate, or 3-lobed when also acuminate, and abruptly narrowed below the dilatation.—*O. dilatatum*, Benth. in Lindl. Swan Riv. App. 12; Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 29.—Swan River, Drummond, 1st Coll., also n. 71.

22. ***O. acutum*, Benth.** Apparently a small shrub, our specimens, all with the root, from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high; branches few, erect, softly pubescent or villous. Leaves in whorls of 3 or scattered, ovate-elliptical or almost oblong, tapering into a pungent point, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, rigidly coriaceous, reticulate, silky-villous when young, glabrous when full-grown. Flowers all axillary, in loose clusters, shorter than the leaves. Calyx about 3 lines long, silky-villous, the 2 upper lobes shortly united. Standard about twice as long as the calyx; keel much curved, deeply coloured. Ovary nearly sessile, with 4 ovules. Pod acute, rather coriaceous, shortly exceeding the calyx.—*Gastrolobium acutum*, Benth. in Lindl. Swan Riv. App. 14; Bot. Mag. t. 4040.

W. Australia. Swan River, Drummond, 1st Coll., also n. 67 and 213. At first sight this much resembles *Gastrolobium epueridiooides*, but the ovary is more sessile and always with 4 ovules.

SERIES VI. PODOLORIÆ.—Leaves mostly opposite. Flowers in loose or slender axillary or terminal racemes. Calyx nearly glabrous. Ovules 4 or very rarely 6. Seeds (where known) not strophiolate.

The first two species of this series have the habit of the racemose species of *Gastrolobium*, but the ovules are 4 and the seeds have no strophiole. The remaining three species are allied to the *Laxifloræ*, but with only 4 ovules and a narrow pod, which, with a somewhat peculiar habit, had induced the establishment of *Podolobium* as a distinct genus. But I find no character sufficiently distinct or consonant with habit to maintain it as such.

23. ***O. parviflorum*, Benth.** in Lindl. Swan Riv. App. 12. A tall spreading shrub, the young shoots hoary with a minute silky pubescence. Leaves alternate, opposite or in threes, narrow-oblong, slightly cuneate or linear, obtuse or emarginate, mostly about 1 in. long, coriaceous, glabrous above, minutely silky-pubescent underneath, the margins usually recurved. Flowers small, orange-yellow and purple, in slender racemes, terminal or in the upper axils, often 2 to 3 in. long. Calyx about 2 lines long, minutely pubescent, the lobes scarcely so long as the tube, acute, the 2 upper ones broader, falcate, and united nearly to the top into a truncate upper lip. Standard nearly 4 lines diameter, the lower petals rather shorter. Ovary on a rather long stipe, with 4 ovules. Pod stipitate, acuminate, 4 to 6 lines long, pubescent or

villous. Seeds often only 1 or 2, not strophiolate, embedded in a pithy substance lining the cell.—Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 31.

W. Australia. Swan River, Drummond, 1st Coll., J. S. Roe, Preiss, n. 798 and 801, where it is said to be one of the worst of the poison plants; S. coast, at various points, from Phillips river to the Great Bight, Maxwell. Very nearly allied to *Gastrolobium crassifolium*, but I always find 4 ovules, besides that in that species the leaves are somewhat folded lengthwise, the margins never recurved.

24. O. (?) heterophyllum, Benth. Branches apparently diffuse, slender, minutely pubescent. Leaves mostly opposite, oblong-linear or lanceolate, or the lower ones obovate-oblong, obtuse, with a small point, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, the margins recurved, glabrous and reticulate above, loosely pubescent or villous underneath. Flowers not seen. Fruiting-racemes slender, 1 to 3 in. long. Pedicels 1 to 2 lines long. Calyx about 2 lines long, pubescent or hirsute, the lobes short, the 2 upper ones united to the middle. Standard about 3 lines diameter; keel nearly as long; wings rather shorter and narrow. Ovary stipitate, with 8 ovules. Pod shortly stipitate, oblong, 3 to 4 lines long, scarcely acute, hairy. Seeds not strophiolate.—*Chorizema heterophyllum*, Turez. in Bull. Mosc. 1853, i. 255.

W. Australia, Drummond, 5th Coll. n. 27; gravelly soil, Oldfield river and mouth of Young river, Maxwell.

25. O. aciculiferum, Benth. Apparently a slender shrub; branches pubescent. Leaves lanceolate, with a fine pungent point, about 1 in. long, rounded or truncate at the base, quite entire, coriaceous, glabrous and shining above, with transverse reticulate veins, minutely pubescent and at length glabrous underneath. Stipules long and bristle-like. Racemes slender, axillary or terminating short leafy branches, the flowers few and distant. Calyx slightly silky-pubescent, about 2 lines long. Petals fully twice as long. Ovary stipitate, with 4 ovules. Pod not seen.—*Podolobium aciculiferum*, F. Muell. Fragm. i. 75.

Queensland. Brisbane river, W. Hill, a single specimen.

26. O. trilobatum, Benth. A shrub of several ft., sometimes almost glabrous, more frequently with pubescent branches. Leaves mostly opposite, from broadly ovate to lanceolate, 1 to 2 in. long, with pungent points and bordered by a few, distant, pungent teeth or lobes, of which 1 or 2 on each side near the base are usually larger than the others, coriaceous, glabrous, shining and reticulate above, pale and sometimes minutely pubescent underneath. Flowers yellow, in loose axillary or terminal racemes, often exceeding the leaves. Calyx slightly pubescent, about 2 lines long, the lobes shorter than the tube, the 2 upper ones united nearly to the top. Petals fully twice as long as the calyx. Ovary stipitate, silky-pubescent, with 4 or rarely 6 ovules. Pod stipitate, oblong, 3 to 4 lines long, straight or incurved, pubescent and turgid as in other *Oxylobiums*, but much narrower. Seeds not strophiolate.—*Pultenæa ilicifolia*, Andr. Bot. Rep. t. 320; *Chorizema trilobum*, Sm. in Trans. Linn. Soc. ix. 253; F. Muell. Fragm. iv. 19; *Podolobium trilobatum*, R. Br. in Ait. Hort. Kew. ed. 2, iii. 9; DC. Prod. ii. 103; Bot. Mag. t. 1477; Bot. Reg. t. 1333.

Queensland. Cabbage-tree Hills, Moreton Bay, W. Hill.

N. S. Wales. Port Jackson, *R. Brown*, *Sieber*, n. 395, and *Fl. Mixt.* n. 571, and others; and northward to Clarence and Hastings rivers, *Beckler*; Hunter's River, *Oldfield*; New England, *C. Stuart*; southward to Illawarra, *Shepherd*; Twofold Bay, *F. Mueller*.

27. ***O. staurophyllum***, *Benth.* A divaricately branched, glabrous shrub, closely resembling *O. trilobatum*, and much better deserving that name. Leaves alternate or opposite, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, with pungent points and a cuneate base, and deeply divided into 3 lanceolate, pungent lobes, the lateral ones divaricate and sometimes again 2-lobed, all coriaceous, shining, and strongly reticulate. Flowers yellow, in loose axillary racemes, rarely exceeding the leaves. Calyx glabrous, about 2 lines long, the lobes shorter than the tube, the 2 upper ones united, but not so high as in *O. trilobatum*. Petals fully twice as long as the calyx. Ovary on a long stipe, nearly glabrous, with 4 ovules. Pod narrow, like that of *O. trilobatum*, but glabrous.—*Podolobium staurophyllum*, DC. *Prod.* ii. 103; *Bot. Reg.* t. 959; *Lodd. Bot. Cab.* t. 1177; *Paxt. Mag.* iv. 171, with a fig.

N. S. Wales. Port Jackson to the Blue Mountains, *R. Brown*, *Sieber*, n. 393, and others; between Emu Plains and Lachlan Depot, *A. Cunningham*.

4. CHORIZEMA, Labill.

(*Orthotropis*, *Benth.*)

Calyx-lobes nearly of equal length, the 2 upper ones usually broader and united higher up. Petals clawed; standard orbicular or reniform, emarginate, rather longer than the wings; wings oblong; keel much shorter than the wings, straight and obtuse or with an erect point, or rarely incurved. Stamens free. Ovary sessile or stipitate, with numerous or rarely 8 to 10 ovules; style usually short, incurved; stigma terminal, frequently oblique. Pod ovoid, turgid or compressed, continuous inside. Seeds not strophiolate.—Shrubs or undershrubs. Leaves all alternate (except in *C. ericifolium*), simple, entire or prickly-toothed. Stipules small, setaceous, sometimes wanting. Flowers usually orange or red, in terminal racemes or rarely axillary. Pedicels short, with 2 small bracteoles, usually deciduous. Ovary villous.

The genus is exclusively Australian. It differs from *Oxylobium* chiefly in habit and in the short or acuminate keel; the pod is also usually less turgid.

Keel much curved, rostrate. Stigma fringed, very oblique. Erect rigid shrub. Leaves rigid, with pungent points	1. <i>C. Dicksonii</i> .
Keel erect, obtuse or shortly pointed. Stigma not fringed. Leaves flat or the margins recurved.	
Leaves orbicular-cordate, rigid, pungent-pointed, quite entire, much undulate. Erect shrub	2. <i>C. nervosum</i> .
Leaves cordate, all or almost all prickly-toothed.	3. <i>C. varium</i> .
Tall erect shrub. Branches and under side of the leaves pubescent Branches and leaves glabrous.	
Tall shrub, with weak, slender branches. Leaves prickly-toothed	4. <i>C. cordatum</i> .
Low or diffuse shrub or undershrub. Leaves prickly-lobed . .	5. <i>C. ilicifolium</i> .
Leaves quite entire or a few very loosely prickly-toothed.	
Low diffuse or ascending shrubs or undershrubs. Leaves rounded or almost cordate at the base, the lower ovate, the upper narrow. Style much curved.	
Leaves mostly or all ovate. Flowers few, large. Stigma very oblique	6. <i>C. rhombatum</i> .



“*Thlaspi alpestre*”

Leaves mostly narrow, rarely all ovate. Flowers several, small.
 Stigma small, terminal.

Leaves distant. Racemes loose, glabrous; pedicels slender
 Leaves crowded. Racemes on long peduncles, hoary or
 silky-pubescent; pedicels short

Shrub, with slender, climbing, terete branches, Leaves nar-
 rowed at the base. Style nearly straight

Stems rigid, stout, suberect, very angular. Leaves few, oblong-
 linear, very thick. Style incurved

Stems slender, ascending, angular-striate. Flowers small.
 Leaves obovate or cuneate. Keel acuminate
 Leaves lanceolate, acute. Keel shortly acuminate
 Leaves linear or oblong. Keel obtuse.

Keel erect, acutely acuminate. Leaves narrow-linear, with much-
 revolute margins (*Orthotropis*).
 Leaves obtuse. Racemes terminal, dense, and spike-like
 Leaves pungent-pointed. Racemes or clusters short, axillary

Keel erect, obtuse or with a short recurved point. Stem erect.
 Leaves small, linear, with revolute margins

(*Oxylobium carinatum* and *O. spathulatum* have nearly the habit of *Chorizema*, but the
 petals are nearly equal in length.)

8. *C. angustifolium*.
 9. *C. reticulatum*.
 7. *C. diversifolium*.
 10. *C. trigonum*.
 11. *C. humile*.
 9. *C. reticulatum*.
 12. *C. parviflorum*.

1. C. Dicksonii, *Grah. in Maund. Botanist*, t. 106. An erect shrub of 1 to 3 ft., with numerous branches, pubescent when young. Leaves rather crowded, oblong-lanceolate or almost linear, tapering to a pungent point, often under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. and rarely $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, thick, rigid, glabrous and often shining, with a prominent midrib and transverse veins. Flowers red, rather large, in loose terminal racemes. Pedicels rather short. Calyx silky-villous, 4 lines long or rather more, the lobes all acuminate, the 2 upper ones broader, falcate, and united above the middle. Standard nearly twice as long as the calyx; wings scarcely exceeding the calyx, obliquely obovate; keel shorter, very much curved and rostrate. Ovary stipitate, with 8 to 10 ovules; style inflexed, with a very oblique stigma, fringed at the base on the upper side. Pod acuminate, 4 to 5 lines long. Seeds not seen.—*Paxt. Mag.* viii. 173, with a fig.; *C. costatum*, Meissn. in *Pl. Preiss.* i. 33.

W. Australia. Swan River, *Drummond*, 1st Coll., and n. 183; Darling Range, *Preiss*, n. 1036, also n. 1039 and 1040; Hampden, *W. Clarke*.

2. C. nervosum, *T. Moore, in Gard. Comp.* 1852, with a fig. copied into *Lemaire, Jard. Fleur.* t. 383. An erect rigid shrub with pubescent branches. Leaves broadly orbicular-cordate, with a pungent point, very much undulate, but not toothed, about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, and often broader than long, very coriaceous, coarsely reticulate, usually glabrous. Racemes loose, few-flowered. Pedicels often as long as the calyx. Calyx 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, nearly glabrous, the lobes rather acute, the 2 upper ones united to the middle. Standard about 3 lines long, but much broader; wings nearly as long; keel much shorter, broad with a short obtuse point. Ovary sessile, with 12 or more ovules; style glabrous, with a distinct capitate stigma. Pod about $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, resembling that of *C. ilicifolium*. Seeds shining.—*C. parvifolium*, Turez. in *Bull. Mosc.* 1853, i. 253.

W. Australia, *Drummond*, 5th Coll. n. 25; gravelly plains of the range from E. to W. MounBarren, *Maxwell*.

3. **C. varium**, Benth. in *Bot. Reg.* 1839, t. 49. An erect shrub of several ft., with pubescent branches. Leaves cordate-ovate, more or less prickly-toothed and undulate, 1 to 2 in. long, glabrous or slightly pubescent above and coarsely reticulate, pubescent or tomentose underneath. Racemes usually numerous, pubescent, the flowers not so distant as in *C. cordatum*. Pedicels short. Calyx about 3 lines long, like that of *C. cordatum*, but pubescent. Petals of *C. ilicifolium*. Ovary shortly stipitate, with numerous ovules. Pod stipitate, 6 to 8 lines long, often obtuse. Seeds smooth and shining.—Meissn. in *Pl. Preiss.* i. 32; Paxt. Mag. vi. 175, with a fig.

W. Australia. Swan River, Drummond, 1st Coll. and n. 184, *Preiss.* n. 1046, Oldfield.

4. **C. cordatum**, Lindl. *Bot. Reg.* 1838, t. 10. A glabrous shrub, with slender weak branches, very nearly allied to *C. ilicifolium*, but much larger, attaining several feet. Leaves cordate-ovate or ovate-lanceolate, 1 to 2 in. long, bordered by small prickly teeth or lobes, which are neither so deep nor so much undulate as in *C. ilicifolium*, and often very small. Flowers more numerous and larger than in that species, but otherwise similar. Pod also larger. Ovules 20 to 30.—Maund. *Botanist*, t. 89; Meissn. in *Pl. Preiss.* i. 32; Paxt. Mag. v. 97, with a fig.; *C. flavum*, Henfr. in *Gard. Mag.* i. 73, with a fig.; *C. superbum*, Lemaire, *Illustr. Hortie.* t. 29.

W. Australia. Swan River, Drummond, 1st Coll., also n. 185, and 2nd Coll. n. 91, *Preiss.* n. 1042.

5. **C. ilicifolium**, Labill. *Voy.* i. 405, t. 21, and *Pl. Nov. Holl.* ii. 120. A small weak shrub, flowering often the first year so as to appear annual, with slender branches, sometimes erect and rigid, more frequently diffuse or almost filiform, glabrous or sprinkled with a few hairs when young. Leaves ovate to lanceolate, $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 in. long, undulate and bordered with prickly teeth or lobes, often cordate at the base, glabrous, coriaceous and coarsely reticulate. Flowers orange-red, few and distant in axillary or terminal loose racemes. Calyx varying from under 2 to about 3 lines long, the lobes all acute, the 2 upper ones falcate and united to the middle. Standard broadly reniform, twice as long as the calyx; wings shorter than the standard; keel shorter than the calyx. Ovary nearly sessile, with 20 to 30 closely packed ovules; style short. Pod oblong, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long or shorter.—Bonpl. *Jard. Malmais.* t. 35; DC. *Prod.* ii. 102; *Pullenxa nana*, Andr. *Bot. Rep.* t. 434; *Chorizema nanum*, Sims, *Bot. Mag.* t. 1032; DC. *Prod.* ii. 102; *C. triangulare*, Lindl. *Bot. Reg.* t. 1513; Meissn. in *Pl. Preiss.* i. 32, and ii. 208; Paxt. *Mag.* xiii. 73, with a fig.

W. Australia. King George's Sound and neighbourhood, *Labillardière*, R. Brown *Preiss.* n. 1041, and others, and thence to the Great Bight, *Marwell*; Swan River, *Drummond*; Flinders Bay, *Collie*; Blackwood river, *Oldfield*.

6. **C. rhombeum**, R. Br. in *Ait. Hort. Kew. ed. 2*, iii. 9. An under-shrub (or herb ?), with several ascending, simple or slightly branched stems, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. long, more or less angular or compressed, or at length terete and often pubescent. Lower leaves obovate or rhomboidal, passing into ovate or ovate-lanceolate, and under 1 in. long; upper ones often lanceolate and longer, flat on the margins slightly recurved, veined, glabrous or sprinkled

with a few hairs underneath. Flowers few and distant, on long terminal peduncles, forming loose racemes. Calyx 4 lines long or rather more, usually pubescent with appressed hairs, the upper lobes rather broader, united above the middle. Standard rather more than half as long again as the calyx; keel about the length of the calyx, erect and obtuse, but narrowed towards the top. Ovary shortly stipitate, with 20 or more ovules; style short, incurved, with a very oblique stigma. Pod more or less compressed, above $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, acuminate.—DC. Prod. ii. 103; *C. oratum*, Lindl. Bot. Reg. t. 1528; Paxt. Mag. iv. 153, with a fig.; Reichb. Icon. Exot. t. 219 (an unusual garden form); Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 32.

W. Australia. King George's Sound, R. Brown, and others, *Drummond*, 2nd Coll. n. 125; Cape Naturaliste, Gordon river, etc., *Oldfield*; Mount Manypeak river, *Maxwell*.

7. **C. diversifolium**, A. DC. *Pl. Rar. Jard. Gen. 7e Not.* (1836), 44, t. 8. A tall shrub, with weak, slender, often climbing branches, slightly pubescent or at length glabrous. Leaves from ovate to narrow-lanceolate, 1 to 2 in. long or rather more, obtuse acute or mucronate, narrowed at the base, flat and not so rigid as in *C. rhombeum*, glabrous or slightly pubescent underneath. Flowers often numerous, in loose racemes. Calyx 4 lines long, glabrous or nearly so, the lobes acute, the 2 upper ones much falcate and united above the middle. Standard half as long again as the calyx; keel very obtuse, not exceeding the calyx. Ovary nearly sessile, with above 30 ovules; style slightly curved, with a capitate slightly oblique stigma. Pod much flattened, about $\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, acuminate, transversely veined. Seeds numerous.—*C. spectabile*, Lindl. Bot. Reg. 1841, t. 45; Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. ii. 209; Bot. Mag. t. 3903; *C. rhombeum*, Lodd. Bot. Cab. t. 1619 (from the figure), not of R. Br.

W. Australia. Flinders Bay, Collie; Swan River, *Drummond*, Coll. 2, n. 126; Cape Naturaliste, *Oldfield*.

8. **C. angustifolium**, Benth. in *Hueg. Enum. 28*, and in *Ann. Wien. Mus.* ii. 71. A low slender shrub or undershrub, with ascending branches of from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., slightly pubescent when young. Lower leaves often ovate or lanceolate, acute, and almost pungent, like those of *C. rhombeum*, but more rigid, and sometimes bordered with a few small prickly teeth; upper leaves, and sometimes all linear or linear-lanceolate, 1 to 2 in. long, mucronate, the margins recurved, glabrous and reticulate above, usually silky-pubescent underneath. Flowers usually smaller than in *C. rhombeum*, in slender racemes. Calyx $2\frac{1}{2}$ to nearly 3 lines long, glabrous or minutely pubescent, the lobes acute, the upper ones broader, but straight and separated below the middle. Standard nearly twice as long as the calyx; keel scarcely as long as the calyx, obtuse or with a short erect point. Ovary shortly stipitate, with 15 to 20 ovules; style much incurved, with a small terminal stigma. Pod $\frac{1}{2}$ to nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, slightly compressed.—Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 33; *Dillwynia glycinifolia*, Sm. in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* ix. 264; DC. Prod. ii. 109; Bot. Reg. t. 1514; *Chorizema capillipes*, Turcz. in *Bull. Mosc.* 1853, i. 255; *C. denticulatum*, Turcz. l. c. 253 (specimens with nearly all the leaves broad and rigid).

W. Australia. King George's Sound, Menzies, Baxter, and others; *Drummond*, 5th Coll. n. 25 and 26; Stirling Terrace, Preiss. n. 1047, 1127, *Maxwell*; Mount Clarence, *Oldfield*; Bremer Bay and Cape Riche, *Maxwell*.

9. **C. reticulatum**, Meissn. in *Pl. Preiss.* i. 34. Stock woody, with erect or ascending slightly branched stems, of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 ft., slightly silky-pubescent. Leaves rather crowded, lanceolate, acute, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 in. long, rigid, reticulate, keeled underneath, the margin flat or slightly recurved. Flowers several, rather small, in terminal erect racemes, often 6 in. long, including the long peduncle; pedicels shorter than the calyx. Calyx about $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, silky-pubescent; lobes acute or acuminate, nearly as long as the tube, the 2 upper ones broader and more united. Standard about twice as long as the calyx; wings nearly as long; keel scarcely exceeding the calyx, flattened towards the end with a short obtuse point. Ovary very shortly stipitate, with about 20 ovules; stigma capitate. Pod somewhat compressed, acuminate, 4 to 5 lines long.

W. Australia, Drummond; dense bushy places at the foot of Mount Wuljenup, Preiss. n. 1045; Vasse river, Oldfield; Mount Manypeak river and Cape Riche, Maxwell.

The Vasse river specimens have the leaves rather more oblong or almost linear, with the margins slightly recurved, but I can see no difference between them and the southern ones. The short pedicels and long pedunculate racemes distinguish the species from all forms of *C. angustifolium*, independently of the foliage.

10. **C. trigonum**, Turcz. in *Bull. Mosc.* 1853, i. 254. A very rigid undershrub or shrub, the stems erect or ascending, not much branched, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to above 2 ft. high, glabrous, very angular, the upper flowering branches often leafless. Leaves few, distant, erect, linear-oblong, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in. long, with a short recurved point, narrowed at the base, thickly coriaceous, slightly folded lengthwise, glabrous, coarsely reticulate. Flowers on short pedicels, in terminal or lateral racemes. Calyx slightly pubescent, about 3 lines long, the lobes rather broad, the 2 upper ones more falcate and united above the middle. Standard twice as long as the calyx; keel somewhat exceeding the calyx, shortly and obtusely acuminate. Ovary nearly sessile, with above 20 ovules; style short, incurved, with a capitate terminal stigma. Pod turgid, about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long.

W. Australia, Drummond, 5th Coll. n. 22; Phillips river and towards the Great Bight, Maxwell.

11. **C. humile**, Turcz. in *Bull. Mosc.* 1853, i. 254. A small diffuse branching shrub, more or less silky-pubescent, with erect or ascending angular branches, of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 ft. Leaves from obovate or cuneate, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 lines long, to cuneate-oblong, and above $\frac{1}{2}$ in., obtuse truncate or emarginate, with a small recurved point, pubescent on both sides. Flowers small, on short pedicels in terminal racemes. Calyx 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, the lobes rather shorter than the tube, the 2 upper ones more obtuse, united above the middle. Standard nearly twice as long as the calyx; keel slightly exceeding the calyx, flattened towards the end and shortly acuminate. Ovary shortly stipitate, with 15 to 20 or more ovules; styles slightly curved, with a small capitate stigma. Pod turgid, acuminate, 4 to 5 lines long.—*Oxylobium genistoides*, Meissn. in *Bot. Zeit.* 1855, 12.

W. Australia, Drummond, 4th Coll. n. 36, and between Moore and Murchison rivers; Drummond, 6th Coll. n. 9.

12. **C. parviflorum**, Benth. in *Ann. Wien. Mus.* ii. 71. An undershrub, with a thick rhizome, and numerous ascending, rather slender, angular

striate stems, of about 1 ft., glabrous or slightly pubescent. Leaves not numerous, linear, and above 1 in. long, or shorter and oblong, obtuse or mucronate, the margins recurved. Flowers small, on very short pedicels, in rather long, slender, terminal racemes. Calyx 1½ lines long, slightly pubescent, the lobes shorter than the tube, the 2 upper ones broad, truncate and united nearly to the top. Standard very broad, twice as long as the calyx; wings shorter; keel much shorter, broad and obtuse. Ovary very shortly stipitate, with about 10 ovules; style slightly incurved, with a capitate stigma. Pod oblique, often broader than long, very turgid, 3 to 4 lines diameter.—*C. Pultenæa*, F. Muell. Fragm. iv. 19, but not the synonyms adduced.

Queensland. Keppel Bay, R. Brown; E. coast, A. Cunningham; Wide Bay, Bidwill, Leichhardt; Stradbroke Island, Fraser; S. tributaries of Burnett river and Brisbane river, F. Mueller.

N. S. Wales. Port Jackson, on the Paramatta road, R. Brown, Woolls; Hunters' river, American Exploring Expedition; Hastings river, Beckler; foot of Wacamurrum, Leichhardt.

13. **C. cytisoides**, Turcz. in Bull. Mosc. 1853, i. 256. Our specimens, with the root attached, all under 1 ft. high, nearly simple, slightly silky-pubescent towards the top. Leaves scattered, linear, obtuse, with a small point, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, the margins much revolute, glabrous above, silky pubescent underneath. Racemes terminal, oblong, dense and spike-like, 1 to 1½ in. long. Pedicels very short. Bracts and bracteoles larger and more persistent than in the other species, lanceolate, acuminate, silky-hairy. Calyx about 4 lines long, silky-hairy, deeply divided into lanceolate acuminate lobes, the 2 upper ones united to the middle. Standard about 6 lines long, including the claw, not emarginate, the sides reflexed; wings rather shorter; keel terminating in an erect recurved point, nearly as long as the wings. Ovary shortly stipitate, with about 15 ovules; style short, curved, with a capitate stigma. Pod not seen.

W. Australia, Drummond, 5th Coll. n. 77; from King George's Sound to Bremer Inlet and Cape Riche, Maxwell.

14. **C. Henchmanni**, R. Br. in Bot. Reg. t. 986. An erect shrub or undershrub, 1 to 2 or 3 ft. high, with virgate branches, pubescent when young. Leaves linear, pungent, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, with smaller ones usually clustered in the axils, the margins revolute, glabrous above, the under side often pubescent, but usually concealed. Flowers red, in short racemes or clusters in the upper axils, often forming long terminal leafy raceme-like panicles. Pedicels 1 to 3 lines long. Calyx hirsute or silky-villous, about 3 lines long, the lobes narrow, longer than the tube, the 2 upper ones broader and united to the middle. Standard twice as long as the calyx; wings shorter; keel tapering into an erect point, nearly as long as the wings. Ovary shortly stipitate, with about 12 to 15 ovules; style short, hooked, with a capitate stigma. Pod very turgid, rather obtuse, 4 to 5 lines long.—Bot. Mag. t. 3607; Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 34, ii. 209; Lodd. Bot. Cab. t. 1233; Paxt. Mag. ii. 171, with a fig.; *Podolobium (?) aciculare*, DC. Prod. ii. 103; *Chorizema Baueri*, Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 34, ii. 209, not of Benth.; *C. rhynchosporis*, Meissn. l. c. ii. 209; *Orthotropis pungens*, Benth. in Lindl. Swan Riv. App. 16.

W. Australia. King George's Sound, *Baxter*, Swan River, *Drummond*, 1st Coll. and 2nd Coll. n. 92, 93, 94; Harvey river and Mount Barker, *Oldfield*; S. coast, from King George's Sound to Cape Riche, *Maxwell*.

15. **C. ericifolium**, Meissn. in *Pl. Preiss.* ii. 209. Erect and much branched, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, the branches rather slender, but rigid, striate, glabrous, often irregularly verticillate, the smaller ones sometimes spinescent. Leaves few and small, alternate or irregularly opposite or verticillate, linear, with revolute margins, 2 to 3 lines long. Flowers small, rather numerous, often verticillate, in terminal loose racemes, of 1 to 2 in. Pedicels very short. Calyx silky-pubescent, from 2 to nearly 3 lines long, the lobes shorter than the tube, the 2 upper ones broad, obtuse, and united nearly to the top. Standard scarcely twice as long as the calyx; wings shorter; keel much shorter, obtuse or with a very short recurved point. Ovary nearly sessile, with about 10 ovules; style incurved or hooked, with a capitate stigma. Pod ovoid or almost globular, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, with a short flat point. Seeds usually few, not strophiolate.—*Dichosema racemosum*, Meissn. in *Pl. Preiss.* i. 78.

W. Australia, *Drummond*, 2nd Coll. n. 96; Murchison river and Champion Bay, *Oldfield*; near Albany, *Preiss.* n. 861. This species differs in habit from all others, approaching that of *Mirbelia dariesioides*, but there is no trace of any intrusion of the endocarp into the cavity of the pod. Some specimens from Bowes river, *Oldfield*, are remarkable for the size of the flowers, with the calyx-lobes narrower and more acute.

5. MIRBELIA, Sm.

(*Dichosema*, Benth., *Oxycladum*, F. Muell.)

Calyx-lobes nearly of equal length, the 2 upper ones often broader and united higher up. Petals clawed; standard orbicular or reniform, emarginate or entire, longer than the lower petals; wings oblong; keel broader than the wings, and shorter or rarely of the same length. Stamens free. Ovary sessile or stipitate with 2 or several ovules; style usually short, incurved, with a terminal capitate stigma. Pod ovoid or oblong, turgid, divided longitudinally into 2 cells, by a false dissepiment projecting into the cavity from the lower suture and overlapped by or connate with the projecting placentas. Seeds without any strophiole.—Shrubs with the habit nearly of *Oxylobium* or of *Chorizema*. Leaves opposite verticillate or alternate, simple entire or prickly-toothed. Stipules small, setaceous or none. Flowers yellow, purple, red or blue, solitary or clustered in the axils of the leaves, or in axillary or terminal racemes. Bracts and bracteoles small or none. Ovary glabrous or villous. Endocarp of the pod separating from the epicarp in some species, but not in all.

The genus is limited to Australia. It is very nearly allied to *Oxylobium*, *Gastrolobium*, and *Chorizema*, differing chiefly in the remarkable 2-celled pod, the false dissepiment being already more or less apparent in the ovary at the time of flowering.

Plant not thorny. Leaves obtuse or pungent.

Leaves dilated at the end into 3 to 7 prickly lobes or teeth 1. *M. dilatata*.

Leaves ovate, ovate-lanceolate or broadly oblong entire.

Keel much shorter than the wings.

Leaves about 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, quite glabrous. Flowers race-

mose. Ovary stipitate 2. *M. racemosa*.

Leaves silky underneath. Flowers axillary or in terminal clus-

ters. Ovary sessile 3. *M. grandiflora*.





Keel about as long as the wings. Leaves usually $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long or less. Calyx deeply lobed.

- Leaves ovate-lanceolate, pointed 4. *M. subcordata*.
- Leaves ovate, very obtuse, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long 5. *M. ovata*.
- Leaves ovate, very obtuse, 1 to 2 lines long 6. *M. oxylobioides*.

Leaves linear-oblong or narrow-linear, the margins recurved or revolute, entire.

Ovules 2.

- Leaves oblong, linear with recurved margins, mostly verticillate 7. *M. reticulata*.
- Leaves narrow-linear, with revolute margins, all alternate 8. *M. aotoides*.

Ovules 8 to 12. Leaves narrow-linear, with revolute margins.

- Leaves pungent. Calyx-teeth very short, the upper lip broad and truncate 9. *M. pungens*.
- Leaves obtuse. Calyx-lobes acute, as long as the tube.

Ovules about 12. Pod broadly ovoid 10. *M. speciosa*.

Ovules about 8. Pod oblong 11. *M. floribunda*.

Plant thorny.

Thorns lateral, subulate, rather longer than the small leaves.

Leaves linear with revolute margins. Ovary sessile 12. *M. spinosa*.

Leaves flat or folded lengthwise. Ovary stipitate.

Leaves 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines long. Ovary glabrous with 6 to 8 ovules 14. *M. microphylla*.

Leaves 2 to 3 lines long. Ovary pubescent with 12 to 15 ovules 13. *M. multicaulis*.

Branches leafless, spinescent at the end.

Ovules above 12. Pod oblong, deeply furrowed 15. *M. daviesioides*.

Ovules 2? Pod ovoid or almost globular, with prominent sutures 16. *M. oxyclados*.

1. ***M. dilatata***, R. Br. in Ait Hort. Kew. ed. 2, iii. 21. An erect bushy shrub, with angular pubescent branches, or quite glabrous. Leaves numerous, scattered or irregularly verticillate, cuneate, much dilated and undulate at the end with 3, 5 or 7 pungent-pointed lobes or teeth, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, much narrowed below the middle and sometimes petiolate, rigidly coriaceous, strongly reticulate. Flowers of a bluish-purple, shortly pedicellate, solitary in the axils or forming terminal leafy racemes. Calyx slightly pubescent, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, the teeth or lobes short acute and nearly equal in length, the 2 upper ones rather broader and more or less united. Standard twice as long as the calyx; wings nearly as long as the standard; keel rather shorter, obtuse. Ovary stipitate, villous in the originally described form, with 6 to 8 ovules. Pod oblong, about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long.—DC. Prod. ii. 115; Lindl. Bot. Reg. t. 1041; Lodd. Bot. Cab. t. 1367.

W. Australia. King George's Sound, R. Brown, Baxter, and others.

Var. *Meissneri*. Leaves shorter and more lobed than in the original form. Ovary glabrous.—*M. Meissneri*, Hook. Bot. Mag. t. 4419; *M. dilatata*, Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 76. Swan River, Drummond, 1st Coll. Preiss, n. 1049. Stirling range, Maxwell; Vasse river, Oldfield. In some specimens the foliage of one form passes into that of the other, but I have only observed the villous ovary in the King George's Sound form.

2. ***M. racemosa***, Turez. in Bull. Mosc. 1853, i. 282. A shrub apparently loosely branched, perfectly glabrous. Leaves mostly opposite, petiolate, oval-oblong, very obtuse, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, flat, coriaceous and shining, strongly reticulate. Stipules persistent. Racemes loose, terminal, several-flowered. Pedicels 2 to 3 lines long. Calyx quite glabrous, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to nearly 3 lines long, the lobes short and broad, the 2 upper ones very obtuse or truncate, united nearly to the top. Standard $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, not emarginate, on a slender claw; wings nearly as long, keel short, shortly rostrate. Ovary stipitate, pubescent,

with 8 to 10 ovules. Pod about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, oblong-elliptical, glabrous, coriaceous, the longitudinal dissepiment splitting as in other species but more pithy, the endocarp not separating.—*Chorizema magnisolum*, F. Muell. Fragm. iv. 18.

W. Australia, Drummond, 5th Coll. n. 59; Bremer Bay and Middle Mount Barren, Maxwell.

3. **M. grandiflora**, Ait. in Hook. Bot. Mag. t. 2771. A shrub or undershrub with diffuse or ascending branches of 1 to 2 ft., more or less silky-pubescent. Leaves alternate or opposite, ovate or ovate-lanceolate, acute or almost obtuse, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, coriaceous, glabrous shining and strongly reticulate above, silky-pubescent or villous underneath, the margins recurved. Flowers bright yellow and red, nearly sessile in axillary or terminal clusters, or rarely solitary. Calyx silky-villous, about 4 lines long, the lobes acute, as long as the tube, the 2 upper ones united to the middle. Standard large, deeply emarginate; wings nearly as long; keel much shorter, obtuse. Ovary sessile, very villous, with 10 to 15 ovules. Pod thickly oblong, hoary with appressed hairs, about $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, very obtuse.—*Platylobium reticulatum*, Sieb. Pl. Exs.; *Chorizema (?) platylobioides*, DC. Prod. ii. 103.

N. S. Wales. Port Jackson, Sieber, n. 371, 373, and *Fl. Mixt.* n. 607; Blue Mountains, A. Cunningham; Illawarra, Backhouse, M'Arthur.

4. **M. subcordata**, Turcz. in Bull. Mosc. 1859, i. 282. A much-branched apparently small shrub, the branches terete, pubescent with very short spreading or reflexed hairs. Leaves mostly verticillate in threes, ovate-lanceolate with a small almost pungent point, rarely above $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, glabrous shining and reticulate above, pubescent underneath. Flowers very shortly pedicellate in the upper axils or in terminal clusters or short racemes. Calyx pubescent, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to nearly 3 lines long, deeply divided into lanceolate acuminate lobes, the upper ones scarcely more united than the others. Standard rather longer than the calyx, emarginate; wings and keel nearly as long, the latter somewhat curved, obtuse. Ovary nearly sessile, very villous, with 4 to 6 ovules. Pod oblong, villous, not seen full grown.

W. Australia, Drummond, 5th Coll. n. 60.

5. **M. ovata**, Meissn. in *Pl. Preiss.* i. 77. A diffuse or divaricate much-branched shrub, the young branches terete and tomentose or shortly villous. Leaves opposite or in threes, ovate, obtuse, under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, with recurved or revolute margins, coriaceous, reticulate, glabrous above or scabrous-pubescent when young, more or less pubescent underneath. Flowers nearly sessile, 2 or 3 together at the ends of the branches, or in 2 or 3 distant pairs or threes in a terminal raceme. Calyx silky-pubescent, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, deeply divided into lanceolate acuminate lobes as in *M. subcordata*, and petals nearly equal as in that species. Ovary nearly sessile, villous, with 6 to 8 ovules. Pod villous, thickly oblong, very obtuse, about 5 lines long.—*M. aspera*, Turcz. in Bull. Mosc. 1853, i. 281.

W. Australia, Drummond, 5th Coll. n. 28; Gordon river and Princess Royal Harbour, Preiss, n. 803 and 1202.

6. **M. oxylobioides**, F. Muell. Fragm. ii. 154, and iv. 12. A rigid divaricate shrub of several ft., with rather slender branches, the short branchlets

terete, tomentose-pubescent. Leaves opposite or in whorls of 3 or scattered, ovate, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ or rarely 2 lines long, obtuse or with a minute recurved point, the margins recurved, scabrous above, silky-pubescent underneath. Flowers few together at the ends of the short branchlets, on pedicels of about 1 line. Bracteoles small, narrow, deciduous. Calyx silky-pubescent, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines long. Standard very broad; keel broad, deeply coloured. Ovary nearly sessile, with about 12 to 14 ovules. Pod ovoid, turgid, shortly acute, about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, deeply furrowed on the upper side, divided by a dissepiment proceeding from the lower suture, but the endocarp not separating from the epicarp.

N. S. Wales. Bushy rocks on the boundary of the marshy plains, Argyle county, A. Cunningham.

Victoria. Deep rocky valleys, Haidinger range, Dandenong ranges, Snowy river, Mount Ligar, and adjoining ranges, generally at an elevation of 3000 to 4000 ft., F. Mueller.

7. M. reticulata, Sm. in Ann. Bot. i. 511, and in Trans. Linn. Soc. ix. 265. A low shrub with slender but rigid angular branches quite glabrous or very minutely pubescent. Leaves mostly verticillate in threes, oblong-linear with short pungent points, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, the margins recurved, glabrous, shining above with raised transverse reticulations, occasionally bordered by small tooth-like glands. Flowers small, bluish-purple, shortly pedicellate in axillary clusters or short terminal corymbose racemes. Calyx minutely pubescent, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, the teeth much shorter than the tube, the 2 upper ones broad truncate and united nearly to the top. Standard about 4 lines long, slightly emarginate; wings nearly as long; keel very short, obtuse. Ovary shortly stipitate, glabrous, with 2 ovules. Pod ovoid, acute rarely above 2 lines long.—Vent. Jard. Malm. t. 119; DC. Prod. ii. 114; Bot. Mag. t. 1211; Lodd. Bot. Cab. t. 1371; *Pultenaea rubiaefolia*, Andr. Bot. Rep. t. 351; *Mirbelia rubiaefolia*, G. Don. Gen. Syst. ii. 126; *M. angustifolia*, Grah. in Edinb. N. Phil. Journ. 1838 (from the descr.).

N. S. Wales. Port Jackson, R. Brown, Sieber, n. 368, and others.

8. M. aotoides, F. Muell. in Trans. Phil. Inst. Vict. iii. 53, and Fragm. iv. 11. A rigid shrub with divaricate terete pubescent branches. Leaves mostly alternate, narrow-linear, obtuse or with a small recurved or straight almost pungent point, the margins closely revolute, rarely above $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, glabrous or pubescent when young, and often silky underneath. Flowers (yellow?) nearly sessile, axillary and almost solitary or in short terminal corymbs. Calyx about 2 lines long, pubescent with minute appressed hairs, the teeth very short, the upper ones truncate and united. Standard very broad, not twice as long as the calyx, the claw short; wings nearly as long, narrow; keel rather shorter, obtuse. Ovary sessile, glabrous, with 2 ovules. Pod broadly ovoid, very obtuse, shortly exceeding the calyx, separating into 2 closed hemicarpels, the endocarp remaining attached to the epicarp. Seeds ovoid.

Queensland. Burnett ranges, F. Mueller.

N. S. Wales. Mount Mitchell, Clarence river, Beckler. In one flower I found the pistil monstrous, with 3 carpels more or less developed.

9. M. pungens, A. Cunn. in G. Don, Gen. Syst. ii. 126. A small shrub or undershrub, with ascending stems, often under 1 ft. high, the branches rather

slender, pubescent. Leaves alternate, narrow-linear, with pungent points and closely revolute margins, under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, glabrous. Flowers (bluish-purple?) clustered in the upper axils on very short pedicels. Calyx slightly pubescent, rarely exceeding 2 lines and usually shorter, the lobes shorter than the tube, the 2 upper ones united in a truncate or shortly 2-lobed upper lip. Standard twice as long as the calyx; keel shorter than the wings but exceeding the calyx, obtuse or with a short erect point. Ovary glabrous or slightly hirsute, with 6 to 10 ovules. Pod ovoid, about 3 lines long, but not seen in a perfect state.—*Chorizema Baueri*, Benth. in Ann. Wien. Mus. ii. 71.

N. S. Wales. Paramatta and Richmond, *R. Brown*; rocky hills, Cox's river, *A. Cunningham*; Illawarra, *Backhouse*; New England, *C. Stuart*; also in *Leichhardt's collection*.

10. **M. speciosa**, Sieb. in DC. Prod. ii. 115. An erect shrub of 2 to 3 ft., with numerous virgate angular branches, slightly hoary-pubescent or glabrous. Leaves scattered or verticillate in threes, narrow-linear, obtuse with a small straight sometimes almost pungent point, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ in. long, the margins closely revolute, glabrous, scarcely reticulate. Flowers bluish-purple, almost sessile in the upper axils, the upper ones forming a terminal interrupted spike leafy at the base. Calyx fully 3 lines long, hoary-pubescent, the lobes acute, as long as the tube, the 2 upper ones united to the middle. Standard twice as long as the calyx, emarginate; wings nearly as long; keel very short, obtuse. Ovary sessile, glabrous, with about 12 ovules. Pod thickly ovoid, about 4 or 5 lines long.—Bot. Reg. 1841, t. 58; Reichb. Icon. Exot. t. 191.

N. S. Wales. Port Jackson, *Sieber*, n. 367; and Fl. Mixt. n. 570; abundant in arid rocky tracts of the Blue Mountains, *A. Cunningham*; New England, *C. Stuart*; Illawarra, *Fraser*, *Backhouse*, *Shepherd*. The figure of *M. floribunda*, Paxt. Mag. viii. 103, gives much more the idea of this plant than of the true western *M. floribunda*.

11. **M. floribunda**, Benth. in Lindl. Swan Riv. App. 12. A low, much-branched, divaricate or diffuse shrub or undershrub, the young branches hoary-pubescent. Leaves scattered or irregularly opposite or in threes, narrow-linear with a recurved point and closely revolute margins, usually under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, glabrous and not reticulate above, slightly pubescent underneath. Flowers bluish-purple, numerous although solitary in each axil, scattered along the branches and not forming a terminal raceme as in *M. speciosa*, which this species closely resembles. Calyx under 3 lines long, silky-pubescent, the lobes equal to the tube, the 2 upper ones united above the middle. Standard fully twice as long as the calyx; wings shorter; keel shorter than the wings; but not so short nor so broad as in *M. speciosa*. Ovary sessile, glabrous; ovules usually 8. Pod oblong, 4 to 5 lines long, much narrower than in *M. speciosa*.—*M. speciosa*, Sweet, Fl. Austral. t. 34, not of Sieb.; *M. pulchella*, Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. ii. 221.

W. Australia. Swan River, Drummond, 1st Coll. and 2nd Coll. n. 92, Burges; Mount Yulagan, Oldfield. The flowers usually dry blue, but in Burges's specimens they look yellowish.

12. **M. spinosa**, Benth. A shrub of 2 or 3 ft., with ascending or virgate branches, glabrous or pubescent when young. Leaves narrow-linear, obtuse with revolute margins, under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, usually clustered round a slender but rigid spreading thorn (an abortive branch), as long as or rather

longer than themselves, but in young shoots the leaves are solitary and alternate, without thorns. Flowers pink or purple (yellowish when dry), axillary, sessile. Calyx pubescent with appressed hairs, about 3 lines long, the lobes narrow, acuminate, nearly as long as the tube, the 2 upper ones united at least to the middle. Standard nearly twice as long as the calyx, emarginate; wings shorter; keel still shorter, obtuse. Ovary sessile, glabrous, with 6 to 8 ovules. Pod not seen.—*Dichosema spinosum*, Benth. in Hueg. Enum. 35; Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 77; *D. subinervae*, Meissn. l. c. i. 78; Moore, in Gard. Comp. i. 129, with a fig. copied into Lemaire, Jard. Fleur. t. 350.

W. Australia. Swan River, *Hurget*, *Drummond*, 1st Coll. and n. 191, *Preiss*, n. 862; northward to Murchison river, and southward to Kalgan river, *Oldfield*, towards the Great Bight, *Maxwell*. The spines in this species appear to be abortive branches proceeding from the centre of the tufts of leaves. In *M. microphylla* they are mostly supra-axillary. In *M. multicaulis* they are lateral or quite away from the nodes yet they have no appearance of being epidermal productions.

13. ***M. multicaulis*, Benth.** Our specimens show a thick rootstock, with numerous, erect, simple or slightly-branched stems of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 ft., glabrous or slightly hoary. Leaves alternate, mostly solitary, ovate or oblong, obtuse, 2 to 3 lines long, the margins flat, coriaceous and reticulate. Spines subulate, often recurved, longer than the leaves, not usually arising from the nodes. Flowers axillary or clustered at the base of the spines, very shortly pedicellate, apparently purple. Calyx minutely pubescent, about 2 lines long, the lobes shorter than the tube, the 2 upper ones truncate and united. Standard twice as long as the calyx; wings nearly as long; keel much shorter, although exceeding the calyx, broad, incurved, obtuse. Ovary on a long stipe, pubescent or villous, with 12 to 15 ovules. Pod not seen.—*Dichosema multicaule*, Turcz. in Bull. Mosc. 1853, i. 283.

W. Australia, *Drummond*, 4th Coll. n. 34.

14. ***M. microphylla*, Benth.** A diffuse or divaricate shrub, with slender glabrous or slightly hoary branches. Leaves usually verticillate and clustered round or a little below subulate thorns, oblong or linear-cuneate, obtuse, not 2 lines long, flat or folded lengthwise. Flowers small (yellow and purple?), axillary and very shortly pedicellate. Calyx minutely pubescent, 1 to nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, the teeth much shorter than the tube, the 2 upper ones broad, truncate, and united. Standard twice as long as the calyx; wings nearly as long; keel short, obtuse. Ovary stipitate, glabrous, with 6 to 8 ovules. Pod not seen.—*Dichosema microphyllum*, Turcz. in Bull. Mosc. 1853, i. 283.

W. Australia, *Drummond*, 5th Coll. n. 83.

15. ***M. daviesioides*, Benth.** An erect rigid leafless shrub, glabrous or the young shoots slightly pubescent, the branches numerous, terete, striate or sulcate, the smaller ones divaricate and almost all spinescent, sometimes small, fine, and phyllodineous. Leaves replaced by minute scales. Flowers small, shortly pedicellate, in racemes either terminal or close under the smaller phyllodineous branchlets. Calyx about 2 lines long, the lobes much shorter than the tube, the 2 upper ones truncate and united. Standard twice as long as the calyx; wings rather shorter; keel much shorter, broad, obtuse. Ovary stipitate, villous, with about 15 ovules (in Drummond's specimens).

Pod ovate, acuminate, about 4 lines long, the ventral or axillary face much flattened, the back more or less furrowed, divided longitudinally as in other *Mirbelias*, but the endocarp scarcely separating.—*Daviesia rumulosa*, Benth. in Lindl. Swan Riv. App. 14; *Chorizema daviesioides*, Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 34; *Mirbelia aphylla*, F. Muell. Fragm. iv. 11.

W. Australia. Swan River, *Drummond*, 1st Coll. and n. 190; Gardner's River, *Maxwell*; Murchison river, *Oldfield*.

Var. (?) *rigida*. Specimens in fruit, with few stout but frequently spinescent branches. Pod oblong, scarcely furrowed on the back.—Dirk Hartog's Island, *Milne*.

16. **M. (?) oxyclada**, F. Muell. Fragm. iv. 12. A rigid leafless shrub, resembling *M. daviesioides*, but more slender, the branchlets usually spinescent. Leaves replaced by minute scales. Flowers unknown. Fruiting pedicels short, solitary or in pairs along the branches. Pod shortly stipitate, ovoid, turgid, but with prominent sutures and acuminate with the rigid persistent base of the style, 2 to 3 lines long, imperfectly divided into 2 cells by an incomplete dissepiment, the sutures persisting as a replum after the valves have fallen. Seed 1 in each cell, not strophiolate.—*Jacksonia viminalis*, A. Cunn.; Benth. in Ann. Wien. Mus. ii. 75; *Oxycladum semiseptatum*, F. Muell. in Hook. Kew Journ. ix. 20, and Fragm. i. 168.

N. Australia, A. Cunningham; sandstone table-land at the head of Victoria river, and in Arnhem's Land, F. Mueller.

6. ISOTROPIS, Benth.

Calyx deeply lobed, the 2 upper lobes united nearly to the top. Petals clawed. Standard orbicular, emarginate, longer than the wings; wings obovate, somewhat falcate; keel incurved, nearly as long as the wings. Stamens free. Ovary sessile, with numerous ovules; style incurved, filiform, with a minute terminal stigma. Pod oblong linear or lanceolate, acute, more or less turgid. Seeds not strophiolate.—Herbs or undershrubs, with diffuse or ascending stems. Leaves alternate, simple or unifoliolate, herbaceous. Stipules linear-falcate or minute. Flowers solitary, on axillary peduncles, forming a loose terminal raceme. Ovary villous.

The genus is exclusively Australian. It is closely allied to *Oxylobium* and *Chorizema*, differing chiefly in habit, in the deeper-cleft calyx, and in the longer pod.

Leaves simple, sessile, continuous with the petiole.

Leaves obtuse, truncate or dilated and 2-lobed. Pedicels much longer than the calyx

Leaves few, cuneate acute or none. Flowers loosely racemose, the pedicels shorter or scarcely longer than the calyx

Leaves of 1 leaflet, articulate on the petiole.

Calyx glabrous, 4 to 5 lines long. Racemes terminal, leafless. Stem-leaves cuneate-oblong or linear-obtuse

Calyx tomentose, 4 lines long. Racemes terminal, leafless. Leaves ovoid or oblong, very obtuse

Calyx pubescent, 3 lines long. Racemes mostly leaf-opposed, leafless. Stem-leaves lanceolate, acute

Calyx pubescent, 2 lines long. Pedicels short, axillary or leaf-opposed. Stem-leaves linear, flat

Calyx tomentose, 3 lines long. Pedicels short, in a short terminal raceme or solitary. Stem-leaves terete, channelled above

1. *I. striata*.

2. *I. Drummondii*.

3. *I. juncea*.

4. *I. atropurpurea*.

5. *I. filicaulis*.

6. *I. parviflora*.

7. *I. Wheeleri*.

1. **I. striata**, Benth. in Hueg. Enum. 28, and in Ann. Wien. Mus. ii. 71. A perennial or undershrub, more or less clothed with long hairs, silky and appressed on the upper branches, under side of the leaves, and calyxes, spreading on the lower part of the plant. Stems diffuse or ascending, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high. Leaves not numerous, the lower ones obovate or cuneate, very obtuse, truncate or broadly 2-lobed, sometimes exceeding 1 in., narrowed below the middle, either nearly sessile or tapering into a rather long petiole, but not articulate upon it, green on both sides, the upper ones narrower and sometimes acute, and some branches quite leafless and dichotomous. Stipules mostly falcate. Pedicels solitary in the upper axils, often 2 in. long or more, bearing a single large flower with a pair of linear bracteoles close under it. Calyx 4 to 5 lines long. Standard large, yellow with purple streaks; wings and keel purple. Ovary nearly sessile, with above 30 ovules. Pod $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 in. long, much contracted towards the base, pubescent.—Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 31; F. Muell. Fragm. iii. 16; *Callistachys cuneifolia*, Sm. in Trans. Linn. Soc. ix. 267; DC. Prod. ii. 104; *Chorizema spartioides*, Lodd. Bot. Cab. t. 1953; Paxt. Mag. x. 127, with a fig.; *Isotropis biloba*, Benth. in Hueg. Enum. 29, and in Ann. Wien. Mus. ii. 71.

W. Australia. King George's Sound, R. Brown and others, and thence to Swan River, Huegel, Drummond, and others; Vasse river, Mrs. Molloy. The leaves vary much in shape, from very much dilated and 2-lobed to narrow and scarcely obtuse, but we now find that all the different forms occur sometimes on the same specimen.

Var. (?) *parviflora*. Leaves narrow and flowers small, but the specimens insufficient for accurate determination.—Murchison river, Oldfield.

2. **I. Drummondii**, Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 31. Stems several, from a perennial rootstock, ascending or erect, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 ft. high, glabrous or hirsute towards the base and silky-hairy upwards, sometimes entirely leafless, sometimes with a few oblong-cuneate sessile leaves towards the base, rarely above $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Stipules setaceous. Flowers like those of *I. striata*, but arranged in a loose terminal raceme, the pedicels rarely much longer than the calyx and usually shorter, each in the axil of a minute bract. Calyx 4 to 5 lines long. Standard veined, as in *I. striata*. Ovary stipitate, with 30 to 40 ovules or even more. Pod not seen.

W. Australia, Drummond, n. 277, and 2nd Coll. n. 95. F. Mueller unites this with *I. striata*, but I have not seen any specimens which appear to confirm the union.

3. **I. juncea**, Turez. in Bull. Mosc. 1853, i. 251. Stems numerous from a perennial stock, ascending or erect, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 ft. long, slender, wiry, slightly angular or compressed, glabrous. Leaves few, chiefly in the lower part of the stem, consisting of a single leaflet, always articulate on a rather long petiole, the lower ones very small, obovate or obocordate, the next cuneate-oblong, obtuse, mostly under $\frac{1}{2}$ in., and often a few upper ones linear, and $\frac{1}{2}$ to nearly 1 in. long. Flowers as in *I. Drummondii*, in loose terminal racemes, but smaller. Pedicels almost filiform, shorter or rather longer than the calyx, each in the axil of a minute bract. Calyx glabrous, about 3 lines long, the lobes narrow, usually reflexed. Standard very broad, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, more or less veined; wings and keel rather shorter. Ovary nearly sessile, with about 30 ovules. Young pod like that of *I. striata*.

W. Australia, Drummond, 4th Coll. n. 22.

4. ***I. atropurpurea***, F. Muell. *Fragm.* iii. 16. A bushy shrub or undershrub of 1 to 2 ft., densely clothed with a short, velvety rusty or whitish tomentum. Leaves of a single leaflet, nearly orbicular, ovate or oblong, very obtuse, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 in. long, always articulate on a petiole of 2 to 3 lines. Flowers in loose terminal racemes, on pedicels of 1 to 3 lines. Stipules, bracts, and bracteoles small and narrow. Calyx tomentose, nearly 4 lines long, the lobes not reflexed. Petals deep purple, the broad somewhat striate standard not much exceeding the others, all rather longer than the calyx. Ovary nearly sessile, with about 20 ovules; style usually short, but occasionally much longer and filiform. Young pod oblong, softly tomentose.

N. Australia. Hammersley Range, F. Gregory's Expedition; Attack Creek and between Mount Morphett and Booney river, M'Douall Stuart.

5. ***I. filicaulis***, Benth. in *Ann. Wien. Mus.* ii. 71. Stems erect or ascending from a perennial base, often above 1 ft. high, slender as in *I. juncea*, but more branched and terete, glabrous or pubescent with appressed hairs. Leaves consisting of a single leaflet, articulate on a rather short petiole, linear or lanceolate, acute, 1 to nearly 2 in. long, or rarely small and linear-cuneate. Flowers smaller than in *I. juncea*, in loose slender racemes, mostly leaf-opposed. Pedicels rather longer than the calyx. Bracteoles minute or none. Calyx nearly 3 lines long, pubescent, the lobes lanceolate, broader than in *I. juncea*. Standard very broad, shortly exceeding the calyx, slightly streaked; wings and keel nearly as long. Ovary nearly sessile, with about 20 ovules. Pod linear, pubescent, often exceeding 1 in.—*Chorizema Leichhardtii*, F. Muell. *Fragm.* iv. 20.

Queensland. Shoalwater Bay, R. Brown; Port Curtis, M'Gillivray; Wide Bay, Bidwill, Leichhardt.

6. ***I. parviflora***, Benth. in *Ann. Wien. Mus.* ii. 71. Very near *I. filicaulis*, and perhaps a variety. Stems slender, decumbent, branched, pubescent. Leaves of a single leaflet, articulate on a rather short petiole. Flowers smaller than in *I. filicaulis*, in all the specimens seen on short axillary or leaf-opposed pedicels. Calyx pubescent, about 2 lines long. Petals of *I. filicaulis*, but smaller. Pod linear, pubescent, about 1 in. long.

N. Australia. Islands of the Gulf of Carpentaria, R. Brown.

7. ***I. Wheeleri***, F. Muell. *Herb.* A small bushy broom-like shrub, clothed with a soft but very short, close, hoary tomentum. Leaves few, nearly terete, channelled above, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long or rarely longer, more or less distinctly articulate on a very short petiole. Flowers rather small and very few, in short terminal racemes, sometimes reduced to a single flower. Pedicels shorter than the calyx. Calyx tomentose, about 3 lines long. Petals rather longer and nearly equal in length, the standard broad and striate.

S. Australia. Between Stokes Range and Cooper's Creek, Wheeler.

7. GOMPHOLOBIUM, Sm.

Calyx deeply cleft, the tube very short, the lobes lanceolate, valvate, the upper ones sometimes more falcate or slightly cohering, but not connate. Petals very shortly clawed. Standard orbicular or reniform, longer than the





lower petals; wings oblong, more or less falcate; keel usually broader than the wings, obtuse. Stamens free. Ovary usually shortly stipitate or nearly sessile; style incurved, filiform or slightly thickened from the middle upwards; ovules several, usually 8 or more, rarely 4 or 6, the funicles long and thick, all curved or folded downwards. Pod broadly ovoid or nearly globular, usually oblique, inflated. Seeds small, without any strophiole.—Shrubs or rarely undershrubs, glabrous pubescent or hirsute with spreading hairs. Leaves simple or more frequently compound, the leaflets usually narrow, digitate or pinnate with the terminal leaflet sessile between the last pair. Stipules small, lanceolate or subulate, or none. Flowers yellow or red, terminal or rarely in the upper axils, solitary or 2 or 3 together or in short racemes. Bracts and bracteoles small, sometimes minute or none. Ovary glabrous in all except *G. Baxteri*, where the style is also exceptionally thickened at the base.

The genus is limited to Australia. It is readily distinguished from all except *Burtonia* by the calyx and pod, and is separated from that genus by the more numerous ovules, with the regularly-packed funicles all turned downwards. The ovules in both genera are usually scarcely larger than the breadth of the funicle.

Pedicels longer than the calyx, solitary or 2 or 3 together in a very loose raceme. Plant glabrous.

Leaves all simple, sessile, coriaceous.

Leaves broadly ovate or orbicular

1. *G. ovatum*.

Leaves cordate-lanceolate

2. *G. amplexicaule*.

Leaflets 3, very rarely 5 or more, digitate, the common petiole usually very short.

Keel not ciliate (western species).

Leaflets linear, or, if broad, truncate, mucronate, and veined above. Flowers large

5. *G. polymorphum*.

Leaflets small, obovate, not mucronate, the veins very obscure

6. *G. obocordatum*.

Leaflets obovate or cuneate-oblong, mucronate with thickened margins, the veins obscure. Flowers small

7. *G. marginatum*.

Keel ciliate or fringed at the edge (eastern species).

Tall erect shrub. Leaflets 1 to 2 in. long. Standard above 1 in. diameter. Keel densely fringed

3. *G. latifolium*.

Diffuse or much branched. Leaflets under $\frac{3}{4}$ in. Standard $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. Keel (often very shortly) ciliate

4. *G. Huegelii*.

Leaves pinnate, with several leaflets

21. *G. pinatum*.

Pedicels very short or not longer than the calyx, solitary or 2 or 3 together in dense leafy corymbs or heads.

Leaflets 3, digitate.

Plant quite glabrous. Leaflets above $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long.

8. *G. grandiflorum*.

Leaflets with revolute margins. Calyx $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Standard $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

9. *G. virgatum*.

Leaflets usually flat or recurved. Calyx 4 to 5 lines. Standard 6 or 7 lines long

Branches pubescent or villous. Leaflets under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long.

Calyx glabrous.

Stipules inconspicuous (eastern species).

Flowers yellow, rather large. Ovules 12 to 20

10. *G. minus*.

Flowers red, small. Ovules about 6

11. *G. uncinatum*.

Stipules setaceous, persistent (western species)

12. *G. Baxteri*

Calyx villous.

13. *G. aristatum*.

Leaves pinnate. Leaflets more than 3 (the petiole sometimes

so short that they appear digitate).

Calyx pubescent or villous.

- Common petiole none. Leaves linear, terete, with revolute margins 13. *G. aristatum*.
- Common petiole very short. Leaflets linear, with recurved margins. Flowers in dense leafy corymbs or heads 14. *G. burtonioides*.
- Common petiole elongated.
 - Flowers in dense leafy corymbs or heads. Leaflets linear, terete, revolute, usually fewer than 11. Ovules 8 15. *G. capitatum*.
 - Flowers few. Leaflets linear-terete, revolute, usually fewer than 11. Ovules 16 to 20 16. *G. tomentosum*.
 - Flowers few. Leaflets numerous, often dilated at the end. Ovules 8 17. *G. Preissii*.
- Calyx glabrous.
 - Viscid erect shrub (western species) 18. *G. viscidulum*.
 - Shrubs, usually diffuse, not viscid (eastern species).
 - Leaflets narrow-linear. Common petiole very short 19. *G. glabratum*.
 - Leaflets cuneate. Common petiole elongated 20. *G. nitidum*.
 - Leaflets narrow-linear. Common petiole elongated 21. *G. pinnatum*.
- Flowers in short corymbose racemes, pedunculate above the last leaves. Leaves all or mostly pinnate. Bracts persistent.
 - Leaflets linear-terete, with revolute margins.
 - Leaflets 3 to 7, under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, with a very short common petiole 22. *G. Shuttleworthii*.
 - Leaflets numerous, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, on an elongated common petiole 23. *G. venustum*.
 - Leaflets flat or nearly so, linear-lanceolate or oblong 24. *G. Knightianum*.

(The pinnate-leaved species with only 2 ovules to the ovary, are now transferred to *Burtonia*.)

1. G. ovatum, Meissn. in *Pl. Preiss.* i. 35. A glabrous undershrub, with simple or slightly branched ascending or erect stems, more or less compressed and prominently angular. Leaves simple, broadly ovate or orbicular, $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 in. long, very obtuse or slightly pointed, coriaceous, pinniveined. Flowers rather large, on long pedicels, solitary or 2 to 4 together in an irregular terminal raceme. Calyx 4 to 5 lines long, the 2 upper lobes slightly falcate. Standard 8 to 9 lines long, very broad, emarginate; wings and keel about 6 lines. Ovary almost sessile, with about 20 ovules; style rather attenuate at the base. Pod oblong, nearly twice as long as the calyx.

W. Australia, Drummond; near Albany, *Preiss*, n. 1105; Ironstone hills, Blackwood river, Oldfield.

2. G. amplexicaule, Meissn. in *Pl. Preiss.* i. 36, and ii. 210. Closely allied to *G. ovatum*, and perhaps a variety. Stems decumbent or branched at the base, 1 to 2 ft. high, usually flattened, with prominent angles. Leaves simple, from ovate to lanceolate, acute, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, always cordate at the base, but not truly stem-clasping, coriaceous, obscurely veined. Flowers rather smaller than in *G. ovatum*, the pedicels not quite so long, and the lower ones occasionally axillary. Calyx about 4 lines long. Standard nearly twice as long. Ovules 15 to 20. Pod nearly globular, much longer than the calyx.

W. Australia, Drummond, 2nd Coll. n. 124; near Albany, *Preiss*, n. 1106; stony places, Tone river, Oldfield.

3. G. latifolium, Sm. in *Ann. Bot.* i. 505, and ii. 519, and in *Trans.*

Linn. Soc. ix. 249, *not of Labill.* A glabrous shrub, with erect virgate branches. Leaflets 3, on a very short common petiole, linear linear-lanceolate or linear-cuneate, acute or truncate and mucronate, 1 to 2 in. long, the margins flat or slightly recurved, the veins fine and almost longitudinal; stipules inconspicuous. Flowers large, yellow. Peduncles (or leafless flowering branches) solitary in the upper axils, nearly as long as or longer than the leaves, with a pair of small 3-foliolate bracts about the middle, or sometimes growing out into leafy branches with a terminal flower. Calyx $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. Standard broad, usually above 1 in. long; lower petals nearly as long; keel incurved, very obtuse, densely fringed on the inner edge with short white woolly hairs. Ovary with about 20 ovules. Pod ovoid, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long.—*G. fimbriatum*, Sm. Exot. Bot. t. 58; *G. psoraleæfolium*, Salisb. Parad. Lond. t. 6; *G. barbigerum*, DC. Prod. ii. 105; Bot. Mag. t. 4171; Paxt. Mag. xiv. 221, with a fig.

Queensland. Glasshouse mountains, F. Mueller (from a specimen in leaf only).

N. S. Wales. Port Jackson, R. Brown, Sieber, n. 361, and Fl. Mixt. n. 577, and others; Port Stevens, Fraser, M'Arthur.

Misled by Labillardière, most modern botanists have transferred the name of *G. latifolium* to the following species.

4. G. Huegelii, Benth. in *Hueg. Enum.* 29, and in *Ann. Wien. Mus.* ii. 72. A low, diffuse or much branched, glabrous shrub, rarely above 1 ft. high. Leaflets usually 3, on a very short common petiole, linear or the lower ones oblong-cuneate, or rarely almost obovate, mostly about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, but occasionally very narrow, and $\frac{3}{4}$ or even 1 in. long, obtuse or mucronate, the margins flat, recurved or rarely revolute. Flowers yellow, solitary or 2 or 3 together; pedicels always longer than the calyx, attaining sometimes $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 in. Calyx 4 to 5 lines long. Standard 6 or 7 lines long; wings rather shorter; keel as long as the wings and rather broader, very obtuse, usually bordered on the inner edge with minute white hairs, which sometimes almost disappear. Ovary with 15 to 20 ovules. Pod ovoid, longer than the calyx.—*G. latifolium*, Labill. Pl. Nov. Holl. i. 105, t. 133; DC. Prod. ii. 105; Hook. f. Fl. Tasm. i. 82, not of Sm.; *G. pedunculare*, Lodd. Bot. Cab. t. 1639? (from the figure).

N. S. Wales. Port Jackson, to the Blue Mountains, R. Brown, A. Cunningham; New England, C. Stuart, and to the southward, Huegel, Backhouse.

Victoria. King's Island, Port Phillip, R. Brown; Gipps Land, Dandenong ranges, etc., F. Mueller.

Tasmania. Port Dalrymple and Derwent river, R. Brown; abundant in heathy places throughout the colony, J. D. Hooker.

Var. *leptophyllum*. Leaflets very fine, often $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long or more. Mountains of Victoria and in New England, also apparently Mount Mitchell, Clareuce river, Beckler, but the latter specimens are past flower.

Some of the decumbent loose-flowered specimens of this species come very near to some forms of the western *G. polymorphum*.

5. G. polymorphum, R. Br. in *Ait. Hort. Kew. ed. 2*, iii. 11. A glabrous shrub or undershrub, truly polymorphous in aspect and leaflets. Stems usually numerous, slender, either decumbent and $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. long, or long and twining, or more or less erect and virgate. Leaflets 3, rarely 5 or even 7 or 9, digitate on a common petiole, usually short, but sometimes 3 or 4 lines

long, mostly linear, with recurved margins and short straight points, and $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 in. long, but sometimes the lower ones, or in luxuriant shoots, nearly all are broadly cuneate, spatulate or almost obovate, and then marked on the upper surface with raised oblique veins. Stipules setaceous. Pedicels long, terminal or leaf-opposed, solitary or 2 or 3 in a loose raceme. Bracteoles minute, at a distance from the calyx. Flowers varying from orange-yellow to a bright crimson. Calyx glabrous, about 4 lines long. Standard often twice as long as the calyx; wings considerably shorter; keel glabrous on the edge, rather shorter than the wings. Ovules 15 to 20. Pod ovoid-globular, much inflated, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long.—Bot. Mag. t. 1533; DC. Prod. ii. 106; Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 37; Paxt. Mag. vi. 151, with a fig.; *G. grandiflorum*, Andr. Bot. Rep. t. 642, not of Sm.; *G. pedunculare*, DC. Prod. ii. 105; Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 36; *G. venulosum*, Lindl. in Bot. Reg. t. 1574; *G. tenue*, Lindl. Bot. Reg. t. 1615; Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 37; *G. versicolor*, Lindl. Bot. Reg. 1839, t. 43; Paxt. Mag. xii. 219, with a fig.; Bot. Mag. t. 4179 (the latter a luxuriant form with long leaflets and large flowers).

W. Australia. King George's Sound, *R. Brown*, *Baxter*, and others, to Vasse and Swan rivers, *Drummond*, Preiss, n. 1108 (?), 1109, 1111, 1112, 1113, 1114, *Oldfield* and others, and extending eastward towards the Great Bight, *Maxwell*. The station, E. Australia, given by De Candolle for his *G. pedunculare*, was a mistake. The specimen in Sonder's herbarium, marked *Preiss*, n. 1108, is evidently *G. Huuegeltii*, with a strongly fringed keel, probably some mistake has occurred; if it be really West Australian, and a form only of *G. polymorphum*, the distinction between the two species disappears.

6. *G. obcordatum*, Turcz. in *Bull. Mosc.* 1853, i. 258. An erect, much branched, glabrous shrub, with slender, angular, flexuose branches. Leaflets 3, on a very short common petiole, obovate or obocordate, very obtuse and not mucronate, 2 to 4 lines long, the margins usually reflexed, smooth or obscurely reticulate. Stipules minute or none. Pedicels terminal, solitary or 2 or 3 in a loose raceme, longer than the calyx. Flowers much smaller than in *G. polymorphum*. Calyx about 3 lines long, glabrous. Standard not twice as long as the calyx; wings shorter, narrow; keel about as long as the wings, much broader and incurved. Ovules about 8. Pod broader than long.

W. Australia, *Drummond*, 5th Coll. n. 42.

7. *G. marginatum*, R. Br. in *Ait. Hort. Kew.* ed. 2. iii. 11. A low, glabrous, and somewhat glaucous shrub, with slender, but rigid decumbent or ascending stems, under 1 ft. long. Leaflets 3 or rarely solitary, on a common petiole of $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines, from obovate to linear oblong, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, with a short sharp point, coriaceous, bordered by a thickened nerve-like edge, the veins obscure. Stipules lanceolate-subulate or setaceous. Flowers small, yellow, few, in irregular loose terminal racemes or rarely solitary. Pedicels much longer than the calyx, bearing minute bracteoles below the middle. Calyx $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 lines long. Standard about 4 lines long, deeply notched; lower petals scarcely exceeding the calyx. Ovules 10 to 12. Pod much inflated, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter.—DC. Prod. ii. 105; Bot. Reg. t. 1490; Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 36.

W. Australia. King George's Sound, *Baxter*; Swan River, *Drummond*, n. 219; Darling range, *Collie*; Kalgan, Gordon, and Harvey rivers, *Oldfield*.

8. *G. grandiflorum*, Sm. *Exot. Bot.* t. 5, and in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* ix.

249. A glabrous, erect, branching shrub. Leaflets 3, on a very short common petiole, narrow-linear, with a short almost pungent point, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 in. long or rather more, the margins revolute, the veins inconspicuous. Flowers large, solitary or 2 or 3 together, shortly pedicellate, terminal or on very short axillary leafy branches. Calyx about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, glabrous, except minute hairs at the edge of the lobes. Standard broad, fully $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long; wings shorter; keel as long as the wings, broad, not fringed. Ovules varying from 8 to 14. Pod scarcely exceeding the calyx.—DC. Prod. ii. 105; Bot. Reg. t. 484? (the pedicels figured much longer than I have ever seen them); *G. maculatum*, Andr. Bot. Rep. t. 427.

N. S. Wales. Port Jackson, to the Blue Mountains. *R. Brown*, Sieber, n. 358, and others.

Victoria. A specimen from Latrobe river, *F. Mueller*, appears to be this species, but being in fruit only, it is doubtful.

Var. *setifolium*, DC. Leaflets narrower. Flowers rather smaller.—*G. setifolium*, Sieb. Pl. Exs.; *G. glaucescens*, A. Cunn. in Field. N. S. Wales, 346. Blue Mountains, *R. Brown*, Sieber, n. 363, A. Cunningham, and others.

9. ***G. virgatum***, Sieb. in DC. Prod. ii. 105. An erect glabrous shrub, closely allied to *G. grandiflorum*, and differing chiefly in the shorter and less revolute leaflets and smaller flowers. Leaflets 3, the common petiole very short or scarcely any, linear, the margins always recurved, although rarely absolutely revolute, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long or rarely none. Flowers yellow, terminal, solitary or 2 or 3 together, the pedicels rarely so long as the calyx. Calyx 4 to 5 lines long. Standard 6 to 7 lines; keel shorter, not fringed. Ovary with about 8 ovules. Pod about as long as the calyx.—Reichb. Icon. Exot. t. 97.

Queensland. Sandy Cape, *R. Brown*; islands of Moreton Bay, *F. Mueller*.

N. S. Wales. Port Jackson, *R. Brown*, Sieber, n. 360, and Fl. Mixt. n. 578, and others; Port Stephens, *M'Arthur*.

Var. *aspalathoides*. Leaflets narrower and more revolute, not above $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long.—*G. aspalathoides*, A. Cunn.; Benth. in Ann. Wien. Mus. ii. 72. Wellington valley.—This comes near to some forms of *G. minus*, but is quite glabrous, the leaves are longer and the ovules much fewer.

10. ***G. minus***, Sm. in Trans. Linn. Soc. ix. 251. A much-branched shrub, sometimes low and decumbent, sometimes attaining 2 or 3 ft., the branches more or less pubescent, at least when young. Leaflets 3, on a very short common petiole, linear or almost subulate, obtuse, with a small straight or recurved point, under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, the margins revolute, glabrous. Flowers (yellow?) usually 2 or 3 together, the pedicels rarely exceeding the calyx and usually much shorter. Calyx $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 lines long. Standard 5 or rarely 6 lines long; wings and keel rather shorter, the keel not fringed. Ovary with 12 to 20 ovules. Pod shortly exceeding the calyx.—*Burtonia minor*, DC. Prod. ii. 106; *Gompholobium tetrathecoides*, Sieb. in DC. Prod. ii. 106.

N. S. Wales. Port Jackson, *R. Brown*, Sieber, n. 359, and others.

Victoria. Mount Abrupt, *F. Mueller*; Wimmera, Dallachy.

S. Australia. Lofty Ranges, *F. Mueller*; Penola, *J. Woods*; mouth of the Glenelg, Allitt; Kangaroo Island, *Waterhouse*.

Var. *grandiflora*. Flowers rather larger, pedicels rather longer; keel occasionally with a minute edging of white hairs. Ovules often above 20. To this variety belong most of the

southern specimens, and some seem almost to pass into *G. Hurgelii*, although they have always shorter pedicels, smaller leaves, and more or less pubescent branches.

11. ***G. uncinatum***, *A. Cunn.*; *Benth.* in *Ann. Wien. Mus.* ii. 72. An erect, much branched, heath-like shrub, the young branches usually minutely pubescent. Leaflets 3, on a very short common petiole or almost sessile, linear, obtuse, with a recurved point, rarely above 3 lines long, the margins revolute. Flowers red, much smaller than in the preceding species, solitary or 2 or 3 together, the pedicels shorter or rarely rather longer than the calyx. Calyx scarcely 3 lines long. Petals almost sessile; standard very broad, about 4 lines long; wings and keel rather shorter, the latter not fringed. Ovary with about 6 ovules. Pod nearly globular, rather longer than the calyx.

N. S. Wales. Blue Mountains, *A. Cunningham*, *Fraser*; Paramatta, *Woolss*; New England, *C. Stuart*.

12. ***G. Baxteri***, *Benth.* An erect heath-like shrub, with numerous virgate pubescent branches. Leaflets usually 3, sessile or on a very short common petiole, narrow-linear, with revolute margins, mostly hooked at the ends, 3 or rarely 4 lines long. Stipules setaceous, persistent. Flowers terminal, solitary or 2 or 3 together, sessile within the last leaves. Calyx glabrous, apparently viscid, about 3 lines long, very angular in the bud. Standard 4 lines long or rather more; wings shorter; keel almost as long as the standard, straight, very obtuse. Ovary hirsute, almost sessile, with about 8 ovules; style slightly thickened at the base. Pod ovoid-globular, slightly compressed, about as long as the calyx, more or less pubescent.

W. Australia. King George's Sound, *Baxter*; Orleans Bay, Stokes Iulet, and Russell Ranges, *Maxwell*.

13. ***G. aristatum***, *Benth.* in *Ann. Wien. Mus.* ii. 72. An erect shrub, with the habit and tomentose or villous branches of *G. tomentosum*, but the petiole of the leaves is never developed. Leaflets 3, 5, or rarely 7, sessile and digitate on a slight callosity of the branch, narrow-linear, with closely revolute margins, so as to be almost terete, with a fine almost pungent point, rarely more than $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, more or less pubescent. Stipules small, setaceous. Flowers terminal, nearly sessile, solitary or in compact leafy corymbs, but not so dense as in *G. capitatum*. Calyx villous, 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, the buds tipped by the awn-like points of the sepals. Standard 5 to 6 lines long; keel nearly as long, somewhat incurved, minutely ciliate on the edge. Ovary stipitate, with 10 to 12 ovules. Pod compressed-globular, scarcely exceeding the sepals.—Meissn. in *Pl. Preiss.* i. 38, and ii. 210.

W. Australia. Swan River, *Huegel*, *Drummond*, *Preiss*, n. 1199, and others.

Var. (?) *laxum*. Leaflets usually 5, fine-pointed; flowers 1 or 2, terminal, on pedicels nearly as long as the leaves; calyx glabrous or slightly pubescent. Kalgan river, *Oldfield*; Plantagenet and Stirling ranges, *Maxwell*, also one specimen in *Herb. Sonder*, with *Preiss's*, n. 1198.

Var. *muticum*. Leaflets usually 3, obtuse or with a short callous point; keel rather more prominently ciliate; ovules fewer, 8 according to Meissner, 6 in the flower I examined. *G. Drummondii*, Meissn. in *Bot. Zeit.* 1855, 25.—Between Moore and Murchison rivers, *Drummond*, 6th Coll. n. 10; Canning river, Mount Barker, and Kalgau river, *Oldfield*.

14. ***G. burtonioides***, *Meissn.* in *Pl. Preiss.* i. 37, and ii. 210. An erect shrub, allied to *G. aristatum*, but at once distinguished by the broader

leaflets, with a more or less prominent common petiole, sometimes $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines long. Young branches usually pubescent. Leaflets 3 or 5, the lateral ones usually inserted lower down than the 3 terminal ones, all linear, obtuse or mucronate, under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, the margins recurved or revolute. Flowers yellow, terminal, solitary or several together, sessile or shortly pedicellate amongst the last leaves. Calyx hirsute or nearly glabrous, fully 4 lines long. Standard about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long; wings and keel scarcely exceeding the calyx. Ovary with about 8 ovules. Pod rarely exceeding the calyx.

W. Australia., Drummond, 3rd Coll. n. 74, and 5th Coll. n. 29 and 30; near Albany, Preiss, n. 1100, also 1193; heathy ground, Gordon river, Oldfield; Salt river, Maxwell.

15. **G. capitatum**, A. Cunn. in *Lindl. Bot. Reg.* t. 1563. Very closely allied to *G. tomentosum*, and perhaps a variety. It is less tomentose, and sometimes glabrous or hirsute with a few long hairs. Foliage the same or the leaflets rather more slender. Flowers yellow, very shortly pedicellate, in dense, terminal, leafy corymbs, almost contracted into heads. Calyx usually very hirsute, about 4 lines long. Petals sometimes shorter than the calyx, and rarely exceeding it so much as in *G. tomentosum*. Ovules not more than 8 in any of the flowers I have opened. Pod usually shorter than the calyx.—Meissn. in *Pl. Preiss.* i. 38.

W. Australia. King George's Sound, R. Brown and others; Swan River, Drummond, n. 129; Sussex district and Stirling Terrace, Preiss, n. 1200 and 1201; Blackwood and Canning rivers, Oldfield.

16. **G. tomentosum**, Labill. in *Pl. Nov. Holl.* i. 106, t. 134. An erect shrub of 1 to 3 ft., the young branches tomentose-villous. Leaves pinnate, the common petiole rarely above 2 or 3 lines long. Leaflets usually 5 or 7, but varying from 3 to 11, narrow-linear, the margins revolute so as to be almost terete, mucronate, about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. or sometimes nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, more or less pubescent. Stipules subulate. Flowers yellow, terminal, few, in compact leafy corymbs or rarely solitary, the pedicels very short. Calyx villous, about 4 lines long, the lobes more or less fine-pointed. Standard about 6 lines long; keel rather shorter, broad, somewhat curved, the edges minutely ciliate. Ovary with 16 to 20 ovules. Pod as long as or rather exceeding the calyx.—DC. Prod. ii. 106; Meissn. in *Pl. Preiss.* i. 40; Bot. Reg. t. 1474; *G. aciculare*, Reichb. Icon. Exot. t. 243 (from the fig.); *G. lanatum*, A. Cunn. in G. Don, Gen. Syst. ii. 118.

W. Australia. King George's Sound, Labillardière, R. Brown, and others; Swan River, Drummond, n. 202, Preiss, n. 1198; Doubtful Island Bay, Champion Bay, and Murchison river, Oldfield.

17. **G. Preissii**, Meissn. in *Pl. Preiss.* i. 40. Very closely allied to *G. tomentosum*, and perhaps a variety. Branches and leaves hirsute with spreading hairs. Leaflets more numerous than in *G. tomentosum*, usually 11 to 19, but occasionally more, or on the lower leaves fewer, linear, with revolute margins, as in the allied species, but most of them more or less dilated at the end, with recurved points. Flowers few, in leafy terminal corymbs, as in *G. tomentosum*, but smaller. Calyx hirsute, 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines long. Standard rather longer than the calyx; keel shorter and straight, not ciliate. Ovules 8 in the flowers examined. Pod short, as in *G. capitatum*.

W. Australia., Drummond, n. 60 and 201; Stirling Terrace, Preiss, n. 1194.

18. **G. viscidulum**, *Meissn.* in *Pl. Preiss.* i. 39, and ii. 210. An erect, glabrous, more or less viscid, much branched shrub, of $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Leaves pinnate, occasionally opposite, the common petiole rarely $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long; leaflets 5 to 9, narrow-linear, with revolute margins, obtuse or nearly so, rarely $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, rather rigid. Stipules minute. Flowers terminal, solitary or 2 or 3 together, on very short pedicels within the last leaves. Calyx glabrous, about 3 lines long, the lobes broader and the buds more angular than in most species. Standard broad, 4 or 5 lines long; wings and keel shorter, the latter broad, slightly incurved, very minutely ciliate on the edge. Ovules usually 8.

W. Australia. Drummond, 3rd Coll. n. 75; Konkoberup Hills, *Preiss.* n. 1196; Fitzgerald river, Phillips Ranges, Stokes Inlet, Orleans Bay, etc., *Maxwell*.

19. **G. glabratum**, *DC. Prod.* ii. 106. A low decumbent or diffuse or rarely erect shrub, with the habit of *G. minus*, but readily known by the leaves really pinnate, although with the common petiole very short, rarely attaining 2 lines. Branches slender, virgate, minutely pubescent or rarely quite glabrous. Leaflets 5 or 7, very rarely 3, narrow-linear, with recurved or revolute margins, under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, obtuse or minutely pointed, usually glabrous. Flowers terminal, solitary or 2 or 3 together, the pedicels very short. Calyx glabrous, 3 to nearly 4 lines long. Standard 4 to 5 lines; keel shorter, broad, somewhat incurved, not ciliate. Ovary with 8 to 10 ovules. Pod not seen.—*G. polymorphum*, Sieb. Pl. Exs. not of R. Br.

N. S. Wales. Port Jackson, *R. Brown*, *Sieber*, n. 362, and others; Double Bay, *Leichhardt*.

20. **G. nitidum**, *Soland.* in *Herb. Banks*. A much-branched, glabrous shrub. Leaves pinnate, with a common petiole of about $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; leaflets usually about 7 to 11, oblong-cuneate or almost obovate, emarginate, 4 to 6 lines long, dark and shining above, glaucous underneath. Flowers terminal, solitary; rather large, on very short pedicels. Calyx glabrous, fully 5 lines long, the lobes of a thickish consistence and not separated so low down as in other species. Petals shortly exceeding the calyx, the keel not ciliate. Ovules (from *R. Brown's* notes) 4. Pod sessile, shorter than the calyx.

Queensland. Endeavour river, *Banks and Solander*, *R. Brown* (*Herb. Banks and R. Br.*).

21. **G. pinnatum**, *Sm.* in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* ix. 251. A glabrous undershrub, with slender, but rigid, ascending or erect stems, of 1 ft. or rather more, simple or little branched, and usually flexuose. Leaves pinnate; leaflets few in the lower leaves, on a short common petiole, often above 30 in the upper ones, with a common petiole of above 1 in., linear or almost subulate, 4 to 8 lines long, mucronate or acute, the margins revolute. Flowers few, in short, loose, terminal racemes, or rarely solitary, the pedicels longer than the calyx. Calyx about 3 lines long. Standard very broad, rather longer than the calyx, and the lower petals nearly as long. Ovary usually with 8 ovules. Pod ovoid-globular, rather longer than the calyx.—*DC. Prod.* ii. 106.

Queensland. Sandy Cape, *R. Brown*; Port Curtis, *M'Gillivray*; Wide Bay, *Bidwill*; Brisbane river and Moreton Bay, *F. Mueller*.

N. S. Wales. Port Jackson, *R. Brown*, *Woolss.*

22. **G. Shuttleworthii**, Meissn. in *Pl. Preiss.* i. 39. An erect, heath-like shrub, of $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., the branches shortly pubescent. Leaves pinnate, with a very short common petiole; leaflets 5 or 7, rarely 3, narrow-linear, with revolute margins, under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, obtuse or with a short recurved point, glabrous or scabrous-pubescent. Flowers purple-red, in short, corymbose, almost capitate racemes, pedunculate above the last leaves. Bracts and bracteoles linear-subulate, persistent. Pedicels much shorter than the calyx. Calyx 3 to 4 lines long, glabrous. Standard about 5 lines long, not so broad as in some species; keel shorter, slightly incurved, minutely or scarcely perceptibly ciliate on the edges. Ovules 6 in all the specimens I examined, but Meissner found only 4. Pod not seen.

W. Australia. Swan River, *Drummond*, 1st Coll. and n. 200; Darling Range, *Collie*, *Preiss.*, n. 1178; Gordon river, *Oldfield*.

23. **G. venustum**, R. Br. in *Ait. Hort. Kew. ed. 2*, iii. 12. A glabrous, often glaucous shrub or undershrub, with slender, flexuous stems, of 1 to 2 ft. Leaves pinnate, with a common petiole of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 in.; leaflets usually 9 to 21, linear-terete, acute or mucronate, the margins closely revolute, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, transversely wrinkled when dry. Flowers pink or purple, rather numerous, in a short corymbose raceme, on a long peduncle above the last leaves. Pedicels longer than the calyx, in the axils of subulate bracts. Calyx 3 to 4 lines long, glabrous. Standard very broad, rather longer than the calyx; wings and keel rather shorter. Ovules about 8. Pod very broad, as long as the calyx.—DC. Prod. ii. 106; Meissn. in *Pl. Preiss.* i. 40; Bot. Mag. t. 4258; Reichb. Icon. Exot. t. 76.

W. Australia. King George's Sound, *R. Brown* and others, *Drummond*, 3rd Coll. n. 72; near Albany, *Preiss.*, n. 1102; Mount Barker, *Oldfield*; near Cape Paisley, *Maxwell*.

Var. (?) *læve*. Leaflets perfectly smooth, but revolute, as in the common form.—Middle Mount Barren, *Maxwell*.

24. **G. Knightianum**, Lindl. in *Bot. Reg.* t. 1468. A glabrous undershrub or small shrub, with slender, but rigid, ascending or erect stems, attaining 1 ft. or rather more. Leaves mostly pinnate, with 5 to 11 lanceolate or linear leaflets, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 in. long, obtuse or mucronate, flat or with slightly recurved margins, rigid and strongly reticulate on the upper side; the lower leaves, however, or nearly all those of the lower branches, sometimes reduced to 3 short, ovate, obovate or oblong, digitate leaflets. Stipules subulate. Flowers pink or purple, in a short corymbose raceme, on a rather long peduncle above the last leaves. Bracts linear-subulate. Calyx scarcely 3 lines long. Standard broad, rather longer than the calyx; wings and keel rather shorter. Ovules about 8. Pod about 4 lines long.—Meissn. in *Pl. Preiss.* i. 40; *G. heterophyllum*, A. Cunn. in G. Don, Gen. Syst. ii. 118.

W. Australia. King George's Sound, *Baxter*, *A. Cunningham*, *Preiss.*, n. 1103; Swan River, *Drummond*, 1st Coll. and n. 220; York District, *Preiss.*, n. 1104; Gordon and Vasse rivers, *Oldfield*; Cape Knobb and Cape Le Grand, *Maxwell*.

8. BURTONIA, R. Br.

Calyx deeply cleft, the lobes longer than the tube, lanceolate, valvate, the 2 upper ones often broader or more obtuse, but not connate. Petals very

shortly clawed; standard orbicular or reniform, longer than the lower petals; wings oblong or obovate, more or less falcate; keel usually broader than the wings, obtuse. Stamens free. Ovary sessile or shortly stipitate; style incurved, more or less dilated towards the base; ovules 2, the funicles long and thick, one curved or folded upwards, the other downwards. Pod broadly ovoid or nearly globular, usually oblique, inflated. Seeds small, without any strophiole.—Shrubs or rarely undershrubs, glabrous or hirsute with spreading hairs. Leaves simple or compound, digitate, or pinnate with the terminal leaflet sessile between the last pair. Stipules minute or none. Flowers yellow, orange-red or bluish-purple, solitary in the axils of the upper leaves or forming terminal racemes. Bracts small; bracteoles also small, usually below the middle of the pedicel. Ovary glabrous or villous.

The genus is limited to Australia. It is closely allied to *Gompholobium*, with the same diversity of foliage, valvate calyx, etc.; differing chiefly in the ovules, always 2 only, with the funicles very long and thick, as in *Gompholobium*, but one always curved or folded upwards, the other downwards, not all downwards, as in that genus. The style is also much thicker at the base.

Leaves pinnate. Racemes terminal.

Plant glabrous. Racemes 1- to 3-flowered.

Leaflets few, subulate 1. *B. subulata*.

Leaflets numerous, very small, obovate or obocordate 2. *B. foliolosa*.

Plant very hirsute. Racemes elongated, many-flowered. Leaflets very numerous, small, ovate

3. *B. polyziga*.

Leaflets 3, linear-revolute, sessile (the common petiole not produced).

Pedicels in the upper axils.

Calyx and ovary villous 4. *B. villosa*.

Calyx and ovary glabrous.

Branches tomentose. Leaflets rigid, often shorter than the internodes. Pedicels long

5. *B. Hendersonii*.

Branches glabrous. Leaflets longer than the internodes and pedicels

6. *B. scabra*.

Leaves simple, linear or subulate. Racemes umbel-like, terminal 7. *B. conferta*.

1. ***B. subulata***, Benth. An erect, glabrous shrub, of 1 to 2 ft., with slender, rigid branches. Leaves pinnate, with a common petiole of 3 or 4 lines; leaflets 5, 7, or rarely 9, linear-subulate, with revolute margins, mucronulate, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. Flowers few, in very short, terminal, almost corymbose racemes, or often quite solitary; pedicels usually longer than the calyx. Calyx glabrous, about 4 lines long. Petals nearly equal in length, slightly exceeding the calyx. Style more slender than in most *Burtonias*, yet somewhat dilated at the base. Pod compressed-globular, scarcely exceeding the calyx.—*Gompholobium subulatum*, Beuth. in Ann. Wien. Mus. ii. 72; *G. stenophyllum*, F. Muell. Fragm. iii. 30.

N. Australia. Regent's River, Brunswick Bay, N.W. coast, A. Cunningham; islands of the Gulf of Carpentaria, R. Brown; Port Essington, Armstrong; Arnhem's Land, F. Mueller.

2. ***B. foliolosa***, Benth. An elegant little shrub, quite glabrous and somewhat glaucous, with slender terete branches. Leaves pinnate, the common petiole rarely above $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long; leaflets 11 to 21 or even more, obovate or obocordate, very obtuse, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines long. Flowers small, few together, in loose, terminal, almost corymbose racemes, the pedicels rather longer than

the calyx. Calyx nearly 2 lines long, less deeply divided than in most other species, although the lobes are longer than the tube, the 2 upper ones more obtuse. Standard at least half as long again as the calyx; wings and keel shorter. Ovary sessile, glabrous; style slightly flattened towards the base. Pod not seen.—*Gompholobium foliolosum*, Benth. in Mitch. Trop. Austr. 348.

Queensland. Sandy forests, Warrego river, Mitchell; Dogwood Creek, Leichhardt.

3. **B. polypyga**, Benth. An erect shrub, the branches, leaves, and inflorescence densely clothed with long, spreading, white, almost woolly hairs. Leaves pinnate, with a common petiole, of 1 to 2 in. or rather more; leaflets 29 to 51, oval obovate or oblong, rarely exceeding 2 lines. Flowers yellow, in long, loose, terminal racemes; the pedicels longer than the calyx. Bracts and bracteoles filiform. Calyx about 4 lines long. Petals rather longer, all of nearly equal length. Ovary almost sessile, hirsute with long white hairs. Pod not seen.—*Gompholobium polypygum*, F. Muell. Fragn. iii. 29.

N. Australia. Between Mount Morphett and Bonny river, McDouall Stuart.

4. **B. villosa**, Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 41. A rigid, heath-like, erect shrub, with virgate branches, villous with short spreading hairs. Leaflets 3, sessile on the stem, narrow-linear, with revolute margins, obtuse or with a short, callous point, mostly about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long and much longer than the internodes, glabrous or sprinkled with a few hairs. Flowers large, pale purple, solitary in the upper axils, on pedicels usually shorter than the leaves. Calyx hirsute, 4 to 5 lines long. Standard fully $\frac{4}{5}$ in. long; wings rather shorter; keel shorter than the wings, incurved. Ovary nearly sessile, villous; style flattened towards the base, ciliate on the inner edge. Pod somewhat compressed, shortly exceeding the calyx, as broad as long.—Bot. Mag. t. 410.

W. Australia. King George's Sound, R. Brown, Drummond; sandy woods near Mount Wuljenup, Preiss, n. 1172; Mount Barker, Oldfield.

5. **B. Hendersonii**, Benth. A stout, rigid, divaricate shrub, the branches terete and tomentose when young. Leaflets 3, sessile on the stem, linear, with revolute margins, obtuse or with a hooked point, 2 to 3 lines long, and scarcely covering the internodes, rigid, glabrous, but appearing minutely glandular under a lens. Flowers orange-red, solitary in the upper axils, the pedicels longer than the leaves. Calyx glabrous outside, about 4 lines long, the lobes ciliate on the edge, whitish but scarcely tomentose inside. Standard very broad, above $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long; wings scarcely exceeding the calyx; keel rather longer, deeply coloured, much incurved. Ovary nearly sessile, glabrous. Pod not seen.—*Gompholobium Hendersonii*, Paxt. Mag. xi. 103, with a fig. (from the figure and description).

W. Australia. From the interior, J. S. Roe.

6. **B. scabra**, R. Br. in Ait. Hort. Kew. ed. 2, iii. 12. A heath-like shrub, quite glabrous or the young branches minutely hoary. Leaflets 3, sessile on the stems, narrow-linear, with revolute margins, obtuse or with a hooked point, usually about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, but varying from 4 to 8 lines. Flowers large, purple, solitary in the upper axils; pedicels shorter than the leaves. Calyx nearly 4 lines long, glabrous outside, sometimes slightly pubescent inside. Standard twice as long as the calyx; wings and keel shorter.

Ovary shortly stipitate, glabrous or pubescent; style flattened towards the base. Pod glabrous or shortly pubescent, scarcely exceeding the calyx.—DC. Prod. ii. 106; Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 41; Bot. Mag. t. 5000; *Gompholobium scabrum*, Sm. in Trans. Linn. Soc. ix. 250; *B. sessilifolia*, DC. Prod. ii. 106; Deless. Ic. Sel. iii. t. 61 (with the leaflets rather shorter and slender); *B. pulchella*, Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 41; Bot. Mag. t. 4392.

W. Australia. King George's Sound, *R. Brown* and others, near Albany, *Preiss*, n. 1177; and eastward to Stokes Inlet, *Herb. F. Mueller*; Swan River, *Drummond*, n. 199, *Preiss*, n. 1173, and others.

7. *B. conferta*, DC. Prod. ii. 106. A heath-like, glabrous shrub, with erect, virgate branches. Leaves crowded, all simple, narrow-linear or subulate, with closely reflexed margins, obtuse or shortly mucronate, rarely exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in length. Flowers bluish-purple, usually numerous, in a short, dense, umbel-like, terminal raceme, the pedicels rarely longer than the calyx. Bracts small, subulate; bracteoles minute. Calyx 3 to 4 lines long, glabrous. Petals nearly equal in length and rarely exceeding the calyx; keel straighter than in the other species and shortly acuminate. Ovary shortly stipitate, glabrous; style flattened towards the base. Pod not exceeding the calyx, as broad as long.—Bot. Reg. t. 1600; Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 42; Paxt. Mag. xii. 54, with a fig.

W. Australia. From King George's Sound, *R. Brown*, and Cape Riche to Swan River, *Drummond*, 1st Coll. and n. 197 and 198, *Preiss*, n. 1174, 1175, 1176, 1179, and others; eastward to Bremer Bay and East Mount Barren, *Maxwell*.

It varies much in the leaves; in some specimens rather thick, very obtuse, and about $\frac{1}{4}$ in. long; in others slender, attaining sometimes above $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

9. JACKSONIA, R. Br.

(*Piptomeris*, *Turcz.*)

Calyx deeply cleft, the tube usually very short, lobes valvate, the 2 upper ones broader, sometimes falcate, rarely connate. Petals shorter than the calyx or rarely exceeding it, nearly equal in length, the claws very short; standard orbicular or reniform, usually emarginate; wings oblong; keel nearly straight, obtuse, broader than the wings. Stamens free. Ovary sessile or stipitate; style subulate, incurved, with a minute terminal stigma; ovules 2 (except in *J. piptomeris*) attached by short funicles. Pod sessile or stipitate, ovate or oblong, flat or turgid. Seeds usually solitary, without any strophiole.—Shrubs or undershrubs, rigid and leafless, or rarely with a very few 1-foliolate leaves; branches rigid, terete, angular or winged, the branchlets often phyllodineous or leaf-like, flat or terete or angular, very much branched and spinescent. Leaves replaced by very minute scales at the nodes. Flowers yellow or with an admixture of purple, either in terminal or lateral racemes or spikes, or scattered along the branches. Bracts small and scale-like. Bracteoles small, deciduous or persistent. Ovary villous.

The genus is limited to Australia. It is allied to *Gompholobium* and *Burtonia* in the deeply lobed valvate calyx, but very different in habit, in the short slender funicles of the ovules, in the pod, etc. In the two species (*J. vernicosa* and *J. thesioides*) where the calyx-tube is longer in proportion to the lobes, it is lined, at least halfway up, by the staminal disk.



SERIES I. Phyllodineæ.—*Phyllodineous branchlets flat, rigidly coriaceous, toothed or lobed, often prickly.*

- Flowers in racemes or spikes terminating the phyllodia 1. *J. dilatata.*
- Flowers in racemes or spikes lateral or terminating the normal branches 2. *J. densiflora.*
- Flowers in heads sessile amongst the phyllodia 3. *J. carduacea.*
- Flowers mostly solitary on the teeth or lobes of the phyllodia 4. *J. floribunda.*

SERIES II. Ramosissimæ.—*Subphyllodineous branchlets crowded, linear, angular-striate, with projecting tooth-like nodes.*

- Flowers in dense terminal spikes. Calyx very hirsute 5. *J. odontoclada.*
- Flowers in short terminal racemes. Calyx sparingly silky-pubescent 6. *J. ramosissima.*

SERIES III. Pungentes.—*Branchlets more or less phyllodineous, spinescent, divaricate, terete angular or slightly compressed.*

Undershrubs, occasionally with a few leaves at the base, paniculately branched upwards.

- Flowers on the pungent branches 7. *J. foliosa.*
- Flowers on virgate unarmed branches; pungent branches sterile (see below, *Scopariæ*).

Branching shrubs.

Branchlets terete sulcate or slightly angular.

- Flowers 2 or 3 below the summits of the pungent branchlets, which are usually divaricately trichotomous 8. *J. spinosa.*

Flowers in clusters or very short racemes, terminal or at the base of the pungent branchlets.

- Pungent branchlets mostly simple. Calyx minutely pubescent 9. *J. stricta.*

- Pungent branchlets mostly branched. Calyx silky-pubescent or villous 10. *J. hakeoides.*

Flowers in distinct terminal racemes. Branchlets crowded 11. *J. furcellata.*

Branchlets very angular or compressed, usually silky-pubescent.

Pungent branchlets short, crowded and forked or trichotomous.

- Pungent branchlets slender. Flowers distinctly racemose. Pod distinctly though shortly stipitate 11. *J. furcellata.*

- Pungent branchlets stout. Flowers in irregular racemes mixed with phyllodia. Pod nearly sessile 12. *J. horrida.*

Pungent branchlets mostly simple and not crowded.

- Pod ovate, nearly sessile. Flowers shortly or loosely racemose 13. *J. sericea.*

- Pod oblong on a stipe of about 2 lines. Flowers rather large, few, distant 14. *J. Sternbergiana.*

(*J. Lehmanni*, *racemosa*, *macrocalyx*, and perhaps some others among *Scopariæ*, have occasionally a few pungent barren branchlets near the base of the stem.)

SERIES IV. Scopariæ.—*Flowering branches virgate or rush-like without pungent branchlets. Barren stems or branches usually similar, although occasionally, in the lower part of the stem, much-branched flexuous or pungent.*

Calyx-tube half as long as the lobes or longer, turbinate, 10-nerved.

- Calyx 4 lines long, the tube half as long as the lobes 15. *J. vernicosa.*

- Calyx 2 lines long, the tube nearly as long as the lobes 16. *J. thesioides.*

Calyx-tube very short, without prominent nerves.

Calyx-lobes deciduous (or persistent in *J. restionoides*, *umbellata*, and *capitata*). Buds not angular.

Branches flat or angular.

Pod sessile.

- Pod oblong-lanceolate, flat, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Branches flat 17. *J. compressa.*

Pod broad, turgid, 3 to 4 lines long. Branches usually angular	13. <i>J. sericea</i> .
Pod on a long stipe, about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long.	
Flowers racemose. Calyx 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 lines long	18. <i>J. scoparia</i> .
Flowers few. Calyx 5 to 6 lines long	14. <i>J. Sterubergiana</i> .
Branches terete or sulcate.	
Flowers distant or racemose.	
Calyx villous. Standard large, exceeding the calyx.	
Flowers few, distant. Calyx 5 lines long. Keel much shorter than the wings	19. <i>J. restioides</i> .
Flowers in lateral clusters. Calyx about 4 lines. Keel as long as the wings	20. <i>J. velutina</i> .
Calyx silky-pubescent. Standard shorter than the calyx; keel as long as the standard.	
Ovules 2.	
Calyx 4 to 5 lines long. Pod acuminate, on a stipe of 1 line	21. <i>J. Lehmanni</i> .
Calyx 3 lines long. Pod scarcely acute, almost sessile	22. <i>J. racemosa</i> .
Ovules 4 to 6	26. <i>J. piptomeris</i> .
Flowers small, in terminal heads or umbels. Calyx-lobes persistent.	
Flowers distinctly pedicellate. Keel long	23. <i>J. umbellata</i> .
Flowers almost sessile. Keel short	24. <i>J. capitata</i> .
Calyx-lobes persistent. Buds prominently angled.	
Branches flat. Calyx 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lines long	25. <i>J. alata</i> .
Branches terete, sulcate.	
Calyx about 4 lines long.	
Ovules 2. Keel very short	27. <i>J. angulata</i> .
Ovules 4 to 6. Keel as long as the standard	26. <i>J. piptomeris</i> .
Calyx about 6 lines long. Keel as long as the standard	28. <i>J. macrocalyx</i> .

SERIES I. PHYLLODINEÆ.—Branchlets, either barren or flower-bearing, phyllodinous, flat, rigidly coriaceous, toothed or lobed, often pungent.

1. ***J. dilatata***, Benth. in *Ann. Wien. Mus.* ii. 74. An erect shrub, silky-pubescent or tomentose, more or less rust-coloured under the inflorescence. Branchlets leaf-like, flat, lanceolate, 2 to 4 in. long, the nodes forming tooth-like notches on the edges with an arched nerve from the midrib to each node. Flowers sessile in oblong spikes or heads at the ends of some of the leaf-like branchlets, which taper more to the end than the barren ones. Bracts ovate, scale-like, 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, bracteoles often longer and lanceolate, all very deciduous. Calyx villous, about 3 lines long. Standard about as long as the calyx, lower petals shorter. Ovary very shortly stipitate. Pod ovate, shorter than the calyx.

M. Australia. Melville Island, *Fraser*; Victoria river, *Bynoe*; Islands of the Gulf of Carpentaria, *R. Brown*; Port Essington, *Armstrong*; Arnhem's Land, *F. Mueller*.

2. ***J. densiflora***, Benth. in *Lindl. Swan Riv. App.* 13. A stout erect or procumbent shrub, the young shoots and inflorescence densely rusty-villous, older branches terete or slightly compressed, glabrous or minutely pubescent. Barren leaf-like branchlets flat, obovate oblong or lanceolate, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 in. long, usually rounded at the end and narrowed into a kind of petiole at the base, the margins undulate, sinuate, with pungent teeth or short lobes. Racemes or flowering branches either terminal or in the axil of a small scale under the phyllodia, always very villous, 2 to 4 in. long. Flowers dense or distant,

sometimes intermixed with a few small phyllodia either barren or bearing 1 or 2 flowers. Bracts and bracteoles linear-subulate, deciduous. Pedicels very short. Calyx villous, about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, the angles very prominent in the bud. Standard nearly as long as the sepals, lower petals shorter. Ovary very shortly stipitate. Pod ovate, included in the calyx.—*J. floribunda*, Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 43, not of Endl.

W. Australia. Swan River, *Drummond*, 1st Coll.

Var. *taxiflora*. Racemes loose and rather less villous, the flowers distant.—*Drummond*, 4th Coll. n. 24.

3. **J. carduacea**, Meissn. in Bot. Zeit. 1855, 25. An erect shrub with virgate clustered branches, angular or somewhat compressed, silky or softly villous. Barren phyllodinous branchlets numerous, flat, sessile, cuneate-oblong, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 in. long, prickly-toothed or sometimes forked, thick, usually 3-nerved, glabrous or silky-pubescent. Flowers in terminal heads within the uppermost phyllodinous branchlets and shorter than them. Pedicels very short. Bracts and bracteoles subulate-acuminata. Calyx about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, loosely clothed with long silky hairs, the lobes with long subulate points. Petals nearly equal in length, shorter than the calyx. Ovary very shortly stipitate. Pod not seen.

W. Australia. Between Moore and Murchison rivers, *Drummond*, 6th Coll. n. 14.

4. **J. floribunda**, Endl. Stirp. Decad. in Ann. Wien. Mus. ii. 197 (from the description). A rigid erect shrub with forked branches, more or less silky-pubescent, or at length glabrous, more or less flattened or at length terete. Phyllodinous branchlets flat, cuneate oblong or linear, irregularly divided into deep divaricate rigid teeth or lobes, which are obtuse or terminata in a small scale, or the terminal ones almost pungent; most of these branchlets are narrowed as it were into a petiole, and when broad are strongly reticulate, the upper ones passing sometimes into forked racemes. Flowers mostly solitary on some of the tooth-like lobes of the branchlets. Pedicels very short. Bracts and bracteoles minute. Calyx 5 to 7 lines long, silky-pubescent. Standard and wings much shorter than the calyx; keel longer than the standard but shorter than the calyx. Pod nearly sessile, ovate, shorter than the calyx.—*J. grevilleoides*, Turez. in Bull. Mosc. 1853, i. 259.

W. Australia, *Drummond*, 4th Coll. n. 32; between King George's Sound and Cape Riche, *Harvey*; Point Henry and Stirling Range, *Oldfield*. Endlicher describes the flowers as rather larger than I find them in our specimens, with the keel not exceeding the other petals; but the characteristic reticulate phyllodia and inflorescence are not found in any other species.

SERIES II. RAMOSISSIMÆ.—Barren branchlets subphyllodinous, but neither flat nor pungent, crowded, linear, angular-striate, with projecting tooth-like nodes.

5. **J. odontoclada**, F. Muell. Herb. Pubescent or villous with short loose hairs and densely branched. Barren branchlets short, crowded, linear, angular or somewhat flattened, the minute scales confluent with tooth-like projections at the nodes. Flowers sessile or nearly so in dense terminal spikes or heads. Bracteoles lanceolate, adnate to the base of the calyx, and longer than its tube. Calyx densely hirsute, 4 to nearly 5 lines long, the tube under

1 line, the 2 upper lobes often connate to the middle. Petals shorter than the calyx; keel shortly acuminate, broader than the wings and longer than the standard. Ovary sessile. Young pod densely villous, turgid, but not seen ripe.

N. Australia. Gulf of Carpentaria, *F. Mueller*, also *M'Donnall Stuart's* expedition, lat. $17^{\circ} 59'$.

6. *J. ramosissima*, *Benth.* in *Mitch. Trop. Austr.* 258. Glabrous, very densely branched. Barren branchlets crowded, linear, angular or somewhat flattened, the small scales at the nodes often rigid and spreading. Flowers in short terminal racemes, on pedicels scarcely exceeding the subtending scales. Bracteoles ovate, adnate to the base of the calyx and often as long as its tube. Calyx sparingly pubescent, about 4 lines long, membranous, the 2 upper lobes broader, falcate and often cohering above the middle. Petals shorter than the calyx. Ovary sessile. Pod ovoid-oblong, acuminate, hirsute, shorter than the calyx.

Queensland. Sutton river, *F. Mueller*; Belyando river, *Mitchell*.

SERIES III. PUNGENTES.—Branchlets either barren or flower-bearing, spinescent, subphyllodinous but not flat, divaricate, simple or branched, terete or angular, sometimes resembling short lateral prickles, sometimes terminating all the branches.

7. *J. foliosa*, *Turcz.* in *Bull. Mosc.* 1853, i. 260. Rhizome thick, with several ascending or erect rigid stems of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 ft., simple in the lower part and usually bearing a few petiolate obovate or orbicular toothed leaves, the upper portion leafless with numerous rigid divaricate paniculate branches, often slightly flattened and striate or angular, the whole plant minutely silky-pubescent, the ultimate branchlets divaricate and often pungent. Flowers few, shortly pedicellate, below the summits of the branchlets. Calyx 3 to 4 lines long: Petals and ovary of *J. spinosa*. Pod not seen.

W. Australia, *Drummond*, 4th Coll. n. 25. The species is nearly allied to *J. spinosa*, but with a different habit.

8. *J. spinosa*, *R. Br.* in *Ait. Hort. Kew. ed. 2*, iii. 13. A rigid much-branched shrub of 2 to 4 ft. or sometimes more slender and twice as high, glabrous or very minutely hoary, the branches angular or striate, the smaller ones trichotomous, divaricate rigid and pungent-pointed. Flowers rather small, usually 2 or 3 below the spinous point of some of the smaller branchlets. Pedicels short. Bracteoles minute. Calyx minutely silky-pubescent, about 3 lines long, the buds not angular. Petals about as long as the calyx and all of nearly equal length; keel deeply coloured. Ovary slightly contracted at the base. Pod sessile, oblong, usually falcate, 3 to 4 or even 5 lines long.—DC. Prod. ii. 107; Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 45; *Gompholobium spinosum*, Labill. Pl. Nov. Holl. i. 107. t. 136.

W. Australia. King George's Sound, *Labillardière*, *R. Brown*, and others; towards Cape Riche, *Harvey*, *Drummond*, 3rd Coll. n. 81 and 103; and eastward to Espérance Bay, *Maxwell*; Two-peopled Bay and Gordon river, *Preiss*, n. 1074; Point Henry and Wilson's Inlet, *Oldfield*; Mount Barker, *Oldfield*. In the latter specimen the flowering branches are less spinous and the flowers more abundant, almost paniculate.

9. *J. stricta*, *Meissn.* in *Bot. Zeit.* 1855, 27. Possibly a small-flowered

variety of *J. hakeoides*, with smaller spines. Branches elongated, glabrous, striate and furrowed but without very prominent angles; phyllodineous branchlets terete, rigid, pungent, divaricate, rarely $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, simple or rarely with 1 or 2 forks. Flowers clustered under the phyllodineous branchlets as in *J. hakeoides*, but rather smaller and the calyx less pubescent.

W. Australia. Between Moore and Murchison rivers, Drummond, 6th Coll. n. 12; Murchison river, Oldfield.

10. **J. hakeoides**, Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 45. Very nearly allied to some forms of *J. furcellata* and *J. horrida*, but less silky and sometimes almost glabrous. Branches striate, without very prominent angles and scarcely flattened; phyllodineous branchlets terete or very slightly flattened, simple or once or twice forked, very rigid, striate, usually but not always pungent. Flowers of *J. horrida*, in short racemes, often reduced to almost sessile clusters at the base of the pungent phyllodineous branchlets, rarely terminal. Pedicels short, with small lanceolate bracteoles about the middle. Calyx about 5 lines long, velvety or silky-pubescent with shining hairs often of a golden colour. Petals and ovary of *J. horrida*. Pod not seen.—*J. fasciculata*, Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. ii. 212; *J. ulicina*, Meissn. in Bot. Zeit. 1855, 26.

W. Australia, Drummond, n. 261, 2nd Coll. n. 113, 3rd Coll. n. 88, and 6th Coll. n. 13. This species varies much in the phyllodineous branchlets, simple or once or twice forked, very stout or slender, in some specimens altogether 2 or 3 lines long, in others the ultimate forks $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in., but the several forms described by Meissner often pass insensibly one into the other even on the same specimen.

11. **J. furcellata**, DC. Prod. ii. 107. A tall shrub, more or less silky-pubescent or sometimes shortly villous, attaining sometimes 15 ft. or more in height, the branches then usually pendulous. Smaller phyllodineous branchlets crowded, compressed and narrow-linear or angular, branched or forked, usually but not always pungent, short and divaricate or long and erect. Flowers in terminal racemes of 2 to 4 or even 5 in., without any barren branchlets intermixed except quite at the base. Pedicels short. Bracteoles very small, at a distance from the calyx. Calyx 4 to 5 lines long. Petals shorter, nearly equal in length. Pod stipitate, ovate, turgid, almost acute, about as long as the calyx.—*Gompholobium furcellatum*, Bonpl. Jard. Malm. 30. t. 11; *J. dumosa*, Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 44, and ii. 212.

W. Australia, Baudin's Expedition; King George's Sound to Swan River, Fraser, Drummond, Preiss, n. 1069, 1070, 1071, and 1081; Drummond, 3rd Coll. n. 80 (branchlets short slender divaricate), 2nd Coll. n. 112 (branchlets softly villous, short, slender, much-branched and crowded, terminal racemes long and many-flowered), Maxwell, Oldfield, and others (both forms). The species is very near *J. horrida*, differing in the more slender phyllodia, more racemose flowers, shorter more stipitate pod, etc.

12. **J. horrida**, DC. Prod. ii. 107. A tall much-branched shrub, more or less silky-pubescent. Branches virgate, very angular or flattened when young; phyllodineous branchlets crowded, often 2 or 3 times forked, the ultimate forks linear, pungent, rigid, flat with a raised nerve, usually $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long and quite entire, sometimes long and slender, or short and broad, rarely with 1 or 2 notch-like teeth. Flowers either 1, 2 or 3, at the base of some of the smaller phyllodineous branchlets, or forming irregular racemes intermixed with phyllodia. Pedicels shorter than the calyx with minute bracteoles.

Calyx fully 4 lines long, silky-pubescent. Standard nearly as long as the calyx, wings and keel shorter. Pod shortly stipitate, oblong, turgid, somewhat falcate, shortly acuminate, 3 to 5 lines long.—Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 45; ii. 212.

W. Australia. King George's Sound and adjoining districts, *R. Brown*, *Fraser*, *Drummond*, 3rd Coll. n. 79, *Preiss*, n. 1080, and others; Point Possession, *Collie*; Tone river.

Var. (?) *tenuis*. Branches much more slender and inflorescence nearly that of *J. hakeoides*, but the branchlets much more angular.—Gardner and Salt rivers, *Maxwell*. The habit is almost that of *J. spinosa*, but the flowers are larger, the calyx more silky, etc.

Var. (?) *racemosa*. Racemes elongated, many-flowered. Champion Bay, *Oldfield*, a single small specimen.

13. ***J. sericea***, Benth. in *Hueg. Enum.* 31, and in *Ann. Wien. Mus.* ii. 74. A large shrub, decumbent ascending or tall with pendulous branches, angular striate or flattened, either unarmed or the pungent phyllodineous branchlets linear, spreading, 2 to 4 lines long, simple or rarely with 1 or 2 short forks. Flowers either solitary near the base of some of the smaller branches or in loose terminal irregular racemes. Pedicels shorter than the calyx with very minute bracteoles. Calyx $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, silky-pubescent. Petals all shorter than the calyx. Pod nearly sessile, broadly ovate, more or less turgid, very villous, 3 to 4 lines long.—Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 44, and ii. 211; *J. gracilis*, Meissn. I. c. i. 44, and ii. 211.

W. Australia. King George's Sound, *Huegel*, *Baxter*; Swan River, *Fraser*, *Drummond*, 3rd Coll. n. 92; *Preiss*, n. 1073 and 1158; southern districts, *Oldfield*.

Var. *robusta*. Branches thick, with very prominent angles, *Drummond*, 3rd Coll. n. 85. The species is very nearly allied to *J. horrida*.

14. ***J. Sternbergiana***, Hueg. Bot. Archiv. t. 3. An erect shrub, attaining many ft. in height, with pendulous branches prominently angled or flattened, glabrous or rarely minutely pubescent, the smaller branchlets rigid and pungent, but usually rather slender and divaricate. Flowers few, shortly pedicellate along some of the longer branchlets, but scarcely racemose. Calyx nearly glabrous, 5 to 6 lines long. Standard nearly as long; lower petals shorter. Ovary stipitate. Pod oblong, often slightly falcate, fully $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, pubescent, on a stipe of about 2 lines.—Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 43, and ii. 211.

W. Australia. Swan River, *Fraser*, *Huegel*, *Drummond*, 1st Coll. and n. 260 (very slender), also 2nd Coll. n. 111, *Preiss*, n. 1076, *Oldfield*, and others. The pungent branchlets in this, as in *J. sericea*, are occasionally wanting.

SERIES IV. SCOPARIAE.—Flowering branches usually virgate or rush-like, without pungent branchlets. Barren stems or branches usually similar, although occasionally in the lower part of the stem much-branched, flexuous or pungent.

15. ***J. vernicosa***, F. Muell. Herb. Branches very numerous, slender, striate but scarcely angled, usually glabrous, the young shoots apparently somewhat glutinous. Flowers not numerous, in terminal racemes, on very short pedicels. Bracteoles minute, adnate to the base of the calyx. Calyx 4 lines long, slightly pubescent, the lobes not twice as long as the tube, the 2 upper ones broader and falcate, the tube campanulate, 10-ribbed, lined nearly to the

top by the staminal disk. Petals shorter than the calyx. Ovary sessile, short, tapering into the style. Pod sessile, villous, turgid, shorter than the calyx, but exposed, owing to the calyx-lobes being reflexed or deciduous.

N. Australia. Gulf of Carpentaria, *F. Mueller*.

16. **J. thesioides**, *A. Cunn.*; *Benth.* in *Ann. Wien. Mus.* ii. 74. A tall shrub, with the habit of *J. scoparia*. Branches numerous, elongated, not spinescent, with 2 or 3 very prominent angles, minutely silky-hoary or quite glabrous. Flowers yellow, smaller than in *J. scoparia*, sessile or shortly pedicellate in terminal one-sided racemes. Bracteoles minute, just below the calyx. Calyx about 2 lines long, minutely silky-hoary, the lobes a little longer than the tube, which is 10-nerved and lined at least halfway up by the staminal disk. Standard and wings about as long as the calyx; keel a little shorter. Ovary sessile, tapering into a short style. Pod oblong, somewhat incurved, turgid, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines long.

N. Australia. Prince of Wales's Islands, etc., *R. Brown*; Victoria river and Macadam range, *F. Mueller*.

Queensland. Endeavour river, *Banks and Solander*, *A. Cunningham*, *W. Hill*; Cape Flinders, *A. Cunningham*; Lizard Island, *McGillivray*.

17. **J. compressa**, *Turcz.* in *Bull. Mosc.* 1853, i. 260. Stem erect, virgate; branches very flat, minutely silky-pubescent, without pungent branchlets. Flowers few, very shortly pedicellate and distant along the upper branchlets. Bracteoles very small, ovate, under the calyx. Calyx about 4 to 5 lines long, shortly silky-villous, the lobes deciduous. Petals shorter, the keel at least as long as the standard. Ovary sessile. Pod sessile, oblong-lanceolate, much flattened, about $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, minutely glandular and pubescent with very short close hairs. Funicles slender.

W. Australia. Drummond, 5th Coll. n. 35 and 36.

18. **J. scoparia**, *R. Br.* in *Ait. Hort. Kew. ed. 2*, iii. 13. A tall shrub or small tree, usually entirely leafless, but occasionally the young plants or the base of the branches have a few petiolate, oblong or oval-elliptical, heraceous leaves, $\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 in. long. Branches numerous, erect or pendulous, elongated, not spinescent, angular, glabrous or minutely hoary-pubescent. Flowers yellow, in one-sided racemes, either terminal or from the upper nodes. Pedicels rarely as long as the calyx, without bracteoles. Calyx membranous, minutely silky-hoary, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 lines long, divided nearly to the base. Standard rather longer than the calyx, lower petals rather shorter. Ovary stipitate. Pod flat, oblong, usually 4 to 6 lines long, on a stipe of 1 to 2 lines, tipped by the persistent style.—DC. Prod. ii. 107; Lodd. Bot. Cab. t. 427; *J. macrocarpa*, Benth. in *Ann. Wien. Mus.* ii. 74 (the filaments erroneously described as toothed); *Viminaria lateriflora*, Link, Enum. Hort. Berol. i. 403; DC. Prod. ii. 107 (from the short description given).

Queensland. Sandy Cape, Broad Sound, *R. Brown*; Port Curtis, *McGillivray*; Burnett river, *F. Mueller*; Barcoo river, *Mitchell*; Brisbane river and Moreton Bay islands, *F. Mueller*; Pine river, *Fitzalan*; Rockhampton, *Dallachy*.

N. S. Wales. Port Jackson to the Blue Mountains, *R. Brown*, *Sieber*, n. 372, and others; northwards to the Hastings and Macleay rivers, *Beckler*; New England, *C. Stuart*.

Var. parviflora. Flowers, especially the calyx, much smaller.—Macleay river, *Beckler*

and Clarence river, *Wilcox*; also in the collection of Sydney woods, of the Paris Exhibition, n. 117.

Var. *macrocarpa*. Pod rather longer, at length nearly glabrous. I can find no other difference.—*J. cupulifera*, Meissn. in Bot. Zeit. 1855, 27.

W. Australia. Between Moore and Murchison rivers, *Drummond*, 6th Coll. n. 11; Murchison river, *Oldfield*.

19. ***J. restioides***, Meissn. in *Pl. Preiss.* i. 46. Stems erect, branched, virgate, rush-like, terete or nearly so, sulcate, silky-pubescent when young, at length glabrous, 1 to 2 ft. high, the barren branches rigid but not spinescent. Flowers few, on very short pedicels along the upper branches or in terminal racemes. Bracteoles small, lanceolate, below the calyx. Calyx silky-villous, about 5 lines long, the tube nearly one-third as long as the lobes but without prominent ribs, the lobes apparently persistent but not seen in fruit. Standard large, shortly exceeding the calyx; wings shorter; keel much shorter. Ovary stipitate. Pod not seen.

W. Australia. Swan River, *Drummond*, 1st Coll. and n. 263; *Preiss.* n. 1079; Darling range, *Collie*.

20. ***J. velutina***, Benth. Branches in our specimens elongated, simple, rather thick, sulcate but scarcely angular, shortly velvety-pubescent, without barren branchlets. Flowers in lateral clusters or very short racemes. Bracteoles small, subulate. Calyx pubescent or shortly villous, nearly 4 lines long, the tube very short, the lobes deciduous. Standard exceeding the calyx, but not so large as in *J. restioides*; wings and keel shorter and nearly equal to each other. Ovary stipitate, densely covered with long hairs. Pod not seen.

W. Australia. Swan River, *Oldfield*. The specimens insufficient for a full description, but not referable to any other species.

21. ***J. Lehmanni***, Meissn. in *Pl. Preiss.* i. 46. A shrub or undershrub of $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., with erect branching stems, silky-pubescent when young, at length glabrous, terete or slightly compressed, striate, sulcate or almost angular, all leafless and unarmed, or rarely with one or two short, simple or divaricately-forked, spinescent, barren branchlets near the base. Flowers few, along the upper slender branches. Pedicels as long as the calyx or rather shorter, with very minute bracteoles about the middle. Calyx minutely silky-pubescent, 4 to 5 lines long, the lobes deciduous and the buds not prominently angular. Petals shorter than the calyx, the keel about as long as the standard. Ovary stipitate. Pod ovate, acuminate, 5 to 6 lines long, on a stipe of about 1 line.

W. Australia. King George's Sound, *R. Brown* (with short pedicels); Swan River, *Drummond*, 1st Coll. and n. 89; Canning river, *Preiss.* n. 1077; towards the Great Bight, *Maxwell*. This plant seems to connect *J. racemosa* with *J. angulata*, differing from the former in its larger flowers, scattered along the branches rather than truly racemose, and larger pods; and from *J. angulata* in the calyx not nearly so angular in the bud, with deciduous lobes, and in the keel as long as the standard, as in *J. racemosa*. The southern specimens have the branches slightly striate; in the Swan River ones they are more sulcate or almost angular.

22. ***J. racemosa***, Meissn. in *Pl. Preiss.* ii. 212. An undershrub or shrub of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 ft., with erect virgate branching stems, silky-pubescent when young, at length glabrous, terete or slightly compressed, sometimes scarcely

striate, more frequently more or less sulcate, all leafless and unarmed, or with a few simple or branched, spinescent, barren branchlets near the base. Flowers usually numerous on short pedicels, in terminal racemes either short and dense or long and interrupted. Calyx about 3 lines long, silky-pubescent, with deciduous lobes, the bud terete. Petals rather shorter than the calyx, the deeply-coloured keel as long as the yellow standard. Ovary very shortly stipitate. Pod ovate, less turgid than in many species, though not so flat as in *J. scoparia*, scarcely acuminate, 3 to 4 lines long, on a very short stipe.

W. Australia. Drummond, 3rd Coll. n. 78; Stirling range, Phillips river, Cape Arid, and W. Mount Barren, Maxwell; Tone river, Oldfield.

Var. *pubiflora*. Pubescence of the young branches, inflorescence, and calyx less appressed, and more dense. Barren branchlets more spinescent.—Drummond.

23. **J. umbellata**, Turcz. in Bull. Mosc. 1853, i. 261. A shrub or undershrub, with erect or ascending, rush-like stems, in some specimens under 1 ft. and much branched, in others more simple and 1½ to 2 ft. high, silky-pubescent when young, terete or slightly compressed and rarely sulcate. Barren branchlets sometimes none or few, small, and simple, sometimes short, much branched, bushy, and almost spinescent or much incurved. Flowers several, in terminal umbels, with rarely 1 lower down. Pedicels shorter than the calyx. Bracteoles very small. Calyx silky-pubescent, 2½ to nearly 4 lines long, the buds acuminate, scarcely angular, the lobes persistent. Petals rather shorter than the calyx, the keel deeply coloured and at least as long as the standard. Ovary shortly stipitate. Pod nearly sessile, ovate, acute, about as long as the calyx.—*J. capitata*, Benth. in Ann. Wien. Mus. ii. 74, not of Meissn. (with rather shorter pedicels); *J. juncea*, Turcz. in Bull. Mosc. 1853, i. 261 (flowering branches elongated, barren branches often wanting).

W. Australia. S. coast, R. Brown, also Drummond, 5th Coll. n. 33 and 34; Cape Riche to Kalgan river, Oldfield; Stokes Inlet and Cape Legrand, Maxwell. It varies much in the size of the flowers.

24. **J. capitata**, Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 45 and ii. 212, not of Benth. An erect shrub or undershrub, with virgate rush-like or broom-like stems, ¾ to 1½ ft. high, silky-pubescent when young, the barren branches rigid and often recurved, but rarely spinescent. Flowers nearly sessile, in very short terminal heads or spikes, with very rarely 1 or 2 lower down. Bracts and bracteoles ovate or ovate-lanceolate, sometimes nearly 1 line long. Calyx about 3 lines long, pubescent or almost villous, the buds not angular and less slender than in most species, the lobes persistent. Standard about as long as the calyx; keel shorter. Ovary sessile. Pod sessile, ovoid, shorter than the calyx.

W. Australia. Drummond, 3rd Coll. n. 88; Peel district, Preiss, n. 1078; Gardner ranges, Herb. F. Mueller; between Eyre ranges and Oldfield ranges, Oldfield.

25. **J. alata**, Benth. in Hueg. Enum. 30, and in Ann. Wien. Mus. ii. 74. An erect much-branched shrub or undershrub, of ½ to 1 ft., glabrous or the young parts slightly silky-pubescent, the branches flattened with 2 narrow wings descending from the distant tooth-like nodes; barren

branches not spinescent. Flowers small, nearly sessile, in short terminal racemes. Bracteoles minute. Calyx slightly silky-pubescent, about 3 lines long, the buds prominently angular, the lobes persistent. Standard and wings nearly as long as the calyx; keel rather shorter. Ovary very shortly stipitate, with a short incurved style. Pod almost sessile, ovate, much compressed, shorter than the calyx.

W. Australia. Swan River, Huegel, Drummond, 1st Coll., also n. 193, and 3rd Coll. n. 32, and others; in the interior, Preiss, n. 1119.

26. *J. piptomeris*, Benth. A rigid erect broom-like shrub, with virgate branches, silky-pubescent when young, usually terete and striate, without spinescent branchlets in any specimens seen. Flowers scattered along the upper branches. Pedicels much shorter than the calyx, with minute bracteoles. Calyx minutely silky-pubescent, 3 to 4 lines long, slightly angular in the bud, the lobes deciduous. Petals nearly as long as the calyx, the deeply-coloured keel as long as the yellow standard. Ovary stipitate, with 4 to 6 ovules; style slender. Pod on a rather long stipes when young, but not seen fully formed.—*Piptomeris aphylla*, Turcz. in Bull. Mosc. 1853, i. 258.

W. Australia. Towards Cape Riche, Drummond, 5th Coll. n. 32. This species closely resembles *J. racemosa* in aspect, but the calyx is rather more angular in the bud, like the smaller forms of *J. angulata*. The lobes are deciduous and the keel as long as the standard, as in *J. racemosa*; and the increased number of ovules distinguishes it from all other *Jacksonias*.

27. *J. angulata*, Benth. An undershrub, with numerous ascending or erect stems of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 ft., silky-pubescent when young, sometimes nearly terete or sulcate, more frequently angular or somewhat flattened, nearly simple or branching, or very flexuous. Flowers few, very shortly pedicellate on some of the lower or intermediate nodes of the more simple and straighter branches. Bracteoles very small. Calyx silky-pubescent, about 4 lines long, the buds very prominently angled, the lobes apparently persistent. Petals shorter than the calyx, the keel shorter than the others. Ovary nearly sessile. Pod not seen fully formed.—*J. Lehmanni*, var., Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 46 (as to Drummond's specimens).

W. Australia, Drummond, n. 262, and 5th Coll. n. 143 (the latter with smaller flowers).

28. *J. macrocalyx*, Meissn. in Bot. Zeit. 1855, 26. Very near *J. angulata*, but larger in all its dimensions, the rigid ascending stems often above 1 ft. high, the shorter ones divaricately dichotomous, with the ultimate branchlets spinescent, all sulcate or striate but scarcely angular or compressed, the lower part of the stem occasionally bearing a few obovate-oblong leaves of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 in. Flowers few, lateral. Pedicels very short, with 2 small bracteoles. Calyx pubescent, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, the angles very prominent in the bud, the lobes persistent. Petals not seen perfect, but the standard appears to be at least as long as the calyx. Pod ovate-acuminate, rather turgid, nearly sessile, shorter than the calyx.

W. Australia. Between Moore and Murchison rivers, Drummond, 6th Coll. n. 15.



10. SPHÆROLOBIUM, Sm.

(Roea, Hueg.)

Calyx-lobes imbricate, the two upper ones larger, falcate, united into an upper lip. Petals with short claws; standard orbicular or reniform, emarginate; wings rather shorter, oblong, usually falcate; keel longer or rather shorter than the wings, straight or curved. Stamens free. Ovary stipitate; style much incurved, subulate or dilated at the base, usually with a longitudinal membrane or a ring of hairs under the stigma; ovules 2, with short thick funicles. Pod small, stipitate, oblique, globular or compressed. Seeds 1 or 2, not strophiolate.—Glabrous shrubs or undershrubs, with rush-like stems, often leafless. Leaves, when present, narrow, entire, alternate or irregularly opposite or whorled. Flowers yellow or red, in terminal racemes or in lateral racemes or clusters. Filaments of the outer stamens often somewhat dilated below the middle. Ovary always glabrous.

The genus is limited to Australia. It is readily known by its habit, by the small stipitate nearly globular pod, and, in all species except *S. medium* and *S. euchilus*, by the appendages of the style; *S. euchilus* has also a somewhat different habit, but is nearer to this than to any other genus.

SECT. I. **Roea**.—Calyx-tube narrow-turbinate, longer than the lobes. Stigma surrounded by a ring of white hairs. Flowering stems more or less leafy, at least at the base. Racemes terminal.

Calyx 3 to 4 lines long.

Leaves narrow-linear. Bracts persistent, at least the lower ones	1. <i>S. linophyllum</i> .
Leaves lanceolate or cuneate. Bracts none	2. <i>S. nudiflorum</i> .
Calyx scarcely 2 lines long. Leaves very few and small. Bracts none	3. <i>S. gracile</i> .

SECT. II. **Eusphærolobium**.—Style with a longitudinal wing under the stigma, or without any appendage. Flowering stems leafless.

Calyx-tube narrow-turbinate, longer than the lobes. Racemes lateral 4. *S. racemulosum*,
Calyx-tube about as long as the upper lip. Flowers lateral, in clusters
or solitary.

Stems winged	5. <i>S. alatum</i> .
Stems terete.	

Keel broad and obtuse, slightly curved.

Calyx not 2 lines long. Keel about as long as the wings	6. <i>S. vimineum</i> .
Calyx 3 lines long. Keel longer than the wings	7. <i>S. grandiflorum</i> .

Keel very much curved. Calyx $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines long

Calyx-tube not above half as long as the upper lip.

Keel longer than the standard.

Keel narrow, curved, more or less acuminate, about 3 lines long 9. *S. medium*.

Keel broad, straight, very obtuse, nearly 6 lines long 10. *S. scabriuscum*.

Keel broad and obtuse, not longer than the standard.

Branches erect, rigid, sometimes spinescent, without lateral branchlets	11. <i>S. macranthum</i> .
Branchlets divaricatae or recurved, spinescent	12. <i>S. daviesioides</i> .

SECT. III. **Euchiloïdes**.—Calyx-tube very short. Style subulate, without any appendage. Flowering stems leafy.

Leaves narrow-linear. Flowers axillary 13. *S. euchilus*.

SECT. I. **ROEA**.—Calyx-tube narrow-turbinate, longer than the lobes. Stigma surrounded at the base by a membrane or fringe of hairs. Flowering

stems leafy or leafless.—*Roea*, Hueg.; Benth. in Hueg. Enum. 34, and in Ann. Wien. Mus. ii. 77.

1. **S. linophyllum**, Benth. Stems numerous, from a thick stock, ascending or erect, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, not much branched, terete or slightly angular. Leaves narrow-linear, not numerous and sometimes very few, the larger ones $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 in. long and rather thick, the upper ones passing into the bracts. Flowers (yellow?) in a loose terminal raceme, each one in the axil of a leafy lanceolate bract of 1 to 3 lines; pedicels rather shorter than the calyx. Bracteoles small, deciduous. Calyx fully 3 lines long, the narrow turbinate tube longer than the lobes. Standard half as long again as the calyx; wings nearly as long, much falcate; keel not exceeding the calyx, very obtuse, the edges fringed with white hairs. Outer filaments flattened. Style subulate, folded inwards near the end, bearded with a ring of white hairs under the stigma. Pod ovoid, inflated, very oblique, nearly 3 lines long.—*Roea linophylla*, Hueg. Enum. 34; Benth. in Ann. Wien. Mus. ii. 77; Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 58.

W. Australia. King George's Sound, R. Brown, Hurgel, Preiss, n. 1115 a, and 1121; Swan River, Huegel, Drummond, 1st Coll. and n. 252, Preiss, n. 880.

2. **S. nudiflorum**, Benth. A glabrous undershrub, with the habit of *S. linophyllum*. Stems several from a thick stock, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 ft. high, simple or little branched, sulcate or slightly angular. Leaves more numerous than in *S. linophyllum*, lanceolate or linear-cuneate, acute or rather obtuse, rarely above $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Flowers in a terminal raceme, without bracts or bracteoles. Pedicels very short. Calyx about 5 lines long, the narrow turbinate tube longer than the lobes. Standard much longer than the calyx; keel about as long as the calyx, obtuse, not fringed, the petals soon separating. Outer filaments slightly flattened. Style folded near the end, bearded with a ring of white hairs under the stigma. Pod nearly globular, 2 to 3 lines diameter.—*Roea nudiflora*, Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 59; *Sphaerolobium foliosum*, F. Muell. Fragm. i. 166.

W. Australia. King George's Sound, R. Brown, and thence to Cape Riche, Drummond, 3rd Coll. n. 82, Preiss, n. 1018, and to Cape Arid and Cape Legrand, Maxwell.

3. **S. gracile**, Benth. Stems from a thick rootstock, numerous, slender, not above 6 in. high in our specimens, with a very few short linear leaves near the base, or some quite leafless. Flowers small, distant, in a slender raceme occupying more than half the stem, without any bracts. Pedicels recurved, shorter than the calyx. Calyx scarcely 2 lines long, the lobes much shorter than the narrow turbinate tube, and less unequal than in the other species. Standard very broad, half as long again as the calyx; wings shorter; keel still shorter, broad and almost truncate. Style folded in at the end, bearded with a ring of white hairs round the stigma. Pod ovoid, inflated, not very oblique, scarcely 2 lines long.

W. Australia. Sand plains N. of Murchison river, Oldfield.

SECT. II. EUSPHÆROLOBIUM.—Calyx-tube short or rarely longer than the upper lip. Style either with a longitudinal membranous wing or appendage below the stigma on the inner edge, or without any appendage. Flowering stems leafless.

4. S. racemulosum, Benth. Stems apparently herbaceous, slender, wiry, terete, above 1 ft. long, all quite leafless in our specimens. Racemes lateral, slender, 1 to 2 in. long, with occasionally a few minute bracts near the base. Pedicels short, slender, solitary at each scar or bract. Calyx rather above 2 lines long, the tube, including the narrow turbinated base, longer than the lobes. Standard fully twice as long as the calyx; lower petals shorter than the standard, about equal in length, the keel much incurved, broad and very obtuse. Style much incurved, folded in at the end as in *Roea*, but with a very broad longitudinal appendage under the stigma, as in *Eusphaerolobium*. Pod stipitate, ovoid or nearly globular, 2 lines long.

W. Australia. Drummond, 3rd Coll. n. 76; Phillips river, Maxwell. This species seems very closely to connect the *Roeas* with the true *Sphaerolobiums*, having the calyx and petals of the former with the style nearly of the latter, and an inflorescence different from both.

5. S. alatum, Benth. in Hueg. Enum. 32, and in Ann. Wien. Mus. ii. 76. Stems erect, slightly branched, 2 ft. high or more, very angular or winged, the wings of the lower portion occasionally 4 or 5 lines broad, the others very narrow or reduced to prominent angles. Leaves none on any of our specimens. Racemes lateral towards the ends of the branches, sometimes very short and 3- or 4-flowered, sometimes $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, with 8 to 10 flowers. Calyx rather more than 2 lines long, usually marked with black streaks or blotches, the tube rather shorter than the upper lip. Standard $\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad; keel obtuse, as long as the wings. Style curved, with a short, broad, membranous vertical wing under the stigma. Pod about 2 lines diameter.—*S. stenopterum*, Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 57.

W. Australia. King George's Sound, Fraser, Huegel, Oldfield; southern districts, Drummond, 5th Coll. n. 48; near Albany, Preiss, n. 1117; Hay and Phillips rivers, Maxwell. In my former description the character of the wingless style had by some error been transferred from *S. medium* to this species, which misled Meissner in distinguishing his *S. stenopterum*.

6. S. vimineum, Sm. in Ann. Bot. i. 509, and in Trans. Linn. Soc. ix. 261. Stems ascending or erect, from a few inches to above 2 ft. high, with slender, terete, wiry branches, all leafless or the barren branches bearing a few, scattered, linear or narrow-lanceolate leaves, rarely exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ in. in length. Flowers numerous, usually clustered 2 or 3 together along the smaller branches, forming dense or interrupted terminal racemes. Pedicels very short. Calyx $1\frac{1}{2}$ to nearly 2 lines long, the tube about as long as the upper lip. Petals about twice as long as the calyx; keel somewhat incurved, very obtuse, as long as the wings. Style much curved from near the base, with a long, narrow wing along the inner edge. Pod scarcely 2 lines diameter.—Bot. Mag. t. 969; DC. Prod. ii. 108; Lodd. Bot. Cab. t. 1753; Hook. f. Fl. Tasm. i. 84; *S. minus*, Labill. Pl. Nov. Holl. i. 108, t. 138.

N. S. Wales. Port Jackson, R. Brown and others; Blue Mountains, Miss Atkinson; and northward to Hastings river, Beckler.

Victoria. Heathy places in the southern districts, Adamson, Robertson; moist places, Dandenong Mountains, F. Mueller; Wimmera, Dallachy.

Tasmania, R. Brown; abundant, usually in marshy or grassy places, in many parts of the colony, J. D. Hooker.

S. Australia. Encounter Bay, Whittaker; Lofty Ranges, F. Mueller.

7. **S. grandiflorum**, R. Br. *Herb.*; Benth. in *Hueg. Enum.* 32, and in *Ann. Wien. Mus.* ii. 76. Stems 1 to 3 ft. high, terete, rather thick, not striate, all leafless in our specimens. Flowers red, usually in pairs, in the axils of truncate, scale-like bracts, in rather dense, terminal racemes. Calyx 3 lines long, the tube nearly as long as the lobes, which are often bordered with black. Standard nearly twice as long as the calyx, very broad and deeply emarginate; wings much shorter; keel longer than the wings, broad, very obtuse, not much curved. Style much curved, with a rather short and broad longitudinal wing inniediatly under the stigma, on the inner edge. Pod rather broader than long.—Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 57.

W. Australia. King George's Sound, Menzies, Huegel, and others; near Albany, Preiss, n. 1116, also Drummond, 2nd Coll. n. 116; bogs on the Vasse river, Oldfield; Phillips river, Maxwell.

8. **S. fornicateum**, Benth. in *Hueg. Enum.* 32, and in *Ann. Wien. Mus.* ii. 76. Stems erect, terete, scarcely striate, usually more slender than in *S. vimineum*, and in our specimens all leafless. Flowers rather small, in terminal racemes, solitary or in clusters of 2 or 3, on very short pedicels. Calyx $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, the tube about as long as the upper lip. Petals half as long again as the calyx, the standard rather longer than the others; keel very broad, much incurved, forming a prominent obtuse angle on the back, the front very broad and obtuse. Style abruptly incurved above the base, with a longitudinal membrane under the stigma on the inner edge, usually rather short and broad. Pod not seen.—Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 58.

W. Australia. Swan River, Huegel, Mungles, Drummond, 1st Coll., Preiss, n. 1115 and 1124; Mount Melville, Plantagenet district, Preiss, n. 1122; Robertson's Brook, Maxwell.

S. medium, Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 58, not of R. Br., appears to be only a slight variety with rather smaller flowers.

9. **S. medium**, R. Br. in *Ait. Hort. Kew.* ed. 2. iii. 14. Stems erect, 1 to 2 ft. high, usually more striate than in *S. vimineum*. Leaves on the barren branches small, subulate, often opposite or in whorls of 3, the flowering stems leafless. Flowers usually numerous, densely clustered, in terminal racemes. Calyx about 2 lines long, the tube not half so long as the upper lip. Standard orbicular, rather longer than the calyx; wings at least as long; keel rather longer than the wings, slightly curved, more or less acuminate. Style slightly curved, tapering from the dilated base to the end, but not winged. Pod fully 2 lines diameter. Seeds mottled.—DC. Prod. ii. 108; *S. acuminatum*, Benth. in *Hueg. Enum.* 32, and in *Ann. Wien. Mus.* ii. 76; Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 58.

W. Australia. King George's Sound, Menzies, R. Brown, and others; and thence to Swan River, Huegel, Drummond, 1st Coll., and n. 216 and 218, Preiss, n. 1111, 1120, 1123, and 1126, and others.

10. **S. scabriusculum**, Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. ii. 214. Stems rather firm, terete, striate or slightly sulcate, and often seaceous with minute raised dots, leafless in our specimens. Flowers in rather loose terminal racemes, usually solitary within the minute, scale-like, truncate bracts, pendulous, and remarkable for their large keel, usually bordered by a pale colour. Calyx about 4 lines long, the tube about half as long as the upper lip. Standard and wings rather longer than the calyx; keel usually about 6 lines

long, broadly obovate. Style slender at the base, much curved upwards, with a very narrow longitudinal membrane on the inner edge.

W. Australia, Drummond, 2nd Coll. n. 114.

11. **S. macranthum**, Meissn. in *Pl. Preiss.* ii. 213. Stems more rigid and thicker than in *S. vimineum*, erect, terete, scarcely striate, occasionally spinescent at the end, but without the lateral branchlets of *S. daviesioides*. Leaves on a very few barren branches only, small, subulate, and usually verticillate. Flowers clustered, forming rather dense racemes, and often, but not always, larger than in *S. vimineum*. Calyx about 2 lines long, the tube scarcely half so long as the upper lip. Standard broad, rather longer than the other petals; keel broad and rounded at the top, not so incurved as in *S. fornicalum*. Style incurved, with a narrow membranous wing under the stigma. Pod broader than long.—*S. Drummondii*, Turez. in *Bull. Mosc.* 1853, i. 267.

W. Australia. Swan River, Drummond, 1st Coll., 2nd Coll. n. 115, and 5th Coll. n. 47; from King George's Sound to Murchison river, Oldfield.

S. crassirameum, Meissn. in *Bot. Zeit.* 1855, 28,—from between Moore and Murchison rivers, Drummond, 6th Coll. n. 20,—differs slightly in the branches rather thicker than usual.

Var. *pulchellum*. Of smaller stature, with smaller flowers, appearing more red in the dried state.—*S. pulchellum*, Meissn. in *Bot. Zeit.* 1855, 28.—Between Moore and Murchison rivers, Drummond, 6th Coll. n. 19.

Var. *parviflorum*. Flowers smaller, all yellow.—Clay plains, near McCallum Iulet, Maxwell.

12. **S. daviesioides**, Turcz. in *Bull. Mosc.* 1853, i. 266. A low shrub, with terete, divaricate branches, numerous short, divaricate or recurved, spinescent branchlets, all leafless, and occasionally a few longer barren branches, with a few, small, distant, linear-lanceolate leaves. Flowers solitary or 2 or 3 together, along some of the smaller spinescent branchlets; pedicels rather slender. Calyx rather more than 2 lines long, the tube about half as long as the upper lip. Standard nearly 4 lines long, very broad; lower petals rather shorter, the keel broad, curved, very obtuse, yellow like the standard, or deeply coloured. Style much curved, with a rather broad longitudinal wing under the stigma on the inner edge.

W. Australia, Drummond, 5th Coll. n. 46; Phillips Ranges, Cape Arid, and Cape Le Grand, Maxwell. This may prove to be a variety of *S. macranthum*.

SECTION III. EUCHILOIDES.—Calyx-tube very short. Style subulate, without any appendage. Flowering-stems leafy.

13. **S. euchilus**, Benth. Stems from a thick rootstock, erect or ascending, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, slender, nearly terete, minutely silky-pubescent, all leafy. Leaves alternate or rarely irregularly opposite, narrow-linear, obtuse or with a callous point, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, the margins closely revolute, minutely silky-pubescent or almost silvery. Pedicels axillary, slender, often $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, with a pair of minute bracteoles above the middle. Calyx glabrous, about 3 lines long, the tube very short, the 2 upper lobes broadly obovate, almost orbicular, very obtuse, the 3 lower lobes very small. Standard 4 lines long; keel shorter, broad, incurved, acute, almost rostrate. Ovary stipitate, villous. Style subulate, without any appendage. Pod ovate, very turgid,

villous, about 4 lines long, on a stipes of 1 line. Seeds rather large, without any strophiole.—*Euchilus linearis*, Benth. in Hueg. Enum. 35, and in Ann. Wien. Mus. ii. 80; Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 72.

V. Australia, Huegel; Swan River, Drummond, 1st Coll. and n. 295, Preiss, n. 879 and 1110; Vasse river, Oldfield; base of Mount Melville, Maxwell.

11. VIMINARIA, Sm.

Calyx-teeth short, equal. Petals on rather long claws. Standard orbicular; wings oblong, shorter than the standard; keel slightly curved, about as long as the wings. Stanhens free. Ovary nearly sessile; style filiform, with a small terminal stigma; ovules 2, with short funicles. Pod sessile, ovoid-oblong, usually indehiscent, the pericarp thickly membranous. Seed usually solitary, filling the cavity, with a very small annular strophiole.—Shrub with rush-like stems. Leaves alternate, mostly reduced to a long filiform petiole. Flowers small, in terminal racemes.

The genus is limited to a single species, with the flowers nearly of a *Daviesia*, but very distinct in the fruit, which is almost that of a *Melilotus*.

V. denudata, Sm. Exot. Bot. 51, t. 27, and in Ann. Bot. i. 507, and Trans. Linn. Soc. ix. 261. A glabrous shrub, sometimes erect, attaining 10 to 20 ft., with long, wiry, pendulous branches, more rarely low and decumbent. Leaves reduced to filiform petioles, of from 3 to 8 or even 9 in., the lower ones or those of luxuriant branches occasionally bearing at the extremity 1 to 3 oval-oblong or lanceolate, herbaceous leaflets, of $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. Flowers small, orange-yellow, in long terminal racemes. Pedicels rarely as long as the calyx, in the axils of small scale-like bracts, without bracteoles. Calyx nearly 2 lines long, including the short, turbinate, disk-bearing base. Petals about twice as long. Pod 2 to 3 lines long. Albumen rather thicker than in the other *Podalyriæ* where it has been observed.—DC. Prod. ii. 107; Bot. Mag. t. 1190; Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 57; Paxt. Mag. xiv. 123, with a fig; *Sophora juncea*, Schrad. Sert. Hannov. t. 3; *Pultenæa juncea*, Willd. Spec. ii. 506; *Daviesia denudata*, Vent. Choix, t. 6; *D. juncea*, Pers. Syn. i. 454, not of Sm.

N. S. Wales. Port Jackson, R. Brown, Sieber, n. 369, and Fl. Mixt. n. 553, and others; and northward to Port Macquarie, Fraser, A. Cunningham; Hastings river, Beckler.

Victoria. Port Phillip, R. Brown; from Gipps' Land to the Glenelg, F. Mueller and others.

Tasmania? Although the station is given by De Candolle, the plant has never been found in the island by Gunn or any other of its most zealous explorers. In F. Mueller's herbarium are some fragments marked Tasmania, *Fitzalan*, but without any precise locality, and there may be some mistake.

S. Australia. Torrens river, Whittaker; Lofty Ranges, F. Mueller.

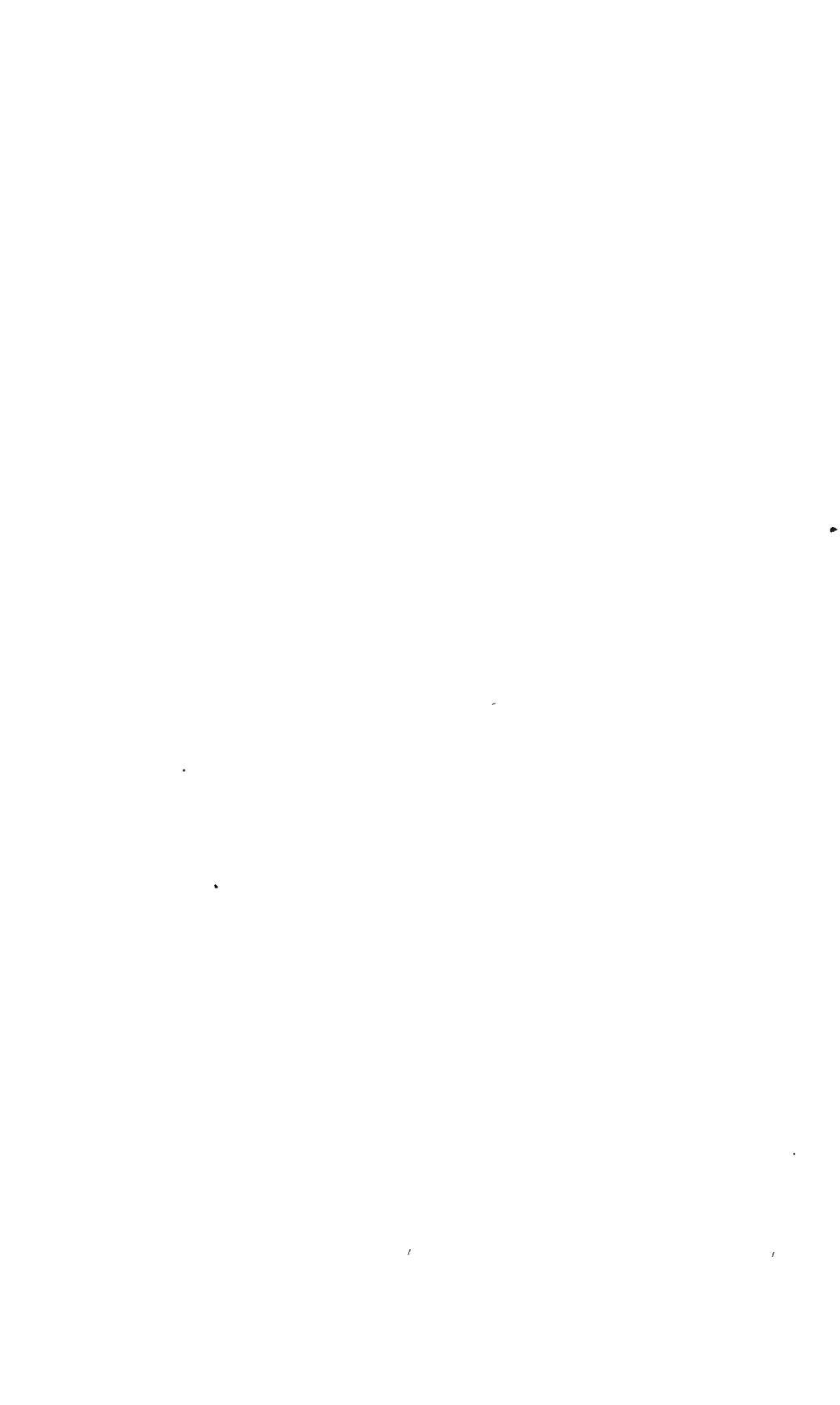
W. Australia. King George's Sound, R. Brown; to Cape Leewin, Collie; Swan River, Preiss, n. 1023; and Murchison river, Oldfield.

V. (?) Preissii, Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 57,—from sandy places, inundated in winter, on the Canning river, Preiss, n. 1024,—which I have not seen, is not sufficiently described to be recognizable. Meissner himself doubts whether it may not be a *Sphærolobium*.

12. DAVIESIA, Sm.

Calyx-teeth short, either all equal or the 2 upper ones united in a truncate





upper lip, the disk-bearing base either shortly turbinated or elongated and stalk-like. Petals on a slender claw; standard orbicular or reniform, emarginate; wings falcate-oblong or obovate, not longer than the standard; keel more or less incurved, obtuse or almost acute, not exceeding the wings. Stamens free, the 5 outer filaments often flattened and sometimes cohering in a tube, although readily separable. Ovary shortly stipitate, tapering into a subulate style, with a small terminal stigma; ovules 2, with short funicles. Pod nearly sessile or stipitate, more or less flattened, acute, triangular, the upper suture nearly straight, the dorsal or lower suture much curved, forming almost a right angle. Seeds solitary or rarely 2, with a rather large strophiole.—Shrubs or undershrubs. Leaves alternate, simple, entire, coriaceous or rigid, either flat and horizontal or vertical, or terete and spinescent, sometimes decurrent along the stem, or reduced to short prickles or teeth, or entirely wanting. Stipules none or very minute. Flowers usually small, yellow orange or red, in axillary or lateral racemes or pedunculate umbels, occasionally reduced to short clusters or rarely solitary or terminal. Bracts at the base of the racemes small, dry and scale-like, those under the pedicels similar or a few of them, in a few species, much enlarged over the fruit. Bracteoles none. Ovary glabrous.

The genus is limited to Australia. The short calyx-teeth usually distinguish it from almost all *Podalyriæ* except *Viminaria* and *Latrobea*, but cannot be absolutely relied upon; the pod, however, is quite peculiar. It is also in most cases readily known by the habit, and is indeed so natural that, numerous as are the species, I have been unable to distribute them into distinct sections. The following series are founded chiefly on the foliage and on the degree of development of the inflorescence. In the first five series the leaves are horizontally flat or very rarely terete and then obtuse, and never vertically compressed; in the last four they are terete or vertically flattened and pungent or altogether wanting. Some species of this genus, when not in flower, have been occasionally mistaken for phyllodinous Acacias.

SERIES I. INVOLUCRATAE.—*Flowers umbellate, at the ends of the peduncles. Upper bracts orbicular, often small at the time of flowering, but much enlarged afterwards, and enclosing the fruits. Leaves flat, horizontal.*

Leaves very much reticulate.

Leaves 3 to 4 in. long, deeply cordate, with rounded auricles 1. *D. cordata*.

Leaves ovate, about 2 in. long, narrowed at the base 2. *D. ovata*.

Leaves $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, orbicular, slightly cordate, pungent-pointed 3. *D. crenulata*.

Leaves thick, the reticulations few or not very prominent.

Leaves elliptical-oblong, obtuse. Bracts very concave. Calyx glabrous; teeth very short 4. *D. oppositifolia*.

Leaves oblong-linear, mostly pointed. Bracts flat. Calyx pubescent; teeth acuminate 5. *D. alternifolia*.

Leaves linear. (Bracts narrow?) Calyx glabrous; teeth very short 6. *D. elongata*.

SERIES II. UMBELLATAE.—*Flowers umbellate, at the ends of the peduncles. Bracts all small and not enlarging. Leaves flat, horizontal, usually small, rigid, with pungent points.*

(*D. umbellulata* and *D. corymbosa*, amongst the *Racemosæ*, have the flowers occasionally almost umbellate.)

Leaves oblong, narrowed at both ends or almost linear.

Pedicels articulate, at some distance from the calyx, and not enlarged at the articulation 7. *D. pedunculata*.

Pedicels articulate close to the calyx and there expanded into a ring 8. *D. mollis*, var.
 Leaves obovate or orbicular 8. *D. mollis*.
 Leaves broadly ovate-cordate, tapering into a pungent point 9. *D. concinna*.

SERIES III. Racemosæ.—*Flowers racemose, the common rhachis elongated, either flowering from the base, or the pedicels crowded towards the end. Bracts small. Leaves flat, horizontal.*

Leaves (under 1 in.) linear or linear-lanceolate, pungent, not reticulate. Racemes flowering above the middle. Bracts very small 10. *D. umbellulata*.
 Leaves broad, obtuse or acute, young buds very obtuse. Pods under $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Leaves (under 1 in.) ovate or orbicular, cordate or very obtuse at the base, sessile, not reticulate. Racemes flowering from the middle. Bracts small 11. *D. buxifolia*.
 Leaves (1 to 3 in.) ovate or ovate-lanceolate, reticulate. Racemes flowering from the base. Bracts ovate or oblong, nearly as long as the pedicels 12. *D. latifolia*.
 Leaves narrow, elongated, the lower ones rarely ovate-oblong, not pungent.

Branches slightly angular. Flowers numerous. Calyx 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ line long.
 Flowering branches all leafy, never spinescent (Eastern species) 13. *D. corymbosa*.
 Upper flowering branches often spinescent and leafless (Western species) 14. *D. horrida*.
 Branches very angular. Flowers few, distant. Calyx above 2 lines 15. *D. reclinata*.
 Leaves rounded at the end or emarginate. Young buds shortly acuminate. Pod nearly 1 in. (Western species).
 Leaves oblong. Calyx-teeth obtuse, the 2 upper united and rounded 16. *D. obtusifolia*.
 Leaves obovate. Calyx-teeth all acuminate and distinct 17. *D. obovata*.

SERIES IV. Calamiformes.—*Leaves long, very narrow or terete, obtuse or with callous or hooked points.*

Racemes loose. Leaves striate.
 Leaves flat 18. *D. longifolia*.
 Leaves terete 19. *D. chordophylla*.
 Racemes or clusters very short. Leaves not striate, mostly terete 20. *D. nematophylla*.

SERIES V. Fasciculatae.—*Flowers in axillary clusters or very short racemes. Leaves flat, horizontal, pungent-pointed.*

Leaves above 1 in. long, oblong, lanceolate or almost ovate, narrowed at the base (Western species).
 Flowers axillary. Calyx-base narrow-turbinate. Keel obtuse 21. *D. daphnoides*.
 Flowering nodes often leafless. Calyx-base very short. Keel rostrate 22. *D. nudiflora*.
 Leaves under 1 in. long (except *D. rhombifolia*), obovoid, rhomboid or broadly cordate-ovate or oval-oblong. Calyx with a truncate upper lip (Western species).
 Branches glabrous, very rigid.
 Leaves rhomboidal-acuminate, much reticulate 23. *D. rhombifolia*.
 Leaves broadly cordate, shortly acuminate, not reticulate 24. *D. cardiophylla*.
 Branches hirsute. Leaves oval or oval-oblong, not reticulate, straight-pointed 25. *D. Drummondii*.
 Leaves under 1 in. long, cordate-ovate, lanceolate or linear. Calyx 5-toothed (Eastern species).
 Branches not spinescent.
 Leaves cordate or ovate, much acuminate, usually under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Pedicels filiform 26. *D. filipes*.
 Leaves cordate or ovate, much acuminate, usually under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Pedicels filiform 27. *D. squarrosa*.

Leaves linear, with revolute margins, about 1 in. long. Pedicels very short 29. *D. acicularis*.
 Branches spinescent. Leaves ovate, lanceolate or linear, pungent-pointed, but scarcely acuminate 28. *D. ulicina*.

SERIES VI. Teretifoliae.—Leaves terete or slightly compressed or rarely vertically dilated towards the top, at length articulate on the stem, usually short or pungent-pointed. Flowers solitary, clustered or rarely racemose.

(See also *Calamiformes*.)

Leaves crowded, glaucous, thickly conical, pithy, divaricate 30. *D. pachyphylla*.
 Leaves cylindrical, erect, the pungent point very short 31. *D. teretifolia*.
 Leaves divaricate, very pungent.

Upper calyx-teeth truncate. Filaments slender.
 Bracts imbricate, longer than the pedicels 33. *D. hakeoides*.
 Bracts very small.
 Keel not much curved, obtuse (Eastern species) 32. *D. genistifolia*.
 Keel much curved, almost rostrate (Western or Southern species).
 Calyx nearly 2 lines long, with a narrow base.
 Branches straight or scarcely flexuose. Leaves incurved or spreading 34. *D. colletioides*.
 Branches very flexuose. Leaves short, reflexed 35. *D. reversifolia*.
 Calyx about 1½ line long, the base very short.
 Leaves mostly ½ in. long or more, often dilated upwards, at length articulate on the stem 36. *D. incrassata*.
 Leaves few, rarely above ¼ in. long, appearing like prickles, continuous with the stem 37. *D. brevifolia*.
 Upper calyx-teeth small, distinct. Filaments much dilated and cohering.
 Leaves not crowded, mostly ¾ to 1 in. long, slender or flat 38. *D. Preissii*.
 Leaves crowded, about ½ in. long, thick and scarcely flattened 39. *D. spinosissima*.
 Upper calyx-teeth acuminate. Filaments free. Racemes loose 40. *D. pachylina*.

SERIES VII. Verticales.—Leaves vertically flattened, often attached by a broad base, but not decurrent, usually pungent-pointed. Flowers solitary or clustered or umbellate-racemose.

Branchlets not spinescent.
 Flowers in a pedunculate umbel or short raceme. Leaves almost rhomboidal 41. *D. quadrilatera*.
 Flowers in sessile clusters or very short racemes.
 Leaves crowded, at least half as broad as long, attached by a very broad base 42. *D. striata*.
 Leaves narrow, dilated upwards. Filaments free 36. *D. incrassata*.
 Leaves linear, compressed. Filaments cohering 38. *D. Preissii*.
 Leaves lanceolate, or, if ovate, contracted at the base.
 Branches angular 43. *D. polyphylla*.
 Branchlets spinescent. Flowers solitary. Leaves small 44. *D. microphylla*.

SERIES VIII. Decurrentes.—Leaves terete or vertically compressed or with a vertical dorsal projection, usually pungent, decurrent at the base into raised angles on the branches. Flowers clustered or shortly racemose.

Leaves slightly decurrent.
 Leaves few, terete or conical, not above ¼ in. long, resembling prickles 37. *D. brevifolia*.
 Leaves crowded, nearly terete, almost ½ in. long 39. *D. spinosissima*.
 Leaves very decurrent.
 Leaves terete or slightly compressed. Branchlets very flexuose 45. *D. flexuosa*.
 Leaves much compressed, lanceolate. Branchlets straight 46. *D. pectinata*.

Leaves horizontally dilated or channelled on the upper edge, the dorsal midrib or wing decurrent 47. *D. trigonophylla*.
 Leaves resembling pinnate lobes of very glaucous flat phyllodinous branchlets. Inflorescence on the face of the branchlets . 48. *D. epiphylla*.

SERIES IX. Aphyllæ.—Leaves none (except sometimes in *D. divaricata*). Flowers solitary clustered or rarely racemose.

Branches terete. Bracts very small.
 Branches very thick, cylindrical and pithy 49. *D. euphorbioides*.
 Branches rigid, but scarcely pungent. Pedicels very short . . 37. *D. brevifolia*, var.
 Branches elongated, not pungent. Pedicels slender, short . . 52. *D. aphylla*.
 Branchlets divaricate, pungent. Pedicels longer than the calyx 50. *D. divaricata*.
 Branchlets divaricate, slender, 2-3-chotomous, the lower ones spinescent. Flowers terminal 51. *D. paniculata*.
 Branches terete, elongated. Bracts imbricate, covering the rhachis 53. *D. juncea*.
 Branches flat. Calyx-teeth long, acute.
 Branches winged. Racemes short, dense, with ovate bracts . . 54. *D. alata*.
 Branches flat, but not winged. Racemes loose, few-flowered.
 Bracts minute or none 55. *D. anceps*.

SERIES I. INVOLUCRATÆ.—Flowers umbellate at the ends of the peduncles. Upper bracts orbicular, often small at the time of flowering, but much enlarged afterwards, and exceeding or enclosing the fruits. Leaves flat, horizontal.

1. ***D. cordata***, *Sm.* in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* ix. 259. A glabrous erect shrub, of 2 to 3 ft., the branches elongated, with 2 or 3 prominent angles. Leaves ovate or ovate-lanceolate, acute, 3 to 4 in. long, deeply cordate and embracing the stem by their large rounded auricles, rigidly coriaceous, strongly reticulate on both sides. Peduncles from 1 to 4 or 5 in each axil, usually shorter than the leaves, bearing each an umbel of 8 to 12 flowers on short slender pedicels. Bracts under the umbel 2 to 4, orbicular, small when the flowers first open, but soon enlarging, and when the fruit is ripe, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, thin, scarious and elegantly veined. Calyx about 2 lines long, the 2 upper teeth broad, truncate and connate. Standard yellow, about 4 lines diameter; lower petals shorter, falcate, purple. Pod above $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long.—DC. Prod. ii. 114; Bot. Reg. t. 1005; Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 56.

W. Australia. King George's Sound, Menzies, *A. Cunningham*; Swan River, Drummond, n. 223; Darling Range and Mount Wuljeup, *Preiss*, n. 1137 and 1136; Vasse and Blackwood rivers, *Oldfield*.

2. ***D. ovata***, *Benth.* A glabrous shrub, with the habit, angular stems, and large bracts of *D. cordata*. Leaves ovate or elliptical, with a small callous point, mostly about 2 in. long, narrowed at the base, rigidly coriaceous and strongly reticulate as in *D. cordata*. Peduncles axillary, but often growing out into leafy branches, with a terminal umbel, surrounded when in fruit by 2 or 3 large orbicular bracts, rigidly scarious and elegantly veined as in *D. cordata*, and of about the same size. Calyx and pod of *D. cordata*. Flowers not seen.

W. Australia, *Drummond*, n. 23.

3. ***D. crenulata***, *Turcz.* in *Bull. Mosc.* 1853, i. 265. A rigid shrub, the branches more slender than in the two preceding species, and usually pu-

bescant with short stiff hairs, the rest of the plant glabrous. Leaves often opposite, orbicular-cordate, with a short pungent point, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter, the margin undulate and slightly crenulate, rigid, shining and strongly reticulate. Peduncles axillary, longer than the leaves, bearing an umbel of 3 to 5 or rarely 6 rather small flowers, subtended by 2 or rarely 3 or 4 orbicular bracts, small at the time of flowering, but afterwards much enlarged, scarious and much veined, attaining often 1 in. diameter, and closing over the fruit; inner bracts small and narrow. Calyx not 2 lines long, the upper teeth broad and truncate. Standard nearly 5 lines diameter; keel much shorter. Filaments as in several allied species, folded inwards above the middle. Pod about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long and nearly as broad.—*D. calystegia*, Turcz. in Bull. Mosc. 1853, i. 264; *D. parifolia*, F. Muell. Fragm. iv. 16.

W. Australia. Between Swan River and Cape Riche, Drummond, 5th Coll. n. 40 (in flower), and 4th Coll. n. 30 (in fruit); Kojonup hills, Maxwell.

4. ***D. oppositifolia***, Endl. in Ann. Wien. Mus. ii. 199. A glabrous shrub of several feet, the branches stout, very prominently 3- or 4-angled. Leaves often irregularly opposite or in whorls of 3, oblong-elliptical, obtuse or rarely with a minute callous point, in most specimens 1 to 2 in. long, but occasionally attaining 3 or even 4 in., thickly coriaceous, with a thickened margin, the veins few and only conspicuous on the young leaf. Peduncles about as long as the leaves, bearing an umbel of 3 to 6 flowers, subtended by 2 or 3 orbicular very concave rigidly membranous slightly veined bracts, which are at first as long as the flowers and enlarge often to above 1 in. diameter, completely enclosing the fruits. Calyx under 2 lines long, the teeth very short, the 2 upper ones broad and truncate. Standard about 4 lines diameter; wings and keel rather shorter. Five outer filaments much broader than the others. Pod $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long.—Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 55.

W. Australia. King George's Sound, R. Brown, A. Cunningham, Huegel, Drummond, and others; Mount Wuljenup, Preiss, n. 856.

5. ***D. alternifolia***, Endl. in Ann. Wien. Mus. ii. 199. A shrub or undershrub, with decumbent or ascending stems of 1 to 2 ft., slightly angular and often minutely pubescent. Leaves glabrous, alternate or rarely opposite or in threes, linear-oblong or oblong-cuneate, rarely obovate-oblong, 1 to 2 in. long, with a short rigid point or rarely obtuse, much narrowed below the middle, with a pair of minute teeth (stipules?) near the base, thickly coriaceous, the veins not numerous nor very prominent. Peduncles rather longer than the leaves, bearing an umbel usually of 3 flowers. Bracts usually 3, orbicular, attaining at length nearly 1 in. diameter, flat or scarcely concave, rigid and more reticulate than in *D. oppositifolia*. Calyx pubescent, above 2 lines long, the teeth acuminate, the 2 upper ones broad, truncate and united. Standard (according to Preiss) flame-coloured; wings and keel rather shorter, the latter purple. Pod about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long.—Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 55.

W. Australia. King George's Sound, Huegel, Drummond, 4th Coll. n. 31, and others; near Albany, Preiss, n. 855; Kalgan and King rivers, Oldfield. The lower leaves of the main branches are sometimes reduced to small scales, which Endlicher considers as the only true leaves, designating the others as phyllodia; they all however appear to me to be true leaves.

D. ternata, Endl. l.c., from the same locality, appears to me, from his description, to be

the same species, in which the leaves of the side branches are occasionally ternately verticillate.

6. *D. elongata*, Benth. A glabrous shrub or undershrub, with ascending angular stems, of 2 ft. or more. Leaves alternate, the lowest sometimes oblong-cuneate, the others linear or linear-oblong, obtuse or with a short callous point, 2 to 4 or even 5 in. long, thickly coriaceous, obscurely veined, narrowed at the base, but without stipular teeth. Peduncles shorter than the leaves, bearing an umbel of 2 or 3 flowers, with 2 narrow-oblong or linear-cuneate bracts, not so long as the flower, but probably enlarging afterwards. Flowers apparently like those of *D. oppositifolia*, the calyx quite glabrous, with very short teeth. Fruit not seen.

W. Australia. *Drummond*, 2nd Coll. n. 136. The species is evidently allied to, but distinct from *D. oppositifolia*, although the specimens are not good enough for a full description.

SERIES II. UMBELLATÆ.—Flowers umbellate at the ends of the peduncles. Bracts all small and not enlarging. Leaves flat, horizontal, usually small and rigid with pungent points.

7. *D. pedunculata*, Benth. in *Lindl. Swan Riv. App.* 14. A low shrub, the short slender terete branches occasionally pubescent. Leaves glabrous, oblong or almost linear, narrowed at both ends with a fine pungent point, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, rather thick, rigid, scarcely veined besides the midrib. Peduncles slender, glabrous, much longer than the leaves or rarely about their length, bearing a terminal umbel of 3 to 6 flowers, and rarely a single flower lower down. Bracts very small. Pedicels longer than the calyx, articulate at some distance from it, and thickened above the articulation. Calyx $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, without the narrow-turbinate stipitiform base, the teeth short and obtuse, the 2 upper ones truncate and united. Standard twice as long as the calyx, lower petals rather shorter. Pod only seen young.—Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 53.

W. Australia. Swan River, *Drummond*, 1st Coll. and n. 229; Darling Range, *Preiss*, n. 1043.

Var. *minor*. Leaves linear, not pungent, Konkoberup hills, *Preiss*, n. 1154 (I have not seen the specimens).

8. *D. mollis*, Turcz. in Bull. Mosc. 1853, i. 263. A shrub, apparently decumbent, the branches leaves and peduncles in their original form hirsute, with soft spreading hairs. Leaves rather crowded, obovate, obtuse, with a short often pungent point, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, thick, coriaceous, not much veined besides the midrib. Peduncles usually exceeding the leaves, bearing an umbel of 3 or rarely 4 or 5 flowers. Bracts minute. Pedicels about 2 lines long, articulate a little below the calyx and there dilated into a ring. Calyx 2 lines long, pubescent, the teeth nearly as long as the tube, acuminate, the 2 upper ones broad, truncate and united. Standard nearly twice as long as the calyx; keel shorter, much incurved, almost rostrate. Filaments less unequal than in the preceding species. Pod about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long and broad.

W. Australia. *Drummond*, 5th Coll. n. 39; Rocky Hills, inland from Cape Legrand, *Maxwell*.

Var. *minor*. Softly pubescent or glabrous. Leaves under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, from broadly ob-

ovate or orbicular to narrow-obovate or oblong, or in some specimens all oblong; narrowed at both ends, or almost lanceolate. Flowers smaller, with the calyx-teeth less acuminate than in the ordinary form.—*D. lancifolia*, Turcz. in Bull. Mosc. 1853, i. 263. *Drummond*, 5th Coll. n. 28, and suppl. n. 23; W. Mount Barren, Maxwell. Besides the shorter leaves, this may be always distinguished from *D. pedunculata* by the very short base of the calyx and by the truncate dilatation of the pedicel.

9. D. concinna, R. Br. Herb. Branches elongated, slender, slightly angular-pubescent. Leaves broadly ovate-cordate, tapering into a pungent point, not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ in., almost veinless except the midrib. Flowers small, in umbels of 3 or 4, on a common peduncle about as long as the leaves. Bracts very small. Pedicels slender, 2 to 4 lines long. Calyx about 1 line long. Petals and pod of *D. umbellulata*, from which the species differs chiefly in the broad, less coriaceous leaves, and more umbellate inflorescence.

Queensland. Rock hills, Pine Port, R. Brown.

N. S. Wales. Hastings river, Beckler (Herb. R. Br. and F. Muell.).

SERIES III. RACEMOSÆ.—Flowers racemose, the common rhachis elongated, either flowering from the base, or the pedicels crowded towards the end, but not so distinctly umbellate as in the 1st and 2nd series. Bracts small, under the pedicels, or the lower ones at the base of the peduncle without flowers. Leaves flat, horizontal, obtuse or more or less pointed in the first 2 or 3 species.

10. D. umbellulata, Sm. in Ann. Bot. i. 507, and in Trans. Linn. Soc. ix. 258. A slender much-branched shrub, glabrous or sparingly pubescent, the branches sulcate. Leaves lanceolate or linear-lanceolate, $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, rigid with a pungent point, 1-nerved, flat, not reticulate. Racemes in some specimens shorter than the leaves, in others twice as long, flowering from the middle upwards or at the end only. Pedicels usually 2 to 3 lines. Bracts about $\frac{1}{2}$ line long. Calyx about 1 line long, the teeth short and obtuse, the two upper ones broad, truncate and united nearly to the top. Petals twice as long as the calyx. Pod about 5 lines long.—*D. racemulosa*, DC. Prod. ii. 114 (from the character given).

Queensland. Peele's Island, Moreton Bay, Fraser, A. Cunningham; Wide Bay, Bidwill.

N. S. Wales. Port Jackson, R. Brown; Sandstone Ranges around Biroa, Leichhardt.

This species has considerable affinity on the one hand with the western *D. pedunculata*, and on the other with those specimens of *D. ulicina* in which the inflorescence is slightly elongated.

Var. *pubigera*. Branches virgate. Leaves small, mostly 3 to 4 lines long. Racemes few-flowered, the rhachis short.—*D. pubigera*, A. Cunn.; Benth. in Ann. Wien. Mus. ii. 75. Bushy forest lands and grassy banks of the Cugeegong river, N. of Bathurst, A. Cunningham. This form has the habit of *D. squarrosa*, with the leaves of *D. ulicina*, but the upper teeth of the calyx are more united and truncate, and the inflorescence is evidently a reduced form of that of *D. umbellulata*.

11. D. buxifolia, Benth. A glabrous shrub, with numerous angular branches. Leaves broadly ovate or orbicular and cordate at the base, or rarely oval-oblong, obtuse or with a minute point, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, quite sessile, coriaceous, shining, not reticulate. Racemes usually longer than the leaves, flowering from above the middle. Bracts minute. Pedicels about 2

lines long. Calyx about 1 line long, with short teeth, the 2 upper ones broad, truncate and united. Standard fully twice as long as the calyx. Lower petals rather shorter. Pod about 5 lines long.

N. S. Wales. Between Wombim river and False Bay, *Mossman*.

Victoria. Avon Ranges, Macalister and Genoa rivers, *F. Mueller*.

W. Australia. "King George's Sound" (probably to the eastward), *Baxter*.

F. Mueller had formerly proposed this as a species, under the name of *D. cordifolia*, which I have not adopted, on account of the older *D. cordata*, Sm. He now considers it as a variety of *D. latifolia*. If so, the specimens show it to be a very well-marked and distinct form.

12. *D. latifolia*, R. Br. in Ait. *Hort. Kew.* ed. 2, iii. 20. A glabrous shrub, of 2 to 5 ft. Leaves ovate-elliptical or ovate-lanceolate, usually terminating in a callous point, rarely almost pungent or quite obtuse, mostly 2 to 3 in. long, or smaller only on elongated side-branches, narrowed into a petiole, rigid, but strongly reticulate. Flowers small, orange-yellow, numerous, in racemes of 1 to 2 in. flowering often from near the base. Bracts ovate or oblong, 1 to 2 lines long, densely imbricate before the flowers are full-grown. Pedicels rarely exceeding the bracts till after flowering. Calyx 1 line long, the teeth very short, the two upper ones broad, truncate and united. Standard fully twice as long as the calyx, the lower petals nearly as long. Pod about 5 lines long.—Andr. Bot. Rep. t. 638; Bot. Mag. t. 1757; DC. Prod. ii. 113; Hook. f. Fl. Tasm. i. 83; Paxt. Mag. iv. 223, with a fig.

N. S. Wales. Blue Mountains, *Fraser*, *A. Cunningham*, *Sieber*, n. 349, and others, and northward to New England, *C. Stuart*; Clarence river, *Beckler*.

Victoria. Port Phillip, *R. Brown*; common in the wet forest valleys, often forming an impenetrable jungle, *F. Mueller*, and called "native Hop," *Mossman* and others.

Tasmania. Derwent river and Port Dalrymple, *R. Brown*; common throughout the colony, *J. D. Hooker*.

Var. *parvifolia*. Leaves oval-oblong, often under 1 in. long, more rounded at the base and less veined. To this variety belong some of the most northern as well as of the southern specimens; they may be only lateral branches of large-leaved shrubs. They may at first sight appear to connect the species with *D. buxifolia*, but in the latter, the leaves on the main stems are always orbicular-cordate, and quite sessile, whilst the larger leaves of *D. latifolia* are always narrowed at the base into a petiole.

13. *D. corymbosa*, Sm. in Ann. Bot. i. 507, and in Trans. Linn. Soc. ix. 258. A glabrous shrub, of 2 to 4 or 5 ft., the branches slightly angular. Leaves usually lanceolate or linear, rarely broader and oblong, with a short callous point or rarely quite obtuse, 1½ to 3 in. long or sometimes almost 4 in., rigid, 1-nerved, and when broad more or less reticulate. Racemes usually shorter than the leaves, and flowering from above the middle or from the end only, with long slender pedicels, the bracts small, obovate, spreading under the pedicels, with numerous others crowded at the base of the peduncle without flowers, but occasionally the racemes flower more regularly from below the middle. Calyx about 1 line long, the teeth short, the 2 upper ones broad, truncate and united. Standard 3 times as long as the calyx; keel rather shorter. Pod nearly ½ in. long.—DC. Prod. ii. 113; Andr. Bot. Rep. t. 611; *D. mimosoides*, Bot. Mag. t. 1957; *D. glauca*, Lodd. Bot. Cab. t. 43 (from the figure); *D. macrophylla*, Endl. Nov. Stirp. Dec. 15 (a luxuriant garden specimen with the lower leaves broad, above 4 in. long).

N. S. Wales. Port Jackson, to the Blue Mountains, *R. Brown*, *Sieber*, n. 350, and

others; northward to New England, *C. Stuart*; Macleay, Hastings, and Clarence rivers, *Beckler*, and southward to Illawarra, *Shepherd*.

Victoria. Port Phillip, *R. Brown* and others: frequent from Gipps Land to Melbourne and the Grampians, *F. Mueller* and others.

S. Australia. Losty, Flinders, and Bugle ranges, *F. Mueller* and others.

Var. *mimosoides*. Leaves usually narrow, with more pinnate and less reticulate veins. Flowers smaller, the racemes flowering from below the middle; bracts smaller and less spreading.—*D. mimosoides*, R. Br. in Ait. Hort. Kew. ed. 2, iii. 20; DC. Prod. ii. 114. *D. virgata*, A. Cunn. in Bot. Mag. t. 3196. *D. linearis*, Lodd. Bot. Cab. t. 1615. *D. leptophylla*, A. Cunn. in G. Don, Gen. Syst. ii. 125.—This appears to be the most common form over the whole range, from the Blue Mountains to Victoria and S. Australia. The original *D. corymbosa* is probably limited to Port Jackson and the Blue Mountains. *D. virgata*, *linearis*, and *leptophylla* represent a remarkably narrow-leaved form, from the barren parts of the Blue Mountains, which appears, however, in our numerous specimens to pass very gradually into the common *mimosoides* variety.

14. **D. horrida**, Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 54. An erect, glabrous, often glaucous, rigid shrub of several feet, the smaller branches usually leafless, paniculate, divaricate and spinescent, as in *D. divaricata*, but scarcely striate. Leaves chiefly on the main branches, linear or linear-lanceolate, obtuse or shortly pointed, rarely pungent, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 or even 5 in. long, very rigid and phyllodia-like, the midrib scarcely prominent, and the lateral veins inconspicuous. Racemes almost always on leafless spinescent branchlets, rarely axillary, usually loose, the rhachis often nearly 1 in. long, but sometimes very short. Bracts small. Pedicels slender, as long as the calyx or longer. Calyx about 2 lines long, including the stalk-like narrow-turbinate base, the teeth short, but all acute and distinct. Standard twice as long as the calyx; keel small, obtuse. Pod only seen young.

W. Australia. Swan River, Drummond, n. 230, Preiss, n. 1142 and 1171, and others; Geographe Bay, Gordon, and Kalgan rivers, etc., Oldfield. When leafless or nearly so, this species closely resembles *D. divaricata*, but it may be readily known by the acute distinct calyx-teeth.

15. **D. reclinata**, A. Cunn. Herb. Quite glabrous. Branches elongated, acutely angular. Leaves linear, obtuse or mucronate, 2 to 3 or rarely nearly 4 in. long. Racemes not so long as the leaves, but with few distant pedicels of 2 or 3 lines, each in the axil of a minute bract. Calyx nearly 3 lines long, including the stalk-like turbinete base, the teeth acuminate, nearly as long as the tube, the 2 upper ones broad, truncate and united. Standard not twice as long as the calyx; wings and keel shorter. Filaments alternately much dilated. Pod not seen.

N. Australia. Arnhem N. Bay, *R. Brown*; Sims Island, A. Cunningham.

16. **D. obtusifolia**, F. Muell. Fragm. ii. 104. A glabrous shrub, with virgate, somewhat angular branches. Leaves broadly or narrow-oblong, very obtuse and rounded or emarginate at the end, narrowed into a petiole at the base, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 in. long, thickly coriaceous, veinless or with a very faintly prominent midrib. Racemes axillary, very short and few-flowered. Bracts very small. Pedicels short, thickened under the calyx. Calyx very smooth, nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, including the slender, turbinete, stalk-like base, the young bud obtusely acuminate, the lower teeth very small, the 2 upper ones longer, very

broad, rounded and united. Standard twice as long as the calyx ; keel considerably shorter. Pod very coriaceous, nearly 1 in. long.

W. Australia., *Drummond*; King George's Sound, *Collie*, *Baxter*; near Cape Riche *Harvey*. This sometimes resembles *D. corymbosa*, var. *mimosoides*, in aspect, but its affinity seems rather with *D. obovata*, especially in the shape of the bud, the thick consistency of the calyx, the short keel, and large pod.

17. **D. obovata**, *Turcz.* in *Bull. Mosc.* 1853, i. 261. A stout glabrous shrub, the young branches sometimes flattened, but not angular. Leaves from broadly obovate to almost oblong, rounded at the end, and very obtuse or emarginate, 2 to 4 in. long, narrowed into a petiole, very thickly coriaceous, veinless or more or less pinniveined. Flowers the largest in the genus, few, in short racemes. Bracts oblong, 1 to 2 lines long; pedicels often not longer. Calyx nearly 3 lines when in flower, thick, with the teeth all narrow and acuminate, enlarging much when in fruit, often attaining $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, the bud acuminate. Standard $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long; keel much shorter. Pod 1 in. long or even more.

W. Australia., *Drummond*, 5th Coll. n. 41.

SERIES IV. CALAMIFORMES.—Leaves long, very narrow or terete, obtuse or with callous or hooked points.

The three species here collected have a common aspect, differing from the two preceding series in their long, narrow leaves, and from the next following one in their leaves never pungent. In inflorescence they pass from the *Racemosæ* to the *Fasciculatæ*.

18. **D. longifolia**, *Benth.* in *Lindl. Swan Riv. App.* 14. Glabrous with long, rather slender, angular or deeply sulcate branches, becoming, however, at length nearly terete. Leaves rigid, narrow-linear, obtuse or with a callous point, 2 to 6 in. long, striate, with 3 to 5 prominent parallel ribs. Racemes 1 to 2 in. long, loose, and few-flowered. Bracts minute. Pedicels slender. Calyx $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, including the narrow, stalk-like, turbinated base, the teeth short, the 2 upper ones truncate and united. Petals not twice as long as the calyx. Pod only seen young.—Meissn. in *Pl. Preiss.* i. 55.

W. Australia.. Swan River, *Drummond*, 1st Coll., *Preiss*, n. 1184; East Shoal Pass and M'Callum's Inlet, *Marwell*.

19. **D. chordophylla**, *Meissn.* in *Pl. Preiss.* i. 48. A glabrous shrub, with long, slender, sulcate branches, agreeing in every respect with *D. longifolia*, except that the leaves are more slender and terete, varying from 3 to 9 in. in length, striate, terminating in innocuous deciduous black points. Flowers in loose racemes, as in *D. longifolia*, and of the same size, with similar short calyx-teeth. Pod about 4 lines long.

W. Australia.. Swan River, *Drummond*, n. 240.

20. **D. nematophylla**, *F. Muell. Herb.* A glabrous shrub, with numerous, erect, slender, but rigid, terete or slightly angular branchlets. Leaves very narrow-linear, terete or slightly flattened, 1 to 2 in. long, obtuse or with a short, hooked, innocuous point, not sulcate. Flowers small, shortly pedicellate, on a very short common peduncle. Bracts very small. Calyx $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, including the narrow, stalk-like, turbinated base, the teeth very short,

the 2 upper ones truncate and united. Petals twice as long as the calyx ; keel obtuse, not much curved. Pod only seen young.

W. Australia., Drummond, 4th Coll. n. 27; Phillips Ranges, Maxwell.

SERIES V. FASCICULATÆ.—Flowers in axillary clusters or very short compact racemes. Leaves flat, horizontal, pungent-pointed.

21. **D. daphnoides**, Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 54. A rigid, glabrous, somewhat glaucous shrub, of 2 or 3 ft., the branches prominently angled. Leaves oblong-lanceolate, pungent-pointed, 1 to 3 in. long, narrowed into a petiole, very thick and rigid, obscurely veined. Flowers few, small, in axillary clusters or exceedingly short racemes. Bracts very small. Pedicels very short, besides the narrow, stalk-like, turbinate base of the calyx. Broad tube of the calyx scarcely 1 line long, the teeth very short, the 2 upper ones broad, truncate and united. Standard about twice the length of the calyx ; keel rather shorter, obtuse, and little curved. Pod not seen.

W. Australia. Swan River and to the northward, Drummond, n. 225, and 6th Coll. n. 17; sandy plains of Quangon, Preiss, n. 1144. Allied on the one hand to *D. obtusifolia* and on the other to *D. nudiflora*, it has the stalk-like base of the calyx of the former, with the pungent leaves and truncate upper calyx-teeth of the latter.

22. **D. nudiflora**, Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 53. An erect glabrous shrub, of 2 to 3 ft., the branches sulcate, but scarcely angular. Leaves oblong-lanceolate or sometimes almost ovate, tapering into a long pungent point, 1 to 2 in. long, narrowed at the base, rigidly coriaceous, with a prominent midrib and pinnate veins. Flowers clustered or very shortly racemose at the leafless lower nodes of the upper branches or rarely axillary. Bracts small. Pedicels 2 lines long or more, conspicuously thickened below the articulation. Calyx $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, the turbinated base exceedingly short, the teeth short, somewhat acute, the 2 upper ones truncate and united. Standard fully twice as long as the calyx ; keel rather shorter, much incurved, distinctly rostrate. Ovary longer than in most species. Pod 6 to 7 lines long.

W. Australia. Swan River, Preiss, n. 1143, Drummond, n. 226, Oldfield.

Var. *lanceolata*. Branches elongated. Leaves narrow-lanceolate, almost veinless. Flowering nodes less destitute of leaves.—Drummond, n. 183.

23. **D. rhombifolia**, Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 56. A glabrous shrub, of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., with long, rigid, apparently divaricate or ascending branches, more or less angular and sulcate. Leaves broadly ovate or rhomboidal, tapering into a pungent point and narrowed at the base, about $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long on the flowering branches, but occasionally twice that on the main stems, rigid, with a nerve-like margin, prominent midrib, and reticulate veins. Flowers few, in axillary clusters, on slender pedicels of 2 to 3 lines. Calyx about $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, including the narrow turbinated base, the lower teeth very small, the 2 upper ones larger, broad, truncate and united. Petals about twice as long as the calyx, the keel not much shorter than the others and very obtuse. Pod not seen.

W. Australia. Swan River, Drummond, n. 224; Sussex district and Darling Range, Preiss, n. 1145 and 1146; Mount Yulagan, Oldfield.

24. **D. cardiophylla**, F. Muell. Fragm. ii. 105. Apparently a low, divaricate, much-branched shrub, quite glabrous, the branches scarcely angu-

lar. Leaves sessile, broadly cordate, tapering into a pungent point, under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, thick, with a prominent midrib, but otherwise veinless. Flowers 1 to 3 in the axils, on slender pedicels of 1 to 3 lines. Bracts very small. Calyx nearly 2 lines long, the turbinated base short; teeth very short, the 2 upper ones broad, truncate, and united. Petals twice as long as the calyx, the keel nearly as long as the others, much incurved, obtuse. Pod not seen.

W. Australia. Between Swan River and Cape Riche, *Harvey*; sandy plains near Belgarup, *Oldfield*. Allied to the eastern *D. squarrosa*, but much more rigid, with larger, broader, less acuminate leaves, and the flowers twice the size, with a much more distinct upper lip to the calyx.

25. **D. Drummondii**, *Meissn. in Pl. Preiss.* i. 53. A rigid, glabrous shrub, the young branches prominently angled. Leaves numerous, rarely exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ in., obovate or obovate-oblong, tapering into a recurved pungent point, narrowed at the base, but sessile, very rigid, with nerve-like margins and a prominent midrib, but otherwise veinless, often folded lengthwise. Flowers few together in axillary clusters, on pedicels of 2 to 3 lines, slightly thickened at the top. Calyx nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, the turbinated base very short, the teeth rather short, the 2 upper ones truncate and united. Petals twice as long as the calyx, the keel nearly as long as the others, much curved, rather acute, but not beaked. Pod not seen.

W. Australia. Swan River, *Drummond*, n. 227; near Kojonup, *Oldfield*.

26. **D. filipes**, *Benth. in Mitch. Trop. Austr.* 363. Branches slender, terete, virgate, softly hirsute in our specimens as well as the leaves. Leaves oblong or oval-oblong, shortly pungent-pointed, under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, veinless except the midrib. Flowers solitary or 2 together, on filiform pedicels about as long as the leaves. Bracts very small. Calyx $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, the turbinated base rather short, the teeth short, the 2 upper ones broad, truncate, and united. Standard twice as long as the calyx; keel rather shorter, incurved, obtuse. Pod only seen young.

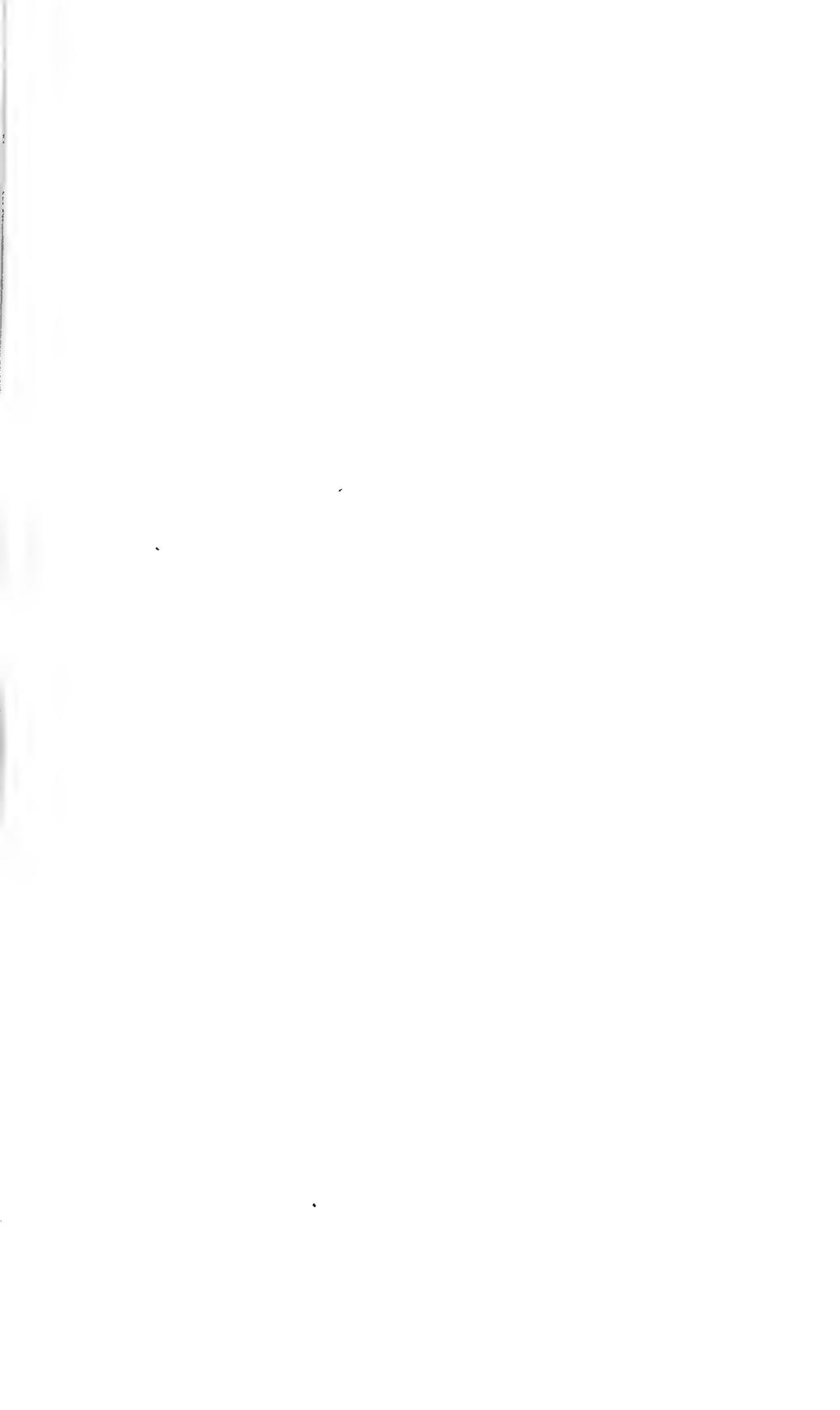
Queensland. On the Maranoa river, *Mitchell*.

27. **D. squarrosa**, *Sm. in Ann. Bot.* i. 507, and in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* ix. 257. A glabrous or pubescent shrub, with slender terete or slightly angular branches. Leaves numerous, sessile, spreading or reflexed, cordate or ovate-lanceolate, tapering into a pungent point, mostly 3 to 4 lines long, veinless except the prominent midrib. Flowers small, solitary or 2 together, on pedicels of 2 to 3 lines, with a few minute bracts at their base. Calyx about 1 line long, the turbinated base very short, the teeth rather short, the 2 upper ones broader and shortly united, but not forming a truncate upper lip. Standard twice as long as the calyx; keel rather shorter, much incurved, obtuse. Pod about 5 lines long.—DC. Prod. ii. 114.

N. S. Wales. Port Jackson to the Blue Mountains, *R. Brown*, *Sieber*, n. 348, and others. The calyx is that of *D. ulicina*, from which this species is chiefly distinguished by the very acuminate leaves, the slender pedicels, and the absence of thorny branches.

Var. *villifera*. Branches and younger leaves pubescent or villous.—*D. villifera*, *A. Cunn.*; *Benth. in Ann. Wien. Mus.* ii. 76.

Queensland. Brisbane river, Moreton Bay, *A. Cunningham*, *Fraser*, *F. Mueller*, and others.



28. **D. ulicina**, Sm. in Ann. Bot. i. 506, and in Trans. Linn. Soc. ix. 256. A rigid, bushy shrub, attaining sometimes several feet, the branches more or less angular, the smaller ones generally ending in short thorns, glabrous or hirsute with spreading hairs. Leaves from broadly ovate to lanceolate or linear, ending in a pungent point, usually under $\frac{1}{2}$ in., but occasionally attaining 1 in. when narrow and luxuriant, very rigid, veinless, except the midrib. Flowers solitary or clustered or rarely in umbels of 3 or 4, on a short common peduncle. Bracts very small. Pedicels short. Calyx 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines long, the turbinate base very short, the 2 upper teeth rather broader than the others, but scarcely united at the base. Standard very broad, more than twice as long as the calyx; keel shorter, much incurved, obtuse. Pod 4 to 5 lines long.—DC. Prod. ii. 114; Lodd. Bot. Cab. t. 44; Paxt. Mag. iv. 29, with a fig.; *D. ulicifolia*, Andr. Bot. Rep. t. 304; *D. umbellulata*, DC. Prod. ii. 114 (partly); Hook. f. Fl. Tasm. i. 82, not of Sm.; *D. genistoides*, Lodd. Bot. Cab. t. 1552.

Queensland. Moreton Bay and Burnett river, F. Mueller.

N. S. Wales. Port Jackson, R. Brown, Sieber, n. 353, and others; northward to New England, C. Stuart; and southward to Twofold Bay, F. Mueller.

Victoria. From Gipps' Land and Watson's Promontory to the Murray and the Glenelg, F. Mueller, Robertson, and others.

Tasmania. Derwent river, R. Brown; most abundant throughout the island, J. D. Hooker.

S. Australia. Lynedoch Valley and Crystal Brook, F. Mueller; Encounter Bay, Whittaker; Mount Serle, Warburton.

The following forms appear in their extremes very distinct, but are connected by many gradations:—

a. *subumbellata*. Glabrous and luxuriant. Leaves narrow, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 in. long. Common peduncle often 1 or even 2 lines long.—*D. umbellata*, Labill. Pl. Nov. Holl. i. 107, t. 137.—Victoria and Tasmania.

b. *communis*. Glabrous or hirsute. Leaves lanceolate, mostly under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. Pedicels very short, clustered.—From N. S. Wales to Tasmania.

c. *ruscifolia*. Glabrous or hirsute, with the inflorescence of the common form, but the leaves broader, mostly ovate, always pungent and under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long.—*D. ruscifolia*, A. Cunn.; Benth. in Ann. Wieu. Mus. ii. 75; Schlecht. Linnæa, xx. 665.—Victoria, Tasmania, and S. Australia.

d. *angustifolia*. Glabrous. Leaves linear, but flat, not terete nor laterally compressed, as in *D. genistifolia*, and the calyx quite that of *D. ulicina*.—Queensland and N. S. Wales.

29. **D. acicularis**, Sm. in Ann. Bot. i. 506, and in Trans. Linn. Soc. ix. 255. An erect shrub, with virgate branches, glabrous or pubescent. Leaves crowded, linear, pungent-pointed, mostly about 1 in. long, the margins revolute, the midrib conspicuous at the base only. Flowers solitary or clustered, the pedicels very short. Calyx $1\frac{1}{2}$ to nearly 2 lines long, the turbinate base very short, the 5 teeth nearly equal, lanceolate, and scarcely shorter than the tube. Standard twice as long as the calyx; keel shorter, obtuse. Pod 4 to 5 lines long, acuminate.—DC. Prod. ii. 114; Bot. Mag. t. 2679; Lodd. Bot. Cab. t. 1234 (leaves much less crowded, but probably the same species).

N. S. Wales. Port Jackson, R. Brown, Sieber, n. 347, and others; arid bushy skirts of Liverpool Plains, A. Cunningham. In young specimens, 1 or 2 of the lowest leaves are occasionally oblong-lanceolate, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in. long, and not pungent.

SERIES VI. TERETIFOLIE.—Leaves terete or slightly compressed or rarely vertically dilated towards the top, at length articulate on the stem and not decurrent, usually short or pungent-pointed, and never horizontally flattened. Flowers solitary, clustered, or shortly racemose.

30. **D. pachyphylla**, *F. Muell. Fragm.* iv. 15. Very rigid, glabrous, and often becoming very glaucous, the branches thick and terete. Leaves numerous, divaricate, thickly oblong-conical, tapering into a pungent point, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, nearly three lines diameter at the base, terete or slightly compressed laterally, quite smooth, without ribs or veins, of a dense pithy consistence. Flowers several, in loose racemes, shorter than the leaves. Pedicels nearly as long as the calyx. Bracts minute. Calyx $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, including the narrow turbinate base, the teeth minute. Standard half as long again as the calyx; keel very obtuse. Pod about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, of the same blue-glaucous colour as the rest of the fruiting specimens.

W. Australia., *Drummond*, 5th Coll. n. 45; mountains near Gardner and Phillips rivers, *Maxwell*.

31. **D. teretifolia**, *R. Br. Herb.* A glabrous shrub, of 2 to 3 ft., with numerous, erect, terete branches. Leaves erect, cylindrical, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, about 1 line diameter, with a short pungent point, smooth or obscurely ciliate. Racemes loose, few-flowered, not exceeding the leaves. Pedicels longer than the calyx. Bracts very small. Calyx above 2 lines long, including the narrow turbinate base, the teeth short, the 2 upper ones connate. Standard nearly twice as long as the calyx; lower petals shorter, the keel much incurved, almost rostrate. Pod $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long or rather more, very coriaceous.

W. Australia. King George's Sound, *Baxter*; Phillips Ranges and Cape Arid, *Maxwell*. The species is evidently allied to the eastern *D. genistifolia*, but readily distinguished as well by the foliage as by the loose inflorescence, larger flowers, and large thick pod.

32. **D. genistifolia**, *A. Cunn.*; *Benth. in Ann. Wien. Mus.* ii. 75. A glabrous shrub, with slender, slightly sulcate branches. Leaves linear-terete or very slightly laterally compressed, divaricate, pungent-pointed, mostly $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 in. long, smooth or sulcate. Pedicels slender, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 lines long, in clusters or exceedingly short racemes. Bracts small, obovate. Calyx $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, including the narrow, almost stalk-like, turbinate base; the teeth very short, the 2 upper ones broad, truncate, and united. Petals twice as long as the calyx, of nearly equal length, the keel obtuse. Pod about 4 lines long.

Queensland. Moreton Bay, *Fraser*.

N. S. Wales. Port Jackson, *R. Brown*; Paramatta, *Woolss*; Williams river, *Backhouse*; Hunter's River to the south-west of Mount Cunningham and open forest land at Illawarra, *A. Cunningham*; New England, *C. Stuart*.

Victoria. Wimmera, *Dallachy*.

S. Australia. Crystal Brook and towards Mount Remarkable, *F. Mueller*.

Var. *colletioides*. Leaves rather shorter, terete.—*D. colletioides*, *A. Cunn.*; *Benth. in Ann. Wien. Mus.* ii. 76.—Forest land near Bathurst, *A. Cunningham*. Both forms of this species may be readily distinguished from *D. ulicina* by the calyx, as well as by the leaves never flattened horizontally; the keel is much more obtuse and the pod much smaller than in the western *D. colletioides*, *Meissn.*

33. **D. hakeoides**, *Meissn. in Pl. Preiss.* i. 47. A glabrous, erect,

rigid shrub, with terete or slightly compressed sulcate branches, allied in foliage to *D. genistifolia* and *D. incrassata*, but with the inflorescence and bracts of *D. juncea*. Leaves terete or very slightly compressed, rigid and pungent, in some specimens the lower ones 4 to 8 in. long and almost erect, the upper ones 1 to 1½ in., slender and divergent, in others all stout, 1 to 1½ in. long, or in one variety very few, short, and divaricate or recurved, almost as in *D. brevifolia*. Flowers usually small, in very short, sessile racemes. Bracts imbricate, concave, the outer ones short, the inner ones 1½ in. long, concealing the rhachis and pedicels at the time of flowering, often fallen off from the fruiting raceme. Calyx 1 line long, with a very short turbinate base and small teeth, the 2 upper ones truncate and united. Petals twice as long as the calyx, nearly equal in length, the keel much curved, rather acute or almost acuminate. Pod 4 to 5 lines long.

W. Australia. Swan River and to the northward, *Drummond*, n. 238, 4th Coll. n. 136, and 6th Coll. n. 16, *Preiss*, n. 1156 and 1157; Murchison river, *Oldfield*.

Var. subnuda. Leaves few, under ½ in. long, very divaricate or recurved, the lower ones of each branch reduced to small scales.—*Drummond*, n. 42.

Var. major. Bracts and flowers considerably larger, but I find no other difference.—Granite hills north from Cape Paisley, *Maxwell*.

34. **D. colletioides**, *Meissn.* in *Pl. Preiss.* i. 48, *not of A. Cunn.* Closely allied to the terete-leaved forms of *D. incrassata* and to the var. *colletioides* of *D. genistifolia*, having the narrow base to the calyx of the latter species, but the flowers and pods are much larger than in either. The calyx, including the base, is 2 lines long when fully out, the keel twice as long as the calyx, much incurved, and almost rostrate, as in *D. incrassata*. Pod ¾ in. long.

W. Australia. Swan River, *Fraser*; south districts ?, *Drummond*, 2nd Coll. n. 104; near Albany, *Preiss*, n. 1180, partly (and 1163 ?); King George's Sound, *Maxwell*; Geographe Bay, *Oldfield*. It is doubtful whether this may not be a large-flowered variety of *D. incrassata*. In some of Drummond's specimens the base of the calyx is much broader than in others. Under n. 1180 of *Preiss*, I have generally found this and the terete-leaved form of *D. incrassata* mixed.

35. **D. reversifolia**, *F. Muell. Fragm.* i. 145. A bushy rigid intricately-branched shrub, glabrous and somewhat glaucous, very nearly allied to *D. colletioides*, *Meissn.*, with the same inflorescence flowers and fruit, but the branches are very flexuous, and the leaves numerous, scarcely ½ in. long, very rigid and pungent and remarkably reflexed.

W. Australia. Fitzgerald ranges, *Marwell*. This plant, notwithstanding its singular aspect, may very probably be only an accidental form of *D. colletioides*.

36. **D. incrassata**, *Sm.* in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* ix. 255. A rigid much branched glabrous shrub, with terete or slightly compressed branches. Leaves divaricate, always very rigid and pungent-pointed, often appearing continuous with the stem, but at length articulate and not really decurrent, usually ½ to 1 in. long, either terete and tapering to a point or vertically dilated towards the end, gradually narrowing to the base. Pedicels 1 to 2 lines long, usually several together on a very short common peduncle. Bracts very small. Calyx 1½ or rarely 1½ lines long with a very short turbinate base, the teeth very short, the 2 upper ones broad, truncate and united. Petals fully twice as long as the calyx, the keel much incurved, almost rostrate. Filaments free

as in most *Daviesias*. Pod 6 to 7 lines long, rather turgid.—DC. Prod. ii. 114; *Acacia dolabiformis*, Wendl. Comm. Acaec. 55; *D. physodes*, A. Cunn. in G. Don, Gard. Dict. ii. 125; Bot. Mag. t. 4244 (a cultivated form with remarkably dilated leaves); Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 49; *D. Benthamii*, Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 48 (a slender-leaved form with small flowers); *D. brachyphylla*, Meissn. l. c. i. 49 (a short-leaved form).

S. Australia. Port Lincoln, *Wilhelmi*; Kangaroo Island, *Waterhouse*.

W. Australia. King George's Sound, *R. Brown*, *Menzies*, and others; and thence to Vasse and Swan rivers, *Huegel*, *Drummond*, n. 236, 241, 242, etc., *Preiss*, n. 1161, 1162, 1164, 1165, 1168, 1169, 1170, and eastward to the Great Bight, *Maxwell*.

The species is exceedingly variable in its leaves, sometimes all terete and either mostly under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. and recurved, or those of the principal branches 1 in. long, straight or almost incurved; sometimes on the same specimen a few more or less dilated upwards, very rarely all dilated and scarcely ever so much so as represented in the plate above quoted, but all the forms are so frequently intermixed as to prevent the characterizing any distinct varieties. The slender-leaved forms come very near in appearance to *D. genistifolia*, but the turbinate base of the calyx is much shorter and the pod much larger and more turgid. In Drummond's specimens, 5th Coll. n. 37, the leaves are very few, from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, almost connecting the species with *D. brevifolia*.

37. *D. brevifolia*, Lindl. in Mitch. Three Exped. ii. 201. An erect shrub with broom-like, rigid, terete, somewhat flexuous branches. Leaves few, distant, linear-conical, rigid and pungent, 1 to 3 lines long, the thick base continuous with the stem but not decurrent. Flowers usually several together on very short pedicels, the common peduncle rarely 1 line long. Bracts very small. Calyx about $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines long, the turbinate base very short, the teeth very short, especially the 2 upper ones, which are very obtuse, truncate or scarcely prominent. Keel twice as long as the calyx, rostrate. Pod $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, turgid.

Victoria. Glenelg river, *Mitchell*, *Robertson*; Scrub of Concoroon, *Schulzer*; Wimmera, *Dallachy*; Grampians, *F. Mueller*.

S. Australia. Encounter Bay, *F. Mueller*; Mount Loft, *Whittaker*. The species is nearly allied to *D. incrassata*, but the leaves, reduced to short spines, are more continuous with the stem.

Var. (?) *ephedroides*. Branches often clustered, sometimes quite leafless, but usually with a very few small spine-like leaves.

W. Australia, *Drummond*, n. 137. The specimens are very bad, and may possibly belong to a form of *D. aphylla*.

38. *D. Preissii*, Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 50. A glabrous much branched rigid shrub, resembling *D. incrassata* and *D. colletioides*, but readily distinguished by the calyx and stamens. Leaves linear-falcate, vertically compressed especially towards the base or rarely terete, straight or falcate, tapering into a pungent point, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 in. long, attached by a broad base and, when flat, usually striate. Flowers 2 or 3 together, on pedicels of 2 or 3 lines on a short common peduncle. Bracts minute. Calyx rigid, turbinately-campanulate, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines long, the teeth erect, short, somewhat acute, the 2 upper ones distinct, rather smaller and not truncate. Keel more than twice as long as the calyx, much incurved but scarcely rostrate. Filaments much dilated, especially the outer ones, and cohering in a tube but readily separable. Pod probably large, but only seen young.

W. Australia. King George's Sound, *A. Cunningham*, *Baxter?*, *Drummond*, 5th

Coll. n. 38; near Hassell, Hay district, *Preiss.* n. 1153; Vasse river and Gordon ranges, *Oldfield*. In Cunningham's specimens the leaves are vertically 1 to 2 lines broad; in others (from Baxter?) they are thick and almost terete; in Drummond's the lower ones are flattened and striate, the upper ones terete as in *D. incrassata*.

39. **D. spinosissima**, *Meissn. in Pl. Preiss.* i. 51. A rigid glabrous shrub, with thick terete sulcate branches. Leaves crowded, linear, almost terete or laterally compressed, thick and rigid with pungent points, mostly nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, divergent and often somewhat recurved, the base broad, apparently almost decurrent when young, but at length articulate. Flowers solitary or rarely 2 together, the pedicels 2 or 3 lines long. Calyx with a striate turbinated base, nearly 2 lines long, the teeth broad, obtuse or almost acute, the 2 upper ones shorter but not truncale. Standard fully 5 lines diameter; keel twice as long as the calyx, incurved but scarcely rostrate. Filaments much dilated, cohering in a tube, but readily separable. Pod about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, thickly turgid.

W. Australia. King George's Sound, *Baxter, Harvey*; near Mount Wuljenup, *Preiss.* n. 1152; Kalgan river, *Oldfield*. The species differs chiefly from *D. Preissii* in its short crowded leaves.

40. **D. pachylina**, *Turcz. in Bull. Mosc.* 1853, i. 263. A low glabrous or minutely pubescent shrub, with numerous slender somewhat angular and often flexuous branches. Leaves vertically compressed, narrow-linear, pungent-pointed, mostly $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 in. long, the edges much thickened. Flowers few together in loose pedunculate racemes or almost solitary. Bracts few, very small. Pedicels short. Calyx $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, the teeth all narrow-acuminate nearly as long as the tube, the 2 upper ones united to the middle. Standard twice as long as the calyx and not so broad as in some species; lower petals as long, keel incurved. Stamens free. Pod only seen young.

W. Australia, *Drummond*, 5th Coll. n. 43. This species bears much resemblance to *D. anceps* in its flowers and peculiar calyx, but the habit and foliage are quite different.

SERIES VII. VERTICALES.—Leaves vertically flattened, often attached by a broad base but scarcely decurrent, usually pungent-pointed. Flowers solitary, clustered, or umbellate-racemose.

41. **D. quadrilatera**, *Benth. in Lindl. Swan Riv. App.* 14. A glabrous glaucous shrub, with rigid branches, terete or nearly so. Leaves vertical, erect, oblong-rhomboidal, from about 4 lines to nearly 1 in. long, and about half as broad, rounded at the upper end towards the stem with an erect point at the outer angle, truncate at the base with a reflexed point at the outer angle, either sessile or slightly decurrent, thickly coriaceous, obscurely several-nerved. Peduncles about as long as the leaves, bearing an umbel of 3 to 6 flowers which rarely breaks out into a very short raceme. Bracts minute. Calyx $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, including the narrow turbinated base, the teeth very short and nearly equal. Petals nearly equal, twice as long as the calyx, the keel much curved. Pod above $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long.—*Meissn. in Pl. Preiss.* i. 52.

W. Australia. Swan River, *Drummond*, 1st Coll. and n. 228, *Preiss.* n. 1139; Murchison river, *Oldfield*.

42. **D. striata**, *Turcz. in Bull. Mosc.* 1853, i. 264. Glabrous, with long thick rigid branches, terete and striate or slightly angular. Leaves crowded,

rigid, vertically flat, falcate ovate or almost rhomboidal, pungent-pointed, attached by their broad base, mostly about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. broad, but sometimes nearly as broad as long, more or less striate. Flowers usually several, clustered on a very short common peduncle with minute bracts. Calyx about $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines long including the turbinated base, the teeth very short, the 2 upper ones united and almost truncate. Keel much incurved, almost rostrate. Outer filaments dilated but scarcely cohering. Pod not seen.—*D. adnata*, F. Muell. Fragm. ii. 105.

W. Australia. Drummond, 4th Coll. n. 29; South-West Bay, Maxwell.

43. ***D. polyphylla***, Benth. in Lindl. Swan Riv. App. 14. Glabrous and much-branched, the young branches angular or sulcate. Leaves vertically flattened but thick and rigid, linear or lanceolate, usually falcate, with pungent or rarely almost callous points, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 in. long, the edges thickened, usually narrowed towards the base. Flowers small, usually clustered on a very short peduncle, with minute bracts. Pedicels slender, 1 to 2 in. long. Calyx scarcely 1 line long, the turbinated base very short, the teeth small, the 2 upper ones very obtuse or truncate. Petals more than twice as long as the calyx, the keel much incurved, almost rostrate. Filaments slender. Pod 5 to 6 lines long, turgid.—Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 50.

W. Australia. S. coast, R. Brown; Swan River, Fraser, Drummond, 1st Coll. and n. 231, 232, 233; Preiss, n. 1149.

D. angulata, Benth. in Lindl. Swan Riv. App. 14; Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 50, proves to be only a luxuriant state of *D. polyphylla* passing sometimes into the common form on the same specimen.

44. ***D. microphylla***, Benth. Glabrous. Branches striate with raised lines, the smaller branchlets ending in stout thorns. Leaves vertically flat, thick and rigid, ovate or lanceolate, pungent-pointed, 1 to 2 or rarely 3 lines long, the edges thickened, the base broad, but usually narrower than the middle of the leaf. Pedicels in our specimens always solitary, slender, 1 to 2 lines long, with minute bracts at the base. Calyx about 1 line long, the turbinated base very short, the teeth small, the 2 upper ones very obtuse or truncate. Petals and pod of *D. polyphylla*.—*D. incrassata*, Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 49, not of Sm.

W. Australia. Swan River and Darling range, Preiss, n. 1150 and 1155; Drummond, n. 32. The spinescent branchlets as well as the broad vertical base of the leaves readily distinguish this from all the forms I have seen of the true *D. incrassata*, besides the solitary flowers, which may not prove constant.

SERIES VIII. DECURRENTES.—Leaves terete, or vertically compressed or with a prominent wing-like dorsal midrib, usually pungent-pointed, decurrent at the base into raised angles along the branches. Flowers clustered or shortly racemose.

45. ***D. flexuosa***, Benth. in Hueg. Enum. 32, and in Ann. Wien. Mus. ii. 75. Glabrous and very rigid; branches very angular with the decurrent bases of the leaves, the lower portion straight, with linear, vertically flattened leaves of 1 to 2 in. or more, the flowering branches very flexuous, with small shorter leaves often nearly terete, all tapering into a pungent point. Flowers small, clustered on a very short common peduncle with very small bracts.

Pedicels rarely as long as the calyx. Calyx about $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines long, shortly turbinated at the base, the teeth short, the upper ones truncate and united. Filaments rather flat, but free. Keel much incurved but obtuse. Pod about $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long.—Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 51.

W. Australia. King George's Sound, Huegel and others; Drummond, 5th Coll. n. 43; Sterling Terrace, Preiss, n. 1180 (in part).

46. **D. pectinata**, Lindl. in Mitch. Three Exped. ii. 151. Glabrous and very rigid. Branches all very prominently angled with the decurrent bases of the leaves and not flexuous. Leaves vertically flat, lanceolate or linear-lanceolate, tapering from the broad decurrent continuous base to the pungent point, the lower ones often above 1 in. long, the upper ones under $\frac{1}{2}$ in., horizontally divaricate and straight or falcate and recurved, more rarely incurved, varying in breadth at the base from 1 to nearly 3 lines. Flowers very small, in dense axillary clusters or very short racemes. Bracts ovate, concave, longer than in the preceding species but not imbricate. Pedicels exceedingly short. Calyx about 1 line long, obtuse at the base, the teeth very short, the 2 upper ones truncate. Keel scarcely twice as long as the calyx, incurved, obtuse. Pod 5 to 6 lines long.—*D. decurrans* and *D. prionoides*, Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 52; *D. latipes*, F. Muell. in Linnæa, xxv. 390.

Victoria. Near Mount Hope, Mitchell; Wimmera, Dallachy.

S. Australia. Dombey Bay, Wilhelm.

W. Australia. From King George's Sound to Swan River, Drummond, n. 234 and 235, Preiss, n. 1141, 1147, and 1148, and others; northward to Murchison river, Oldfield; and eastward to Cape Knobb and Cape Le Grand, Maxwell.

In the majority of specimens the leaves are recurved-falcate, but in some they are all or mostly straight or incurved. In a few of Baxter's, from King George's Sound, they are occasionally dilated upwards or oblong-falcate.

47. **D. trigonophylla**, Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. ii. 213. A rigid shrub, glabrous or minutely and densely pubescent, the branches broadly winged by the decurrent bases of the leaves. Leaves under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, continuously decurrent, divaricate, recurved and tapering into a pungent point as in *D. pectinata*, but the upper edge dilated into a horizontal concave or channelled lamina, the midrib on the back forming the prominent decurrent wing. Flowers few, in little axillary clusters or very short racemes, with very small bracts. Calyx $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines long, the upper teeth truncate and united. Keel much curved. Pod fully $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, very turgid.

W. Australia, Drummond, 3rd Coll. n. 77, and 5th Coll. n. 42.

48. **D. epiphylla**, Meissn. in Bot. Zeit. 1855, 27. A glabrous, very glaucous shrub, with broad thick flat phyllodineous branchlets, pinnately lobed, the lobes (or decurrent vertical leaves) triangular or lanceolate, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, tapering to a pungent point, and occasionally branchlets proceed from one of the faces instead of the edges of the branches. Flowers not seen. Fruiting pedicels 3 to 4 lines long, solitary or 2 or 3 together on a very short common peduncle, usually inserted in the centre of one of the faces of the phyllodineous branch. Bracts several, small, the lower ones imbricate. Fruiting calyx broad and oblique, about 4 lines long, including a turbinated base of about 1 line, the teeth short and broad, the 2 upper ones distinct but very obtuse. Pod coriaceous, more than 1 in. long.

W. Australia. Gardener's Range, between Moore and Murchison rivers, *Drummond*, 6th Coll. n. 18.

SERIES IX. APHYLLÆ.—Leaves none. Flowers solitary, clustered or rarely racemose.

49. **D. euphorbioides**, Benth. Erect, glabrous and glaucous. Branches cylindrical, not sulcate, very thick, of a pithy texture inside, the small branchlets erect, several inches long, 3 to 5 lines diameter, contracted at the base. Leaves replaced by minute scattered prickly conical scales, rarely 1 line long. Flowers several in very short racemes or clusters. Pedicels about as long as the calyx. Bracts minute. Calyx broad, 1 line long or rather more, the teeth very short, the 2 upper ones truncate. Petals and pod only seen very imperfect, yet evidently showing the genus.

W. Australia, *Drummond*, 3rd Coll. n. 76.

50. **D. divaricata**, Benth. in *Hueg. Enum.* 31, and in *Ann. Wien. Mus.* ii. 75. A glabrous tall erect shrub, quite leafless, paniculately branched, with divaricate sulcate spinescent branchlets, the leaves replaced by minute obtuse or mucronate scales. Racemes short and few-flowered, inserted on the smaller spinescent branchlets. Bracts very minute. Pedicels slender, usually longer than the calyx. Calyx about 2 lines long, including the narrow turbinate stalk-like base, the teeth very short broad and obtuse, the 2 upper ones almost truncate. Standard about twice as long as the calyx; keel rather shorter, obtuse. Pod only seen young.—Meissn. in *Pl. Preiss.* i. 47.

W. Australia. Swan River, *Huegel*, *Drummond*, 1st Coll. and n. 110; *Preiss*, n. 1166 and 1167; Vasse river, Point Gregory, and Murchison river, *Oldfield*. Some almost leafless specimens of *D. horrida* much resemble this species, but may always be known by the calyx.

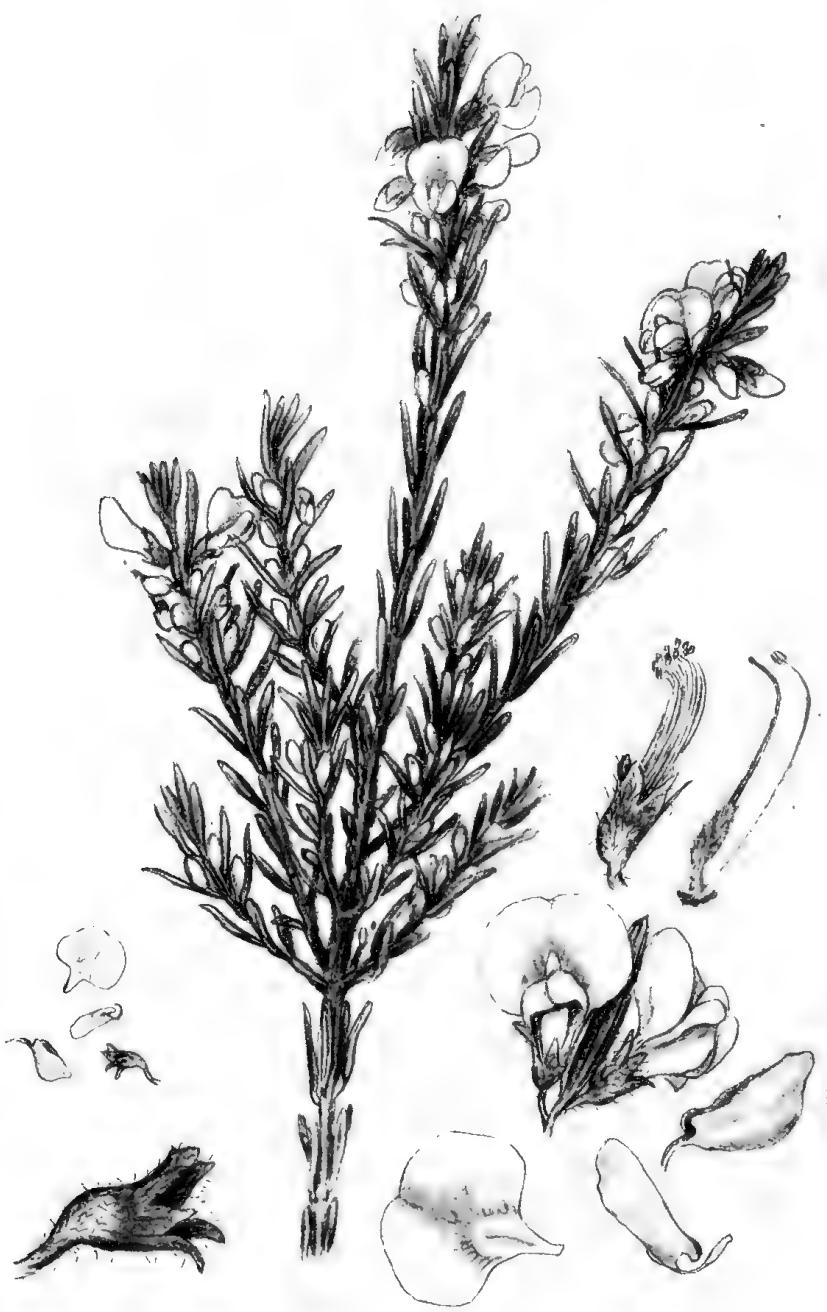
51. **D. paniculata**, Benth. in *Hueg. Enum.* 31, and in *Ann. Wien. Mus.* ii. 75. A glabrous erect leafless shrub, the branches slender, terete, paniculate, the lower barren ones often spinescent, the flowering ones unarmed. Leaves replaced by minute scales. Flowers on slender pedicels, irregularly racemose, forming a loose terminal dichotomous or trichotomous panicle. Bracts minute. Calyx about 1 line long, besides a narrow stalk-like base scarcely distinguishable from the pedicel, but at length articulate upon it, the broad tube truncate or obscurely toothed. Standard twice as long as the calyx; keel rather shorter, obtuse. Pod only seen young.

W. Australia. Swan River, *Huegel*. This species, which I have seen in no other collection, differs widely from the rest of the genus in inflorescence.

52. **D. aphylla**, F. Muell. Herb. A glabrous shrub of 2 to 3 ft., with leafless terete broom-like branches, neither furrowed nor spinescent. Leaves replaced by minute, often scarcely perceptible scales. Racemes lateral, very short. Bracts very small. Pedicels slender, shorter than the calyx. Calyx $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, with a short turbinate base, the teeth short, the 2 upper ones broad, more or less united. Standard about twice as long as the calyx; keel shorter, broad, curved, very obtuse. Pod only seen young.

W. Australia. Oldfield river, *Maxwell*. Allied to some forms of *D. brevifolia*, but there are no leaves whatever, the calyx is much smaller, and the keel not at all rostrate.

53. **D. juncea**, Sm. in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* ix. 260. A glabrous shrub or



undershrub, with long erect leafless rush-like slightly branched stems, terete and smooth or slightly sulcate and not spinescent. Leaves replaced by minute scales, very rarely forming short pungent points. Racemes lateral, distant, very short and few-flowered, the rhachis and pedicels concealed at the time of flowering by rigid chaffy imbricate bracts, the outer ones broad and short, the inner ones narrower and often 2 lines long, all very obtuse and striate. Calyx 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, with short teeth, the 2 upper ones truncate, united or distinct. Standard about twice as long as the calyx; keel shorter, curved and almost acute. Pod $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, very acute.—DC. Prod. ii. 114; Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 47.

W. Australia. King George's Sound, Menzies, R. Brown, and others, and thence to Swan River, Drummond, Preiss, n. 1159, 1160, and 1181, and others. I do not feel certain that there are not two species here confounded. In the King George's Sound specimens I find the calyx usually 5-toothed, as described by Smith; those from Swan River are numerous, all in flower, and one also in fruit; they belong to two varieties, both with the 2 upper teeth of the calyx united in a truncate upper lip. In one of these forms the flowers are very small and the calyx-teeth very short, and they only differ from *D. hakeoides* in the absence of leaves, except very rarely a few very small ones on barren branches; in the other form the flowers are rather larger and the upper lip of the calyx is very prominent.

54. **D. alata**, Sm. in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* ix. 259. Branches from a short woody base, long and virgate, leafless, flat or 3-angled, with the angles more or less winged and quite glabrous. Leaves replaced by minute scales. Racemes very short, almost capitate, the pedicels very short. Bracts almost imbricate, the inner ones often 2 lines long, but not so rigid as in *D. juncea* and *D. hakeoides*, and often fringed at the edge. Calyx about 2 lines long, the teeth lanceolate, as long as the tube, the 2 upper ones broader but distinct. Standard not twice as long as the calyx, lower petals shorter. Pod 4 to 5 lines long.—Bot. Reg. t. 728; DC. Prod. ii. 114.

N. S. Wales. Port Jackson, R. Brown, Sieber, n. 356, and others.

55. **D. anceps**, Turcz. in *Bull. Mosc.* 1853, i. 266. A glabrous shrub, about 2 ft. high, with slender leafless branches, flat but not winged. Leaves replaced by minute scales. Flowers solitary or 2 or 3 together in a short raceme at the ends of small axillary branches, the pedicels each in the axil of an acute scale-like bract. Calyx about 2 lines long, the teeth subulate-acuminate, as long as the tube, the 2 upper ones united to the middle. Standard twice as long as the calyx; keel nearly as long, incurved, obtuse. Pod only seen young.

W. Australia. Drummond, 5th Coll. n. 86; Phillips river, Maxwell.

13. **AOTUS**, Sm.

Calyx, 2 upper lobes broader and more or less united in an upper lip. Petals rather long-clawed; standard nearly orbicular, longer than the lower petals; wings oblong; keel incurved. Stamens free. Ovary sessile or stipitate, with 2 ovules on short straight funicles; style filiform, with a minute terminal stigma. Pod ovate, flat or turgid, 2-valved. Seed reniform, without any strophiole (except in *A. gracillima*).—Shrubs, with branches often virgate. Leaves simple, scattered or ternately whorled, the margins recurved or revolute. Stipules none. Flowers in axillary clusters, often in threes, on

short pedicels, or rarely in short terminal racemes. Bracts small and very deciduous; bracteoles none. Ovary villous.

The genus is limited to Australia. It differs from *Pultenæa* chiefly in the want of stipules and bracteoles, and in most cases in the want of any strophiole to the seeds. It is, in most cases, readily distinguished from *Dillwynia* and *Latrobea* by the recurved, not incurved, margins of the leaves, independently of the seeds.

Leaves scattered or imperfectly whorled, narrow, with much revolute margins. Calyx usually above $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines long.

Leaves linear, obtuse or with recurved points. Keel purple.

Calyx under 2 lines, the upper lobes falcate or truncate, united above the middle. Plant tomentose, hoary or nearly glabrous.

Seeds strophiolate (western species) 1. *A. gracillima*.

Seeds not strophiolate (eastern species) 2. *A. villosa*.

Calyx nearly 3 lines, the lobes nearly equal. Leaves softly tomentose 3. *A. mollis*.

Calyx above 2 lines, the upper lobes united above the middle.

Flowers axillary 4. *A. Preissii*.

Flowers crowded, in short, terminal, leafless racemes 5. *A. phylloides*.

Leaves mostly lanceolate and almost acute.

Branches villous. Flowers large. Keel yellow. Ovary stipitate 6. *A. lanigera*.

Branches minutely hoary. Keel purple. Ovary sessile 7. *A. genistoides*.

Leaves all or almost all in whorls of 3, folded lengthwise or broad with recurved margins. Calyx small, membranous. Pedicels recurved.

Leaves lanceolate, folded lengthwise and prominently keeled 8. *A. carinata*.

Calyx oval-oblong or broadly lanceolate, not reticulate, silky-villous when young. Ovary sessile 9. *A. passerinoides*.

Leaves cordate-ovate, sharp pointed. Stipules none. Ovary stipitate 10. *A. cordifolia*.

Sphaerolobium euchilus has almost the technical characters of *Aotus*, but the lax foliage and long-pedicellate flowers give it a different habit, and the calyx is quite distinct.

Aotus Würthii, Regel, in Bot. Zeit. 1851, 596, is described with the leaves channelled above and convex underneath, and is therefore probably a *Dillwynia*, perhaps *D. floribunda*.

1. ***A. gracillima***, Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 59. A tall shrub, with elongated branches, closely resembling the more slender forms of *A. villosa*, the branches hoary or slightly tomentose. Leaves narrow-linear, obtuse, 3 to 6 lines long, with closely revolute margins, nearly glabrous above, hoary or tomentose underneath. Flowers rather smaller than in *A. villosa*, bright-coloured and very numerous, forming long dense leafy racemes below the ends of the branches. Calyx tomentose, scarcely $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, the lobes rather shorter than the tube, the 2 upper ones broader and more united. Petals fully twice as long as the calyx. Pod rather smaller than in *A. villosa*. Seeds (only seen in A. Cunningham's specimens) like those of *A. villosa*, except that they have a deeply-lobed membranous strophiole.—Bot. Mag. t. 4146; *A. intermedia*, Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 60.

W. Australia. King George's Sound and adjoining districts, *A. Cunningham*, *Barker*, and others, Preiss, n. 863, 864, and 871; Swan River, Drummond, 1st Coll. n. 246. Were it not for the strophiole of the seeds, which remains to be verified on other specimens, I should have considered this as a slender variety of *A. villosa*.

2. ***A. villosa***, Sm. in Ann. Bot. i. 504, and in Trans. Linn. Soc. ix. 249.

A bushy heath-like shrub, the branches terete, often long and virgate, usually densely tomentose or softly villous, rarely hoary or almost glabrous. Leaves narrow-linear or rarely oblong, obtuse or with recurved points, 3 to 6 lines long, the margins closely revolute, glabrous or pubescent above when young, the under surface pubescent, but usually concealed. Flowers yellow, with a purple or dark-coloured keel, axillary, solitary or in clusters of 2 or 3, often forming long leafy spikes or racemes below the ends of the branches. Pedicels short, without bracts or bracteoles. Calyx pubescent or villous, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines long or rather more, the lobes as long as the tube, the 2 upper ones broader, falcate and united to the middle. Standard twice as long as the calyx, emarginate; lower petals nearly as long, the keel incurved, very obtuse. Ovary stipitate. Pod 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, somewhat turgid. Seeds not strophiolate.—Bot. Mag. t. 949; DC. Prod. ii. 108; Lodd. Bot. Cab. t. 1353; Hook. f. Fl. Tasm. i. 83; *Pultenaea villosa*, Andr. Bot. Rep. t. 309; *Pultenaea ericoides*, Vent. Jard. Malm. t. 35; *Daviesia ericoides*, Pers. Syn. i. 454; *Aotus ferruginea*, Labill. Pl. Nov. Holl. i. 104, t. 132; *Aotus ericoides*, G. Don, Gen. Syst. ii. 120; *Pultenaea rosmarinifolia* and *P. virgata*, Sieb. Pl. Exs.; *Aotus virgata*, DC. Prod. ii. 108.

Queensland. Moreton Island, F. Mueller.

N. S. Wales. Port Jackson, R. Brown, Sieber, n. 387, 389; Fl. Mixt. n. 581, and others; Port Stephens and Illawarra, M^t Arthur.

Victoria. Common in wooded valleys and heath ground, Gipps' Land, near Brighton, etc., F. Mueller.

Tasmania. Most abundant throughout the island, occasionally covering many acres of ground, J. D. Hooker.

S. Australia, Sturt.

In a few (imperfect) specimens the leaves are all short and broad, almost ovate, in others they are fully $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, thick and nearly glabrous, but obtuse, as in other forms of *A. villosa*, and with the calyx of the species. Minute truncate bracts may occasionally be seen, when the buds are as yet only $\frac{1}{2}$ line long.

Var. *subspinosus*. Closely tomentose. Branches short, divaricate and often spinescent. Leaves short and narrow.—In the Murray Desert, on the Wimmera, etc., F. Mueller, Dal-lachy, and others.

3. **A. mollis**, Benth. in Mitch. Trop. Austr. 236. Nearly allied to *A. villosa*. Branches densely velvety-tomentose. Leaves linear-oblong, obtuse, 4 to 8 lines long, the margins revolute, softly pubescent above, densely rusty-tomentose underneath. Flowers clustered in the axils, often arranged in irregular but distinct whorls, nearly sessile. Bracts about 1 line long, truncate, very deciduous. Calyx villous, nearly 2 lines long, the lobes nearly equal. Petals not twice as long as the calyx, the keel dark and very much incurved. Ovary shortly stipitate. Pod rather larger than in *A. villosa*. Seeds not strophiolate.

Queensland. From the Mantuan Downs to the Maranoa, Mitchell.

N. S. Wales. New England, C. Stuart; Clarence river, Beckler. It is possible that this may prove to be a variety of *A. villosa*, but, besides the indumentum and other minor characters, the more regular calyx appears to be constant.

4. **A. Preissii**, Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. ii. 214. A low shrub, with ascending or erect stems, apparently not exceeding 1 ft., pubescent or hirsute. Leaves linear, obtuse, rarely above $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, the margins much revolute, scabrous or hirsute. Flowers axillary, solitary or clustered, as in *A. villosa*.

Bracts 1 line long, very obtuse, very deciduous. Calyx very villous, above 2 lines long, the lobes longer than the tube, all acute, the 2 upper ones falcate and united to the middle. Standard nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long; lower petals shorter, the keel broad, much incurved, purple. Ovary distinctly stipitate. Pod not seen.

W. Australia. Swan River, *Drummond*, 2nd (and 3rd?) Coll. n. 95.

Var. *leiophylla*, Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. ii. 215. Leaves rather broader, glabrous and shining above; *A. procumbens*, Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 60.—Swan River and southern interior, Preiss, n. 845 and 882; Robertson's Brook, Maxwell.

The species is very near *A. villosa*, differing chiefly in the longer and more deeply-cleft calyx.

5. A. phylicoides, F. Muell. Herb. Apparently a straggling shrub, the branches clothed with a whitish tomentum, usually close and dense, but sometimes loose and woolly. Leaves linear or slightly lanceolate-linear, obtuse or with recurved points, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, with recurved or revolute margins, nearly glabrous and shining above when full-grown, tomentose underneath. Flowers in short, dense, terminal, leafless racemes. Pedicels rather shorter than the calyx. Bracts, as in other species, very deciduous. Calyx about 3 lines long, the lobes as long as the tube, the 2 upper ones much broader, very much falcate, and usually united to the middle. Standard about half as long again, wings and very broad keel not much shorter. Ovary nearly sessile. Pod broadly ovate, almost orbicular, about 3 lines diameter, the valves slightly convex. Seeds reniform, very strongly pitted, not strophiolate.

W. Australia. Murchison river and Port Gregory, *Oldfield*. The inflorescence is quite exceptional in the genus, and the calyx shows an approach to that of *Sphaerolobium*, but the other characters, as well as the foliage, are quite those of *Aotus*.

6. A. lanigera, A. Cunn.; Benth. in Ann. Wien. Mus. ii. 78. A stouter shrub than *A. villosa*, the branches tomentose and villous, with soft spreading hairs. Leaves oblong-lanceolate or linear, mostly acute, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, the margins revolute, hairy when young, at length glabrous, smooth and shining above, hoary underneath. Flowers axillary, as in *A. villosa*, but much longer, and all yellow. Bracts above 1 line long, very deciduous, though not so very early as in *A. villosa*. Calyx villous, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, the lobes acuminata, the 2 upper ones rather broader and slightly falcate. Standard $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long; lower petals rather shorter. Ovary stipitate. Pod very villous, much flattened, very obtuse, above 3 lines long. Seeds not strophiolate.

Queensland. Islands of Moreton Bay, A. Cunningham, Fraser, F. Mueller; Wide Bay, Bidwill; also Leichhardt.

N. S. Wales. Port Macquarie, Backhouse.

7. A. genistoides, Turcz. in Bull. Mosc. 1853, i. 268. Branches erect, virgate, minutely hoary-pubescent. Leaves mostly irregularly verticillate in threes, lanceolate and almost acute, 4 to 8 lines long, the margins revolute, coriaceous, glabrous or scabrous above, hoary-tomentose underneath. Flowers axillary, as in *A. villosa*, but larger. Bracts exceedingly deciduous. Calyx silky-pubescent, 2 lines long, the lobes shorter than the tube, all acute, the 2 upper ones broader, very falcate, and united to the middle. Standard fully twice as long as the calyx; lower petals shorter, the keel purple. Ovary sessile or scarcely contracted at the base, and much shorter than in the other

species. Style long and very slender. Pod ovate, very obtuse, turgid, about 2 lines long. Seeds not strophiolate.

W. Australia., Drummond, 5th Coll. n. 61 and 63.

8. **A. carinata**, Meissn. in *Pl. Preiss.* ii. 215. An elegant shrub, the branches and foliage densely clothed with long, soft, silky hairs. Leaves regularly verticillate in threes, and crowded into 6 rows, spreading, lanceolate, acute, under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, folded lengthwise and prominently keeled underneath. Flowers solitary or 2 or 3 together in each axil, on exceedingly short pedicels. Bracts minute, ovate. Calyx not 1 line long, membranous, the lobes much shorter than the tube, the 2 upper ones rather broader and more united. Standard fully 4 lines long; wings shorter; keel still shorter, purple, incurved. Ovary small and sessile; style very slender. Pod not seen.

W. Australia., Drummond, 2nd Coll. n. 102, also (3rd Coll.?) n. 86.

9. **A. passerinoides**, Meissn. in *Pl. Preiss.* i. 61. Stems erect, simple or slightly branched, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, densely and softly villous. Leaves almost all in whorls of 3, oval-oblong or lanceolate, obtuse or almost acute, under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, the margins recurved or slightly revolute, softly silvery-villous on both sides, or at length glabrous above. Flowers axillary, clustered, the pedicels very villous, about $\frac{1}{2}$ line long. Calyx membranous, about 1 line long, the lobes somewhat obtuse, the 2 upper ones broad, falcate and united above the middle. Standard about 3 lines long; keel shorter, purple. Ovary sessile; style filiform, hirsute. Pod not seen.

W. Australia. Near Albany, *Preiss.* n. 868.

10. **A. cordifolia**, Benth. in *Hueg. Enum.* 33, and in *Ann. Wien. Mus.* ii. 78. An erect shrub of several ft., the branches terete, loosely pubescent, and villous with fine spreading hairs. Leaves in whorls of 3, ovate-cordate, acute and sometimes almost pungent, 4 to 8 lines long, herbaceous, the margins slightly recurved, undulate and almost denticulate, finely reticulate, hirsute or at length glabrous. Flowers axillary, solitary or 2 or 3 together, the pedicels very short. Bracts small, ovate, concave. Calyx slightly pubescent, membranous, 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines long, the lobes rather shorter than the tube, the 2 upper ones truncate and united above the middle. Standard 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines long; lower petals rather shorter, the keel incurved, obtuse. Ovary stipitate. Pod small.—Meissn. in *Pl. Preiss.* i. 61.

W. Australia. Swan River, Huegel, Drummond, 1st Coll. and n. 251, *Preiss.* n. 1050, and others.

14. PHYLLOTA, DC.

Calyx, 2 upper lobes broader, and sometimes united into an upper lip. Petals clawed; standard nearly orbicular, longer than the lower petals; wings oblong; keel much incurved. Stamens either all, or at least the 5 outer ones, more or less adnate to the petals at the base, and sometimes all united with them in a ring or short tube. Ovary sessile, with 2 ovules on short funicles; style dilated or thickened at the base, incurved and subulate upwards; stigma small, terminal. Pod ovate, somewhat turgid, 2-valved. Seed reniform, without any strophiole.—Shrubs, usually heath-like. Leaves scattered, linear, with revolute margins. Stipules none, or very minute in

P. humifusa. Flowers axillary or terminal. Bracteoles often leaf-like, inserted under the calyx and usually closely pressed to it. Ovary small, very villous.

The genus is limited to Australia. It differs from *Dillwynia*, which it resembles in habit, in the revolute, not involute, margins of the leaves, and in the absence of any strophiole; from *Lotus* in the presence of bracteoles; and from both, as well as from all other allied genera, in the tendency to a union of the filaments with the petals.

Flowers axillary, either along the branches or forming apparently terminal leafy heads or spikes.

Keel acute. Style bearded upwards on the inner side.

Flowers $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Pedicels very short 1. *P. barbata*.

Flowers $\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Pedicels filiform, 2 or 3 times as long as the sinuate leaves 2. *P. gracilis*.

Keel rather obtuse, as long as the standard; wings much smaller.

Style slender, not bearded, but hairy to the middle 3. *P. Sturtii*.

Keel obtuse, not longer than the wings. Style glabrous, much dilated below the middle.

Erect shrub. Flowers usually crowded towards or at the ends of the branches 4. *P. phyllocoides*.

Slender procumbent shrub. Flowers few 5. *P. humifusa*.

Flowers sessile, in clusters of leaves, terminating the branches or very short axillary branchlets 6. *P. pleurandroides*.

1. ***P. barbata***, Benth. in *Hueg. Enum.* 33, and in *Ann. Wien. Mus.* ii. 78. A heath-like shrub of several ft., with pubescent or villous branches. Leaves linear, obtuse, rarely exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ in., the margins closely revolute, glabrous, scabrous or sparingly hairy. Flowers axillary, solitary, nearly sessile, usually longer than the leaves. Bracteoles leafy, dilated at the base, as long as or longer than the calyx. Calyx about 3 lines long, the lobes acuminate, rather longer than the tube, the 2 upper ones united to the middle. Petal-claws rather short; standard more than $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, acuminate; keel nearly as long, deeply coloured, rather narrow, incurved and acute or acuminate; wings shorter and narrower. Five at least of the filaments adnate to the petal-claws at the base. Style dilated downwards, longitudinally fringed from the middle upwards, and on the inner side with dense white woolly hairs. Pod ovoid-oblong, turgid, 2 to 3 lines long. Seeds not seen.—Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 59.

W. Australia. King George's Sound to Cape Riche, *Huegel*, *A. Cunningham*, *Preiss*, n. 846, and others; Wilson's Inlet, *Oldfield*.

P. villosa, Turcz. in *Bull. Mosc.* 1853, i. 267, from the same district, *Gilbert*, n. 255, which I have not seen, would appear from the character given, to be a rather more hairy form of *P. barbata*.

2. ***P. gracilis***, Turcz. in *Bull. Mosc.* 1853, i. 267. Branches long and very slender, hoary with a close pubescence. Leaves linear, obtuse, rarely above 1 line long, the margins closely revolute, hoary-pubescent. Flowers few, on filiform axillary pedicels, 2 to 3 times as long as the leaves. Bracteoles ovate, obtuse, concave, keeled, close under the calyx and shorter than its tube. Calyx minutely hoary, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, the lobes rather longer than the tube, acute, the 2 upper ones united into a truncate upper lip. Standard $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines long; wings shorter; keel nearly as long as the standard, incurved and acute. Five of the filaments adnate to the petals at their base. Style thickened downwards, incurved attenuate and pubescent

or ciliate along the inner side above the middle. Pod ovate, obtuse, about 2 lines long, minutely pubescent. Seed without any strophiole.

W. Australia, Drummond, 4th Coll. n. 91.

3. **P. Sturtii,** Benth. A shrub, with the habit apparently of *P. barbata* and *P. phylloides*, the branches usually minutely tomentose-pubescent. Leaves 3 to 4 lines long, obtuse or mucronulate, the margins closely revolute, more or less tuberculate and sprinkled with rigid hairs when young. Flowers crowded in short leafy spikes at the ends of the branchlets. Bracteoles leafy, keeled, very acute, almost pungent, as long as the calyx. Calyx about 3 lines long, the lobes acuminate, almost pungent, the 2 upper ones rather broader, the lowest one very narrow. Standard ovate, complicate; keel much incurved, almost acute, but scarcely rostrate, nearly as long as the standard; wings shorter and narrower. Stamens adnate to the petals at the base. Style slender, hairy to the middle, but not bearded. Ovary sessile, slightly hairy.

S. Australia, C. Sturt. The shape of the flowers is as it were intermediate between that of *P. barbata* and *P. phylloides*, the style is rather different from either.

4. **P. phylloides,** Benth. in Ann. Wien. Mus. ii. 77. An erect heath-like shrub, of several ft., the branches terete, glabrous pubescent or hirsute. Leaves numerous, narrow-linear, mostly about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, but in some specimens nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ in., in others not above 4 lines, obtuse or with callous usually recurved points, the margins revolute, more or less tuberculate, scabrous, and sometimes sprinkled with erect hairs, rarely quite smooth and glabrous. Flowers almost sessile in the upper axils, forming terminal leafy heads or spikes, or becoming lateral by the elongation of the terminal shoot. Bracteoles leafy, lanceolate, acuminate, longer than the calyx-tube, and often exceeding the lobes. Calyx $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, glabrous or villous, the lobes about as long as the tube, the 2 upper ones broad and shortly united, the lowest rather longer than the lateral ones. Standard 4 to 6 lines long; lower petals rather shorter, the keel broader than the wings, much incurved, but obtuse. Filaments and petal-claws all united at the base in a ring or short tube. Ovary tapering into the style, which is much dilated below the middle, and quite glabrous. Pod ovate or shortly oblong, included in the calyx. Seeds without any strophiole.—*Pultenaea phylloides*, *P. aspera*, *P. comosa*, and *P. squarrosa*, Sieb. in DC. Prod. ii. 113; *Phyllota pilosa*, *P. aspera*, *P. comosa*, *P. Billardieri*, *P. grandiflora*, *P. squarrosa*, and *P. Baueri*, Benth. in Ann. Wien. Mus. ii. 77.

Queensland. Sandy Cape, R. Brown; Moreton Island, M'Gillivray, F. Mueller.

N. S. Wales. Port Jackson to the Blue Mountains, R. Brown, Sieber, n. 405, 406, 407, 408, and Fl. Mist. n. 583, and others, Illawarra, Shepherd; near Goulburn, C. Moore.

The characters upon which, after De Candolle, I had endeavoured to distinguish several species, entirely break down when applied to the large number of specimens I have now had before me. I am unable to distribute them even into marked varieties, much as they differ in the size of the flowers, the erect spreading or recurved leaves, etc. The supposed differences in inflorescence depend often on the period of development.

5. **P. humifusa,** A. Cunn. Herb. (under *Dillwynia*). Stems prostrate, with slender ascending branches, glabrous or nearly so. Leaves narrow-linear, obtuse or with a recurved point, 2 to 3 lines long, the margins revolute, scabrous or glabrous. Stipules very minute or quite inconspicuous.

Flowers few, axillary, below the ends of the branches, on very short pedicels. Bracteoles leafy, linear, longer than the calyx-tube. Calyx about 2 lines long, the lobes short, with subulate points, the 2 upper ones broader at the base. Standard nearly twice as long as the calyx; lower petals rather shorter, the keel purple and much incurved, but obtuse. Filaments mostly adnate to the petals at the base. Ovary tapering into a thickish style, attenuate and curved upwards. Pod not seen.

N. S. Wales. Wombal Brush, Argyle county, *A. Cunningham*.

6. *P. pleurandrodes*, F. Muell. in *Trans. Phil. Inst. Vict.* i. 38. Branches virgate or diffuse, pubescent or villous. Leaves scattered, few along the branches, but often crowded at the ends, narrow-linear, obtuse or with a short recurved point, under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, the margins closely revolute, glabrous scabrous or hirsute when young, the broad midrib alone appearing underneath. Flowers small terminal or on very short axillary shoots, sessile in a dense tuft of floral leaves, ciliate and imbricate at the base. Bracteoles broad, obtuse, shorter than the calyx-tube. Calyx pubescent, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to nearly 2 lines long, the lobes short, the 2 upper ones truncate and more united. Petal-claws nearly as long as the calyx-tube, more or less adnate to the stamens at their base; standard fully twice as long as the calyx; lower petals rather shorter, the keel much incurved, but obtuse. Ovary tapering into the style, which is dilated downwards and slightly pubescent, but without any longitudinal row of hairs. Pod broadly ovate, shorter than the calyx.

Victoria. In the Grampians, *F. Mueller*.

S. Australia. Mount Barker, Whittaker; Kangaroo Island, *F. Mueller*; Spencer's Gulf, *Wilhelmi*.

15. *GASTROLOBIUM*, R. Br.

Calyx 5-lobed, the 2 upper lobes usually broader and united higher up. Petals clawed. Standard orbicular or reniform, emarginate, longer than the lower petals; wings oblong; keel broader than the wings and usually shorter. Stamens free. Ovary stipitate or rarely sessile, with 2 ovules on straight and filiform funicles. Style incurved, filiform, with a small terminal stigma. Pod ovoid or nearly globular, turgid, continuous inside, the valves coriaceous. Seeds (where known) strophiolate.—Shrubs. Leaves on very short petioles, more or less distinctly verticillate or opposite, or occasionally scattered, simple and entire, usually rigid. Stipules setaceous, rarely wanting. Flowers yellow or the keel and base of the standard purple-red, in terminal or axillary racemes, either loose or contracted into corymbs or whorl-like clusters. Bracts and bracteoles usually very deciduous, in a few species the brown rigid bracts persist nearly till the flowers open. Staminal disk usually very short. Ovary very villous.

The genus is limited to West Australia. It is closely allied on the one hand to the strophiolate species of *Orylobium*, only differing from them in the number of ovules constantly 2, and on the other to *Pultenæa*, from which it is distinguished by the habit, the coriaceous leaves, the bracteoles either deciduous or inconspicuous and the more coriaceous turgid pod. Several of the species are sent as the Poison-plant of W. Australia, especially *G. bilobum* and *G. Callistachys*.

SERIES I. AXILLARES.—Racemes contracted into clusters or heads, all or mostly axillary.



E. Schonfeld lith.

F. Mueller directit

De Guchy's Leigh imp.

Gastrolobium grandiflorum F.M. & G.

Leaves ovate or oblong, obtuse truncate or equally rounded at both ends, coriaceous.
 Leaves mostly above 1 in. long. Calyx-lobes nearly equal.
 Leaves ovate or oblong, glabrous. Flowers large. Calyx very villous 1. *G. pyramidale.*
 Leaves oblong, tomentose underneath. Flowers rather small.
 Calyx silky 2. *G. Lehmanni.*
 Leaves mostly under 1 in. long. Calyx silky, the 2 upper lobes connate above the middle. Flowers small.
 Branchlets very angular, minutely silky-hairy. Leaves $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 in. long 3. *G. pulchellum.*
 Branchlets terete, loosely pubescent. Leaves mostly under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. 5. *G. Brownii.*
 Leaves under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Calyx villous, the lobes nearly equal 6. *G. reticulatum.*
 Leaves thin, cordate-orbicular or broadly obovate, truncate, much undulate. Flowers and fruits small
 Leaves cuneate or spatulate, obtuse or truncate, or with a very short point.
 Calyx silky, about 2 lines long.
 Leaves oblong, slightly cuneate, mostly under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long 5. *G. Brownii.*
 Leaves spatulate, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 in. long, or obovate under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. 8. *G. spatulatum.*
 Calyx loosely villous, 3 to 4 lines long.
 Leaves obovate, truncate, with a small point. Ovary stipitate 9. *G. plicatum.*
 Leaves cuneate, 3-pointed. Ovary sessile 10. *G. tricuspidatum.*
 Leaves narrow-linear. Stipules very long 4. *G. stipulare.*
 Leaves narrow-oblong or cuneate, with a short pungent point 5. *G. Brownii.*
 Leaves tapering into a pungent point.
 Leaves obovate-rhomboïdial 11. *G. obovatum.*
 Leaves ovate-acuminate 12. *G. epacridioides.*
 Leaves with lateral pungent lobes or teeth.
 Leaves 3-lobed, the lateral lobes divaricate. Racemes loose, but short and axillary 13. *G. trilobum.*
 Leaves with pungent teeth or lobes above the middle. Flowers densely clustered in the axils 14. *G. ilicifolium.*

SERIES II. Racemosæ.—Racemes terminal or axillary, elongated, cylindrical one-sided or with a few distant pairs of flowers or rarely short and dense.

Leaves broad, obtuse truncate or emarginate, with or without a small deciduous point.
 Leaves much undulate. Ovary-stipes rather long.
 Racemes long, pedunculate. Calyx 3 lines or more. Standard large. Style thick. Pod as broad as long 15. *G. villosum.*
 Racemes sessile, 1 in. long. Flowers small. Calyx barely 2 lines long. Style slender. Pod longer than broad 16. *G. polystachyum.*
 Leaves flat, ovate. Ovary nearly sessile. Style slender. Pod longer than broad 17. *G. ovalifolium.*
 Leaves flat, oval or oblong. Racemes loose. Ovary on a long stipe. Flowers large. Calyx 4 or 5 lines long 18. *G. grandiflorum.*
 Leaves orbicular-cordate. Racemes dense, oblong. Ovary stipitate. Calyx 3 lines 19. *G. pycnostachyum.*
 Leaves flat, cuneate 30. *G. velutinum.*
 Leaves tapering to a pungent point.
 Leaves broadly cordate or triangular, entire or prickly-toothed 20. *G. spinosum.*
 Leaves broadly ovate or orbicular, entire 21. *G. rotundifolium.*
 Leaves oblong-elliptical, entire.
 Calyx villous, scarcely 2 lines long. Bracts brown scarious 22. *G. microcarpum.*
 Calyx silky-pubescent, fully 3 lines long. Bracts brown, scarious 23. *G. oxylobioides.*

Calyx glabrous, fully 5 lines long. Bracts large membranous. 24. *G. calycinum*.
 Leaves with lateral pungent lobes or angles 13. *G. trilobum*.
 Leaves narrow or cuneate, obtuse or emarginate.
 Leaves linear, 1 to 2 in. long, scarcely verticillate.
 Leaves flat or the margins recurved. Racemes long 25. *G. Callistachys*.
 Leaves folded lengthwise or involute. Racemes short and
 dense 26. *G. stenophyllum*.
 Leaves oblong.
 Leaves opposite or verticillate, strongly keeled, about 1 in. long 27. *G. crassifolium*.
 Leaves under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, the midrib scarcely prominent.
 Leaves crowded, scarcely verticillate. Calyx glabrous . . . 28. *G. parvifolium*.
 Leaves verticillate. Calyx villous. Racemes very short . . . 29. *G. hamulosum*.
 Leaves, emarginate.
 Racemes cylindrical.
 Leaves mostly $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, the margins slightly recurved . . . 30. *G. velutinum*.
 Leaves mostly 1 in. long, the margins revolute 31. *G. bidens*.
 Racemes contracted almost into an umbel 32. *G. bilobum*.

SERIES I. AXILLARES.—Racemes contracted into clusters or heads, all or mostly axillary, assuming the appearance of whorls.

1. ***G. pyramidale***, *T. Moore*, in *Gard. Comp.* i. 81, with a fig. A tall stout handsome shrub, the young branches softly pubescent or loosely villous. Leaves mostly verticillate in threes, ovate or rarely broadly obovate-oblong, very obtuse truncate or emarginate, with or without a small point, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ or in cultivation 2 in. long, rounded or broadly cordate at the base, rigidly coriaceous, reticulate, glabrous, the margins often thickened and nerve-like. Stipules usually long. Flowers bright yellow with a red keel, in dense short umbels or heads, on short peduncles, axillary or terminal. Calyx 3 to 4 lines long, very villous, the lobes nearly equal. Ovary very shortly stipitate. Pod not seen.—*Oxylobium ovalifolium*, Lindl. and Paxt. Fl. Gard. ii. 63, t. 85, not of Meissn.; *Gastrolobium polycephalum*, Turcz. in Bull. Mosc. 1853, i. 274; *G. crenulatum*, L. c. 273 (with rather narrower leaves and smaller flowers).

W. Australia, Drummond, 5th Coll. n. 54 and 55; Cheynes beach, S. coast, Maxwell. The species very closely resembles some specimens of *Oxylobium retusum*, but the indumentum is not silky, and the ovary 2-ovulate.

2. ***G. Lehmanni***, Meissn. in *Pl. Preiss.* i. 70, and ii. 217. An erect shrub, probably of several ft., the branches softly tomentose-pubescent. Leaves oblong, very obtuse or emarginate, mostly 1 to 2 in. long, or smaller on the side-branches, rounded at the base, very coriaceous, the thickened nerve-like margins often minutely crenulate, glabrous above, the reticulations scarcely visible there, and quite concealed underneath by a soft whitish tomentum. Flowers rather small, in axillary clusters. Calyx silky-tomentose, the lobes rather narrow, about equal to the tube, the 2 upper ones a little more connate than the others. Ovary shortly stipitate. Pod acuminate, rather longer than the calyx.

W. Australia. In the interior, *Preiss.* n. 806, Drummond, 3rd Coll. n. 95.

3. ***G. pulchellum***, Turcz. in *Bull. Mosc.* 1853, i. 274. Branches silky-pubescent, much more slender than in *G. Lehmanni*, which this species resembles in some respects. Leaves oblong, obtuse or emarginate, with a minute recurved point, under 1 in. long, rounded at the base, coriaceous, reticulate, glabrous. Flowers rather small, clustered in the upper axils or in a

terminal head, not usually exceeding the leaves. Calyx silky-pubescent, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, the lobes rather shorter than the tube, the 2 upper ones united above the middle. Keel deeply coloured. Ovary on a rather long stipes. Pod not seen.

W. Australia, Drummond, 5th Coll. n. 57.

4. **G. stipulare,** Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. ii. 218. Branches erect, densely villous as well as the young leaves with long soft hairs. Leaves crowded, scarcely or irregularly whorled, narrow-linear, mucronate, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, rigid, at length nearly glabrous, the margins revolute, the midrib and transverse veins very prominent underneath. Stipules setaceous, remarkably long, often attaining $\frac{1}{2}$ in. Flowers not seen. Fruiting pedicels short, axillary. Calyx silky-villous, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, the 2 upper lobes rather broader than the others. Pod ovoid, turgid, acute, about 3 lines long. Seeds 2, strophiolate.

W. Australia, Drummond, 3rd Coll. n. 93. This species has no immediate affinity with any other one of the genus, and has more the aspect of some *Oxylobiums*, but the young pods show that there are only 2 ovules.

5. **G. Brownii,** Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 71. A shrub, attaining several feet, the branches softly pubescent or villous. Leaves obovate or oblong, but usually broader above than below the middle, and sometimes almost linear-cuneate, rounded or truncate, with a short rigid or pungent point, in some specimens not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ in., in others $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 in. long, obtuse at the base, coriaceous, reticulate, glabrous, often slightly undulate. Flowers in axillary clusters, often crowded in the upper part of the branches, but rarely exceeding the leaves. Calyx softly villous or nearly glabrous, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, the upper lobes united above the middle. Ovary on a long stipes. Pod not seen ripe.

W. Australia. Rocky summit of Mount Wuljenup, Plantagenet district, Preiss, n. 802 (*Herb. Sonder*).

G. Hookeri, Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 71, from Drummond, n. 73, and, according to Meissner, n. 209, does not appear to me to differ from *G. Brownii*, except in its shorter, less mucronate leaves.

6. **G. reticulatum,** Benth. A low shrub, with erect, rather thick, virgate, loosely tomentose branches. Leaves in irregular whorls of 3, crowded, oval or oblong, 2 to 3 or rarely 4 lines long, obtuse, erect and often almost imbricate at the base, spreading or recurved upwards, thickly coriaceous, glabrous and densely reticulate. Stipules none. Flowers axillary, usually forming irregular whorls below the ends of the branches. Bracts concave, but falling off long before flowering. Pedicels short, villous. Bracteoles none. Calyx very villous, nearly 3 lines long, the lobes broad, nearly equal, about as long as the tube. Petals about half as long again as the calyx; keel deeply coloured, broad, obtuse. Ovary nearly sessile. Pod nearly globular, often slightly acute, coriaceous, villous, about 3 lines long. Seeds strophiolate.—*Eutaxia reticulata*, Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 65; *E. punctata*, Turcz. in Bull. Mosc. 1853, i. 272.

W. Australia, Drummond, 5th Coll. n. 69; in the interior, Preiss, n. 870. I have not seen Preiss's specimen, but Meissner's description leaves no doubt of the identity with Drummond's plant.

7. **G. truncatum,** Benth. Branches numerous, but short and slender,

hirsute with long spreading hairs. Leaves nearly orbicular, mostly about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, truncate at the end, the midrib produced into a long fine point, broad and often cordate at the base, the margins much undulate, scarcely coriaceous, glabrous and reticulate above, pale underneath and sprinkled with a few long hairs. Stipules setaceous, deciduous. Flowers small, in axillary clusters of 3, sometimes borne on a short common peduncle, the pedicels about 1 line long, recurved, each in the axil of a small ovate or lanceolate very deciduous bract. Calyx membranous, slightly hairy, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, the lobes about as long as the tube, the 2 upper ones rather more united than the others. Standard twice as long as the calyx. Ovary shortly stipitate. Pod nearly 3 lines long, shortly acuminate.

W. Australia, *Drummond* (5th Coll.?), n. 30. The leaves of this species are much thinner than usual in the genus, and recall in some measure the foliage of *Aotus cordifolius*. The seeds of the first pod I opened also had no strophiole, but I found the strophiole perfect in the seeds of several other pods, and the general habit and stipules are those of *Gastrolobium*.

8. **G. spathulatum**, *Benth.* in *Lindl. Swan Riv. App.* 14. A small shrub, with erect virgate nearly simple stems, often under 1 ft. high, slightly hoary or silky-tomentose. Leaves spathulate, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 in. long, 3 or 4 lines broad, rounded truncate or emarginate at the end, with a minute point, tapering at first rapidly, and afterwards gradually to the base, folded lengthwise, coriaceous, much reticulate and glabrous. Flowers small, in axillary clusters or short racemes, never exceeding the leaves. Calyx silky-pubescent, about 2 lines long, the two upper lobes united above the middle. Keel deeply coloured. Ovary on a long stipe. Pod not seen ripe.—Meissn. in *Pl. Preiss.* i. 71.

W. Australia, 1st Coll. and n. 72, also (according to Meissner) n. 208; Mount Bakewell, *Preiss.* n. 800, mixed with *Oxylobium cuneatum*, which this species much resembles, but may be distinguished by the more spathulate and much more reticulate leaves, besides the constant difference in the number of ovules.

Var. (?) *latifolium*. Stems loosely villous. Leaves broader and not above $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, loosely tomentose underneath when young. Calyx more villous.—W. Australia, *Drummond*; Phillips Ranges, *Maxwell*. The specimens are scarcely sufficient to determine whether they may not rather be a variety of *G. Brownii*.

9. **G. plicatum**, *Turcz.* in *Bull. Mosc.* 1853, i. 274. A stout, rigid shrub, the young branches tomentose-villous. Leaves obovate-cuneate, truncate, with a small recurved point, the angles rounded, mostly about 1 in. long, folded lengthwise, very coriaceous, glabrous and often somewhat glaucous, the reticulations fine and not very conspicuous. Stipules long. Flowers axillary, loosely clustered. Calyx very villous, about 3 lines long, the lobes nearly equal. Standard twice as long as the calyx; keel deeply coloured. Ovary on a long stipe. Pod stipitate, very hirsute, exceeding the calyx.

W. Australia, *Drummond*, 5th Coll. n. 50.

10. **G. tricuspidatum**, *Meissn.* in *Pl. Preiss.* i. 66. A stout, rigid shrub, the branches scarcely angular, softly villous. Leaves rather crowded, cuneate, truncate, or shortly 3-lobed, with 3 short rigid points, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, very coriaceous, more or less folded lengthwise, villous when young, at length glabrous, reticulate underneath, and drying usually of a yellowish tinge. Flowers axillary, clustered. Calyx loosely villous, about 3 lines long, the lobes rather broad, acuminate, the 2 upper ones shortly united. Ovary ses-

sile, with the 2 ovules at the base of the cavity. Style nearly straight. Pod sessile, acute, enclosed in the calyx. Seeds strophiolate.

W. Australia., Drummond, n. 212; in the interior, Preiss, n. 839.

11. **G. obovatum**, Benth. in *Lindl. Swan Riv. App.* 14. Branches rather slender, tomentose-pubescent. Leaves more scattered than in most species, from obovate to rhomboidal, under 1 in. long, tapering more or less into a pungent point, narrowed below the middle, folded lengthwise, coriaceous, reticulate, glabrous. Flowers axillary, in rather loose clusters, like those of *G. spathulatum*. Calyx about 2 lines long, silky-villous, the 2 upper lobes united above the middle. Standard twice as long as the calyx; keel-petals often free. Ovary on a rather long stipe. Pod not seen.

W. Australia. Swan River, Drummond, 1st Coll., also n. 74 and 206; Mount Bakewell, Preiss, n. 874 and (according to Meissner) n. 800 in part.

12. **G. epacridioides**, Meissn. in *Pl. Preiss.* i. 72. A tall shrub, with slender, virgate, loosely villous branches. Leaves numerous, very spreading, ovate, acuminate, with a pungent point, 4 to 8 lines long, coriaceous, very rigid, shining above, glabrous, coarsely reticulate. Stipules none. Flowers axillary, loosely clustered. Calyx silky-villous, nearly 3 lines long, the lobes acute or acuminate, the 2 upper ones slightly united at the base. Standard about twice as long as the calyx; keel deeply coloured. Ovary shortly, but distinctly stipitate. Pod ovoid, acute, about 3 lines long, transversely veined, loosely hairy. Seeds not seen.

W. Australia., Drummond, n. 196; Darling Range, Fraser, Preiss, n. 837; King George's Sound, Maclean. The species is in many respects allied to *Oxylobium acutum*.

13. **G. trilobum**, Benth. in *Lindl. Swan Riv. App.* 13. Much-branched, not very stout, and quite glabrous. Leaves rhomboidal or 3-lobed, $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 in. long, tapering into a pungent point, the lateral lobes or angles very divaricate, sometimes lanceolate, almost as in *Oxylobium staurophyllum*, sometimes very broad and short, always ending in pungent points, the leaf usually folded lengthwise, very coriaceous, often glaucous, the fine reticulations scarcely prominent. Flowers few, in loose axillary racemes, not usually exceeding the leaves. Calyx quite glabrous or minutely pubescent, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, the lower lobes acute, the 2 upper ones broad, united above the middle into a truncate upper lip. Standard about twice as long as the calyx; the lower petals nearly as long, the keel not so deeply coloured as in some species. Ovary stipitate. Pod not seen.—Meissn. in *Pl. Preiss.* i. 66.

W. Australia. Swan River, Drummond, 1st Coll. and n. 87 (or 187?); sterile places near Williams, Preiss, n. 825. The inflorescence is sometimes almost that of the *Racemosæ*, but the racemes are short and rarely more than 4-flowered.

14. **G. ilicifolium**, Meissn. in *Pl. Preiss.* i. 67. A tall, rather stout shrub, the young branches softly pubescent or villous. Leaves from narrow-cuneate to broadly elliptical, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, obtuse acute or truncate, bordered, especially above the middle, by a few pungent teeth, sometimes very prominent and undulate, the leaf entire and tapering at the base, glabrous, coriaceous, smooth above, pinniveined and finely reticulate underneath. Stipules rather long. Flowers axillary, densely clustered. Calyx silky-villous, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, the 2 upper lobes slightly united at the base.

Standard twice as long as the calyx; keel deeply coloured. Ovary stipitate. Pod broadly ovoid, rather longer than the calyx.

W. Australia., *Drummond*, n. 76 and 211; Mount Bakewell, *Preiss*, n. 821. The species approaches sometimes in foliage *Oxylobium tricuspidatum*, but the leaves are more toothed and the ovary different.

Var. *lobatum*. Leaves narrow, with revolute margins, divided above the middle into 1, 2 or 3 pairs of opposite, divaricate, short, broad, divaricate lobes, all ending in pungent points, and there are often small pungent teeth in the undulate sinuses.—*G. verticillatum*, Meissn. in Bot. Zeit. 1855, 28.—Between Moore and Murchison rivers, *Drummond*, 6th Coll. n. 24. Different as this appears at first sight, there are specimens in which the leaves pass from the one form to the other, and the inflorescence and flowers are the same in all.

SERIES II. RACEMOSÆ.—Racemes terminal or occasionally axillary, elongated, cylindrical or 1-sided, or reduced to a few distant pairs of flowers.

15. **G. villosum**, Benth. in *Lindl. Swan Riv. App.* 13. A decumbent shrub, with ascending stems, the branches in our specimens above 1 ft. long, softly tomentose, and hirsute with spreading hairs. Leaves opposite, ovate, broadly oblong or almost ovate-lanceolate, very obtuse, truncate or emarginate, with or without a small point, 1 to 2 in. long, the margins undulate, the base broad, truncate or slightly cordate, coriaceous, glabrous or slightly hirsute underneath. Racemes terminal, pedunculate, often 3 or 4 in. long, Bracts brown and rigid, lanceolate-subulate, often persisting till the flowers expand. Calyx about 3 lines long, villous, the 2 upper lobes connate about to the middle. Standard twice as long as the calyx, orange-red, lower petals shorter, purple-red, the keel shorter than the wings. Ovary stipitate. Style short, incurved. Pod broadly ovoid, stipitate, about 4 lines long.—Bot. Reg. 1847, t. 45; Meissn. in Pl. *Preiss.* i. 68.

W. Australia. Swan River, *Drummond*, 1st Coll. and n. 194; Darling Range, *Preiss*, n. 810.

16. **G. polystachyum**, Meissn. in Pl. *Preiss.* ii. 217. An erect or spreading shrub, the branches tomentose-villous. Leaves mostly opposite, broadly oblong, often more or less cuneate, truncate at the end, $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 in. long or rarely more, the margins undulate, the base rounded, coriaceous, glabrous above, softly pubescent or villous or rarely at length glabrous underneath. Racemes axillary or terminal, scarcely pedunculate, and rarely above 1 in. long. Bracts brown and rigid, ovate, concave, rather acute. Flowers much smaller than in *G. villosum*. Calyx villous, about 2 lines long, the upper lobes scarcely united at the base. Standard twice as long as the calyx; wings as in *G. villosum*, shorter than the standard and longer than the keel. Pod shortly stipitate, ovoid, acute, scarcely 3 lines long.—*Oxylobium batillum*, Hook. Ic. Pl. t. 612.

W. Australia., *Drummond*, 2nd Coll. n. 97 and Suppl. n. 32.

17. **G. ovalifolium**, Henfr. in *Gard. Comp.* i. 41, with a fig., copied in Lemaire, *Jard. Fl.* t. 247. Apparently a low, diffuse or procumbent shrub, the young branches villous. Leaves mostly opposite, ovate, orbicular or broadly oblong, rounded at both ends, and often emarginate, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 in. long, the margins thickened and nerve-like, not undulate, coriaceous, glabrous above, reticulate and villous or at length glabrous underneath. Racemes nearly sessile, rather slender, 1 to 3 in. long. Bracts brown, rigid, acumi-

nate. Flowers nearly sessile, smaller than in *G. villosum*. Calyx villous, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to nearly 3 lines long. Petals less unequal in size than in *G. villosum*, the lower ones deeply coloured. Ovary very shortly stipitate; style filiform, rather long. Pod ovoid, acute, about 3 lines long.

W. Australia., Drummond, n. 31, 39, and Suppl. n. 27. The description and figure agree in every respect with our plant, except that the racemes are usually longer in the wild specimens.

18. **G. grandiflorum**, F. Muell. *Fragm.* iii. 17. Apparently a tall shrub, with something of the aspect of *Oxylobium Callistachys*, the young branches and inflorescence softly silky-pubescent, the full-grown foliage nearly glabrous and glaucous. Leaves opposite or the upper ones alternate, from ovate to oblong, obtuse or emarginate, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 in. long, flat, coriaceous. Racemes short, loose, axillary and terminal, with few, large, pedicellate flowers. Calyx softly pubescent, 4 to 5 lines long, the lobes much shorter than the tube, the 2 upper ones broad, falcate, and united nearly to the middle. Standard fully $\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter, lower petals rather shorter, the keel much incurved and deeply coloured. Ovary very hairy, on a long glabrous stipe. Pod short, but not seen ripe.

N. Australia. Whittington Range, M'Douall Stuart; Purdie's Ponds, Waterhouse.

19. **G. pycnostachyum**, Benth. A rigid shrub, apparently with the habit of *G. ovalifolium*, but nearly glabrous or with a close hoary or almost silvery tomentum on the branches and under side of the leaves. Leaves mostly opposite, broadly cordate-ovate or orbicular, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, very obtuse, flat, rigidly coriaceous, of a pale silvery or yellowish colour. Racemes terminal, oblong, very dense, about 1 in. long. Flowers crowded, the pedicels short. Calyx softly villous, about 3 lines long, the lobes shorter than the tube, the 2 upper scarcely broader than the others, but rather more united. Standard 5 to 6 lines diameter; lower petals shorter; keel broad and much incurved. Ovary very hairy, on a rather long glabrous stipe. Pod not seen.

W. Australia. East Mount Barren, Maxwell.

20. **G. spinosum**, Benth. in *Lindl. Swan Riv. App.* 13. A shrub, of 2 to 4 ft., usually quite glabrous, but sometimes the young shoots clothed with a very evanescent wool, and the calyx and pedicels with a more persistent down. Leaves mostly opposite, broadly ovate-cordate, ending in a pungent point and bordered with pungent teeth, or rarely almost or quite entire, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, often as broad as long, rigidly coriaceous, and often glaucous. Racemes loose, pedunculate, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Calyx broad, about 2 lines long, the lobes much shorter than the tube, the 2 upper ones united nearly to the top. Standard striate, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter; wings rather shorter and scarcely exceeding the keel, which is broad and deeply coloured. Ovary on a rather long stipe; style rigid. Pod glabrous, ovoid-falcate, acuminate, 4 to 5 lines long.—Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 68; Paxt. Mag. xi. 171, with a fig.; *G. Preissii*, Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 68.

W. Australia. Swan River, Drummond, 1st Coll. and n. 48 and 186; Kalgan river, Cape Naturaliste and Freemantle, Oldfield. Drummond's specimens, 2nd Coll. n. 130, referred here in Pl. Preiss. ii. 216, belong in our sets to *Bossiaea Aquifolium*.

Var. *triangulare*. Leaves triangular-cordate, quite entire, with pungent points at the

angles. Flowers smaller, the racemes looser and more pedunculate.—Stony places, Port Gregory, *Oldfield*.

21. **G. rotundifolium**, Meissn. in *Pl. Preiss.* ii. 216. An erect, rigid shrub, of about 1 ft., the young branches loosely villous or woolly, at length glabrous. Leaves mostly opposite, broadly ovate or orbicular, tapering into a pungent point, $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 in. long or rarely more, the margins somewhat undulate in our specimens, the base rounded, coriaceous, glabrous or loosely villous underneath. Racemes short and sessile. Bracts brown and rigid, broad, concave, rather obtuse, imbricate and persistent till the flower opens. Calyx softly villous, under 3 lines long, the lobes all acute, the 2 upper ones rather broader, but not more united. Standard not twice the length of the calyx; keel as long as the wings. Ovary almost sessile; style rather dilated. Pod not seen.

W. Australia, Drummond, 2nd Coll. n. 99.

22. **G. microcarpum**, Meissn. in *Pl. Preiss.* i. 70 (as a var. of *G. oxylobioides*). A rigid shrub, the branches minutely silky-hoary when young. Leaves mostly in whorls of 3 or 4, elliptical-oblong, tapering into a pungent point and narrowed at the base, $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, very rigid, coriaceous, and reticulate, glaucous or hoary underneath. Racemes loose, 1 to 3 in. long, pubescent or villous. Bracts brown and rigid, but very deciduous. Calyx slightly villous, about 2 lines long, the upper lobes broad, truncate, and united nearly to the top. Keel shorter than the wings. Ovary on a long stipe. Pod (according to Meissner) scarcely 2 lines long, on a stipes as long as the calyx.

W. Australia, Drummond, n. 205, *Preiss.* n. 816, 817. This may be, as suggested by Meissner, a variety of *G. oxylobioides*, but the flowers are much smaller and more numerous, and the stipes of the pod and ovary much longer.

23. **G. oxylobioides**, Benth. in *Lindl. Swan Riv. App.* 13. An erect shrub, of 1 to 2 ft., not much branched, glabrous or the young shoots and racemes slightly silky-hoary. Leaves opposite or in threes, elliptical-oblong, broad or narrow, tapering to a pungent point, 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ or rarely 2 in. long, coriaceous, rigid, reticulate, and often folded lengthwise. Racemes terminal or in the upper axils, consisting of few flowers in distant pairs or whorls of 3. Bracts ovate, acuminate, brown and rigid, but very deciduous. Pedicels short. Calyx about 3 lines long, silky-pubescent, the lobes broad, the 2 upper ones united above the middle. Standard about twice as long as the calyx; keel rather shorter than the wings. Ovary rather shortly stipitate. Pod about 3 lines long, on a stipes very much shorter than the calyx.

W. Australia, Swan River, Drummond, 1st Coll., *Oldfield*; S. Hutt river and Murchison river, *Oldfield*. One of the poison-plants.

G. Drummondii, Meissn. in *Pl. Preiss.* i. 69, appears to me to be referable to the form originally described of *G. oxylobioides*, and the var. *microcarpum*, Meissn. l.c. 70, to be a narrow-leaved form, sufficiently constant to be considered as a distinct species, as far as can be judged from our specimens.

24. **G. calycinum**, Benth. in *Lindl. Swan Riv. App.* 13. An erect shrub, nearly allied to *G. oxylobioides*, but quite glabrous. Leaves opposite or in threes, oblong-elliptical or more frequently from ovate-lanceolate to lanceolate, with a pungent point, 1 to 2 in. long, coriaceous, rigid, reticulate,

and often glaucous. Racemes terminal or in the upper axils, with few large flowers, in distant pairs or whorls of 3. Bracts larger and more membranous than in any other species, ovate, concave, often 4 or 5 lines long, besides a long point. Calyx 5 to nearly 6 lines long, the lobes rather longer than the tube, the 2 upper ones broad, rounded at the end, and united above the middle. Standard about $\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter; keel deeply coloured, rather shorter than the wings. Ovary on a very short stipes.—Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 69.

W. Australia. Swan River, Drummond, 1st Coll. and n. 203; Mount Bakewell and Goderich district, Preiss, n. 835 and 836; Blackwood river, Oldfield, where it is known as the York-Road Poison.

25. **G. Callistachys**, Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. ii. 216. An erect shrub, of 2 or 3 ft., with virgate branches, minutely and closely silky-pubescent. Leaves like those of *Oxylobium lineare*, alternate or irregularly verticillate, linear, obtuse or sometimes retuse, and minutely mucronulate, 1 to 2 in. long, flat or with recurved margins, glabrous or silky-pubescent underneath. Flowers rather large, in terminal racemes of 3 to 4 in. Bracts not seen. Calyx silky-pubescent, fully 3 lines long, the 2 upper lobes broadly falcate, but scarcely connate. Standard nearly twice as long as the calyx; wings and keel scarcely shorter. Ovary stipitate, with a rather thick style. Pod about 4 lines long, broadly ovoid, scarcely acute, on a stipes of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines.—*G. lineare*, Meissn. in Bot. Zeit. 1855, 30 (leaves scarcely narrower, calyx rather less pubescent).

W. Australia. Swan River, Drummond, 3rd Coll. n. 90, Cook; between Moore and Murchison rivers, Drummond, 6th Coll. n. 25; Kalgan woods, Oldfield. This is sent as one of the Swan River poison-plants.

26. **G. stenophyllum**, Turcz. in Bull. Mosc. 1853, i. 275. An erect, leafy shrub, less virgate than *G. Callistachys*, the branches [silky-pubescent. Leaves alternate or irregularly verticillate, linear, obtuse, with a minute point. 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, folded lengthwise or the margins involute, silky-pubescent when young, at length glabrous, transversely reticulate. Racemes cylindrical, dense, about 1 in. long. Bracts small, narrow. Calyx silky-pubescent, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, the upper lobes broader, obtuse, united to the middle. Standard not twice as long as the calyx; lower petals not much shorter than the standard. Ovary shortly stipitate. Pod not seen.

W. Australia, Drummond, 5th Coll. n. 52.

27. **G. crassifolium**, Benth. An erect, rigid shrub, very much resembling *Oxylobium parviflorum*, but with thicker and more rigid leaves. Branches angular, very minutely silky-pubescent. Leaves opposite or in threes, narrow-oblong, obtuse, with a minute point, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, very rigid, somewhat folded lengthwise, glabrous or minutely silky-pubescent when young, the veins often scarcely conspicuous. Flowers small, in terminal racemes, of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 in. Calyx sparingly pubescent, about 2 lines long, the 2 upper lobes united nearly to the top. Standard about twice as long as the calyx; lower petals shorter, the keel deeply coloured. Ovary-stipes rather long. Pod broadly ovoid, obtuse, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, on a stipes of about 1 line.

W. Australia, Drummond. n. 32.

28. **G. parvifolium**, Benth. in *Lindl. Swan Riv. App.* 13. A rigid, spreading, Epacris-like shrub, the branches pubescent. Leaves crowded, irregularly verticillate, narrow-oblong, obtuse, with a minute point, under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, thickly coriaceous, convex underneath, glabrous and reticulate, the midrib scarcely conspicuous. Racemes terminal, rather dense, rarely exceeding 1 in. when in flower, often 2 in. in fruit, the rhachis and short pedicels softly and densely pubescent. Calyx glabrous and veinless, broadly campanulate, about 2 lines long, the 2 upper lobes almost completely united into a truncate upper lip, the 3 lower ones much shorter. Standard twice as long as the calyx; wings shorter, oblong; keel still shorter, almost as broad as long, all on rather long claws. Ovary-stipes long; style short. Pod compressed-globular, oblique, very obtuse, glabrous.—Meissn. in *Pl. Preiss.* i. 69.

W. Australia. Swan River, Drummond, 1st Coll.; Mount Bakewell, Preiss, n. 1017.

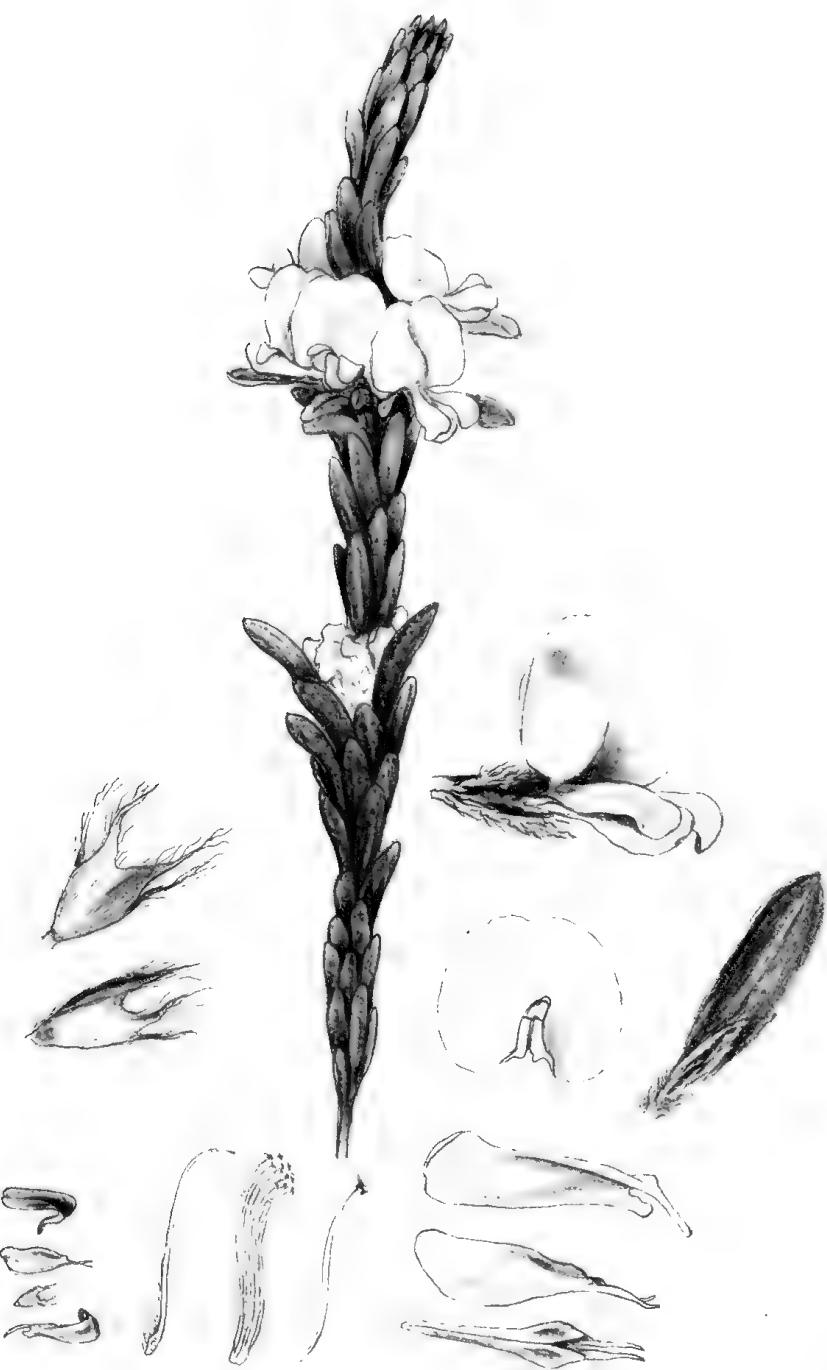
29. **G. hamulosum**, Meissn. in *Pl. Preiss.* ii. 218. Branches numerous, rather slender, hoary-tomentose. Leaves mostly verticillate in threes, obtuse, with a small often recurved point, about 3 or 4 lines long, rigid, glabrous when full-grown, strongly reticulate, the midrib scarcely prominent. Racemes terminal, short, consisting of 2 or 3 pairs of flowers or whorls of 3 each. Bracts lanceolate. Pedicels very short. Calyx villous with spreading hairs, about 3 lines long, the lobes acuminate, the 2 upper ones shortly united. Standard not twice as long as the calyx, the lower petals not much shorter; keel deeply coloured. Ovary very shortly stipitate; style rather thick.

W. Australia, Drummond, 2nd Coll. n. 106.

30. **G. velutinum**, Lindl. in *Paxt. Fl. Gard.* iii. 76, with a woodcut. An elegant shrub, the branches rather stout, angular, minutely silky-pubescent. Leaves verticillate in threes or fours, from obovate or obcordate to linear-cuneate, very obtuse or truncate, emarginate, about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. or rarely $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, the margins recurved, coriaceous, reticulate, glabrous above, usually pubescent underneath. Flowers orange-red, in terminal rather dense racemes, of 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in., the rhachis and pedicels softly villous. Bracts ovate, very deciduous. Calyx pubescent or nearly glabrous, broad, fully 2 lines long, the 2 upper lobes broad and united nearly to the top. Standard twice as long as the calyx; wings shorter but considerably exceeding the deeply-coloured keel. Ovary stipitate; style short. Pod ovoid, scarcely acute, about 3 lines long, on a very short stipe.—*G. emarginatum*, Turcz. in *Bull. Mosc.* 1853, i. 273.

W. Australia, Drummond, 5th Coll. n. 51, and *Suppl.* n. 27, Maxwell; Kalgan river, Oldfield. Turczaninow's name is much the most appropriate, but Lindley's has the right of priority: *G. cuneatum*, Henfr. in *Gard. Comp.* i. 49, with a fig. copied into Lemaire, *Jard. Fl. t.* 258, may be the same species, although the raceme is figured as much longer.

31. **G. bidens**, Meissn. in *Bot. Zeit.* 1855, 29. A much stouter shrub than *G. velutinum*, the branches terete or slightly compressed, softly tomentose or villous when young. Leaves mostly opposite, linear-cuneate, truncate and often emarginate with a minute point, or sometimes 3-pointed, about 1 in. long, the margins much revolute, coriaceous, glabrous, and scarcely reticulate above, softly villous, almost woolly underneath. Racemes slender, ses-



Gentiana lutea L.

sile, villous, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, many-flowered. Bracts concave, acuminate, persisting almost to the opening of the flowers. Calyx not 2 lines long, villous, the lobes all acute, the 2 upper ones rather broader and shortly united at the base. Ovary on a long stipe; style short. Pod not seen.

W. Australia. Between Moore and Murchison rivers, *Drummond*, 6th Coll. n. 23.

32. **G. bilobum**, *R. Br. in Ait. Hort. Kew. ed. 2*, iii. 16. A tall shrub, the young branches angular and usually silky-pubescent. Leaves mostly verticillate in threes or fours, from obovate to narrow-oblong, always more or less cuneate, truncate or emarginate with 2 short rounded lobes, and minutely mucronate, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long or rarely smaller, thinly coriaceous, glabrous and veined above, pale and often minutely silky-pubescent underneath. Flowers numerous, in very short, almost umbel-like, terminal racemes rarely exceeding the leaves. Pedicels much longer than in the preceding species. Calyx silky-pubescent, 2 to 4 lines long, the 2 upper lobes broader, more obtuse, and united to about the middle. Standard about twice as long as the calyx; wings and keel rather shorter, the latter deeply coloured. Ovary on a long stipe; style slender. Pod stipitate, ovoid or oblong, rather acute, 2, 3, and even 4 lines long.—DC. Prod. ii. 110; Bot. Reg. t. 411; Bot. Mag. t. 2212; Lodd. Bot. Cab. t. 70; Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 66, ii. 216.

W. Australia. King George's Sound and adjacent districts, *R. Brown*, *Preiss*, n. 799, *Drummond*, 2nd Coll. n. 137, and others; common from thence to Blackwood and Murray rivers, *Oldfield*; and eastward to Cape Le Grand, *Maxwell*. Said to be the worst of the poison-plants.

Var. *angustifolium*. Leaves linear-cuneate, but not otherwise differing from the common form.—*G. corymbosum*, Turez. in Bull. Mosc. 1853, i. 272.—*Drummond*, 5th Coll. n. 58.

16. PULTENÆA, Sm.

(*Euchilus*, *R. Br.*; *Spadostyles*, *Benth.*; *Urodon*, *Turcz.*)

Calyx: 2 upper lobes more or less united into an upper lip, and sometimes much larger than the lower ones, rarely all nearly equal. Petals on rather long claws; standard nearly orbicular, longer than the lower petals; wings oblong; keel incurved. Stamens free. Ovary sessile or rarely shortly stipitate, with 2 ovules on short funicles; style subulate, often more or less dilated downwards; stigma small, terminal. Pod ovate, flat or turgid, 2-valved. Seed reniform, strophiolate.—Shrubs. Leaves alternate or rarely opposite or in verticils of 3, simple. Stipules linear-lanceolate or setaceous, brown and scarious, closely pressed on the branch, and more or less united in the axil of the leaf, the points or sometimes nearly the whole stipule free and spreading, or the stipules minute and free, rarely quite deficient, those of the floral leaves often much enlarged whilst the lamina is reduced. Flowers yellow orange or mixed with purple, rarely pink, either axillary and solitary and then frequently collected in leafy heads or tufts near the ends of the branches, or crowded in terminal heads and surrounded within the floral leaves by imbricate, scarious, brown bracts or enlarged stipules without any lamina. Bracts under each flower usually small. Bracteoles persistent (except in *P. pinifolia*), either close under the calyx or adnate with its tube. Ovary villous or rarely glabrous.

The genus is limited to Australia, presenting considerable diversity in foliage, inflorescence, and calyx, and closely allied in character to the other *Podalyriæ* with 2 ovules and strophiolate seeds, yet not generally difficult to distinguish. From *Gastrolobium* it differs chiefly in habit, in the persistent bracteoles, and the more sessile, less turgid pod; from *Letrobea*, *Eutaxia*, and *Dillwynia*, which are even closer connected with it, the bracteoles close to or upon the calyx afford the most prominent distinction, although accompanied usually by other slight differences in habit or in flower. In the following distribution of its numerous species, the sections proposed, founded on foliage and inflorescence, are perhaps scarcely worthy of ranking higher than so many series.

SECT. I. *Eupultenæa*.—Leaves alternate, with recurved or revolute margins. Ovary quite sessile (except in *P. conferta*).

Bracteoles adnate to (apparently inserted on) the calyx-tube (except in *P. pycnocephala*?).

Flowers in dense, terminal, sessile heads, surrounded by imbricate stipular bracts, the inner ones longer than the pedicels.

Stipules minute.

Leaves cuneate-oblong or broadly-cuneate, rounded or truncate at the end, flat or nearly so, glabrous or silvery-white underneath.

Leaves $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Flower-heads rather large 1. *P. daphnoides*.

Leaves under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Flower-heads small 2. *P. stricta*.

Leaves linear, obtuse or retuse 3. *P. retusa*.

Leaves linear or lanceolate, acute or almost pungent 4. *P. Benthamii*.

Stipules conspicuous, often 1 line long or more.

Leaves shortly obovate, coriaceous, shining above, densely silky-white underneath.

5. *P. pycnocephala*.

Leaves narrow-oblong, obtuse. Flower-heads large, silky-hairy. Petals persistent 6. *P. myrtoides*.

Leaves oblong or elliptical, aristate. Petals deciduous. Whole plant softly villous 7. *P. mucronata*.

Leaves linear.

Leaves nearly sessile, obtuse, or with a fine point. Flower-heads softly villous. Bracts deciduous 8. *P. polifolia*.

Leaves on petioles of 2 to 4 lines. Bracts few 9. *P. petiolaris*.

Leaves linear-acute or rarely oblong. Bracts persistent and completely covering the calyxes, glabrous or rarely slightly silky 10. *P. paleacea*.

Flowers few or in small heads, the bracts shorter than the pedicels. Leaves under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long.

11. *P. Gunnii*.

Leaves ovate lanceolate or oblong 12. *P. scabra*.

Leaves obovate or broadly cuneate, usually emarginate or 2-lobed 13. *P. microphylla*.

Leaves linear-cuneate, obtuse or truncate

Bracteoles close under the calyx, but free from it or scarcely adnate.

Leaves small, obovate, very silky underneath, glabrous above 5. *P. pycnocephala*.

Leaves linear.

Erect shrubs.

Flowers sessile, in small heads. Leaves under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long.

Calyx with a large upper lip 14. *P. Drummondii*.

Flowers in terminal umbels. Leaves about 1 in. long. Calyx-lobes nearly equal 15. *P. pinifolia*.

Prostrate shrubs. Leaves small.

Flowers terminal, on filiform pedicels. Stipules distinct 16. *P. pedunculata*.

Flowers axillary. Pedicels shorter than the calyx.

Stipules distinct. Calyx about 3 lines long, the large upper lobes free 17. *P. conferta*.

Stipules none. Calyx under 2 lines, the large upper lobes united 18. *P. diffusa*.

SECT. II. **Aciphyllum**.—Leaves alternate, rigid, concave, keeled, transversely reticulate. Flowers terminal, solitary or 2 or 3 together.

Leaves lanceolate, pungent	19. <i>P. reticulata</i> .
Leaves obovate or oblong, obtuse	20. <i>P. ochreata</i> .
Leaves narrow-linear, acute, crowded	21. <i>P. aspalathoides</i> .

SECT. III. **Euchilus**.—Leaves all or mostly opposite or in whorls of three, flat, concave or the margins slightly recurved, often 1- or 3-nerved or penniveined, rarely reticulate. Flowers axillary or crowded at the ends of the branches. Two upper lobes of the calyx much larger than the others. Ovary often contracted at the base into a very short stipe.

Leaves flat or with recurved margins. Bracteoles close under the calyx.

Leaves broadly obovate or orbcordate. Flowers nearly sessile in the upper axils, or in a terminal leafy head	22. <i>P. orbcordata</i> .
Leaves very small, orbicular. Flowers axillary, on slender pedicels	23. <i>P. rotundifolia</i> .

Leaves concave or with incurved margins. Bracteoles close under the calyx.

Leaves oblong-linear or cuneate, obtuse. Flowers nearly sessile, crowded at the ends of the branches	24. <i>P. calycina</i> .
Leaves opposite, oblong or lanceolate, fine- or pungent-pointed, rigid, penniveined. Flowers in the upper axils. Pedicels short	25. <i>P. spinulosa</i> .
Leaves in threes, oblong-linear, obtuse. Pedicels nearly or quite as long as the leaves	26. <i>P. tenella</i> .

Leaves flat or concave, with fine or pungent points. Bracteoles on the calyx-tube. Flowers pedicillate.

Glabrous or pubescent. Leaves broad, flat or slightly concave, all in threes	27. <i>P. ternata</i> .
Very villous. Leaves small, ovate or lanceolate, concave, opposite, in threes or irregularly scattered	28. <i>P. styphelioides</i> .

(A very few species of the following section have the leaves occasionally irregularly whorled, but with the calyx-lobes much less dissimilar. A few species again have the calyx of *Euchilus*, but with the leaves all alternate.)

SECT. IV. **Coelophyllum**.—Leaves all alternate, either flattened but more or less concave, or with incurved margins, or darker-coloured underneath than above, or, if linear-lanceolate or trigonous, channelled above, 1- or 3-nerved or quite nerveless, without transverse veins or reticulations.

Leaves nearly flat or very concave, but open on the upper side in A, B, F, and G, and sometimes in E, in *P. neurocalyx* under D, and rarely in *P. tenuifolia* under H.

Leaves terete or trigonous and channelled above, the involute margins closed in C, D, and H, and sometimes in E, in *P. setulosa* and rarely in *P. humilis* under F.

Flowers in dense terminal heads, not intermixed with leaves, and not growing out into leafy shoots in A, B, C, and most species of D.

Flowers axillary or in leafy heads growing out into leafy shoots, or solitary and terminal in E, F, G, and H, and in *P. adunca* and *P. neurocalyx* under D.

A. Leaves concave or nearly flat, obtuse or nearly so. Stipules none or minute and quite free. Flowers in terminal heads or umbels. Bracteoles close under the calyx. (Eastern species except *P. urodon*.)

Flowers in small terminal umbels or umbel-like racemes, quite glabrous.	29. <i>P. altissima</i> .
Leaves linear-cuneate	30. <i>P. obovata</i> .
Leaves small, obovate	

Flowers in dense terminal heads. Calyx villous.

Leaves incurved at the end. Stipules minute, setaceous 31. *P. incurvata*.

Leaves not or scarcely incurved. Stipules none.

Calyx shortly villous, the 2 upper lobes rather large 32. *P. subumbellata*.

Calyx plumose with long hairs, the 2 upper lobes very large 33. *P. urodon*.

B. Leaves concave or nearly flat, obtuse acute or mucronate but not pungent, often narrow-linear but not terete. Stipules conspicuous, united at the base within the leaf, at least on the young shoots. Flowers in dense terminal heads. (Eastern species.)

Bracteoles inserted on or adnate to the calyx-tube.

Leaves linear, acute, almost flat.

Stipules long, imbricate. Leaves 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Calyx
villous 34. *P. stipularis*.

Stipules not imbricate. Leaves under $\frac{3}{4}$ in. Calyx and whole
plant glabrous 35. *P. glabra*.

Leaves very concave, linear-obtuse, mucronate or scarcely acute,
rarely above $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long.

Leaves not aristate. Bracts broad, imbricate. Calyx hirsute
with short hairs 36. *P. dentata*.

Upper leaves and calyx-lobes aristate. Bracts few. Calyx
villous with long hairs 37. *P. aristata*.

Bracteoles close under the calyx-tube, but free from it.

Leaves narrow-oblong or almost linear, obtuse. Flowers nearly
sessile 38. *P. plumosa*.

Leaves linear or linear-lanceolate, acute. Flowers shortly pedicel-
late in the head 39. *P. viscosa*.

C. Leaves terete or trigonous, not pungent, channelled above. Stipules united at the
base within the leaf, at least on the young shoots. Flowers in dense terminal heads.
(Eastern species.)

Bracteoles close under the calyx, but free from it.

Leaves crowded, incurved, with fine points 40. *P. echinula*.

Leaves obtuse acute or shortly mucronate.

Bracts broad. Flowers yellow 41. *P. hibbertioides*.

Bracts narrow. Flowers pink 42. *P. rosea*.

Bracteoles inserted on or adnate to the calyx-tube 43. *P. mollis*.

D. Leaves terete or trigonous, channelled above. Stipules small and distinct or minute
or none. Flowers in terminal, leafless, or rarely leafy heads, or (in *P. neurocalyx*) axillary.
Bracteoles close under the calyx, but free from it. (Western species.)

Flower-heads dense. Bracts imbricate, completely covering the
calyx.

Heads ovoid-globular. Bracts appressed, shortly toothed 44. *P. strobilifera*.

Heads broadly globular. Bracts spreading at the top, deeply lobed 45. *P. ericifolia*.

Flower-heads dense. Bracts imbricate but few and small, or much
shorter than the calyx.

Heads many-flowered. Leaves straight or incurved. Stipules
minute, setaceous. Bracts entire or 2-lobed 46. *P. verruculosa*.

Heads small. Leaves small, mostly recurved. Stipules minute
but broad. Bracts with a small leaf-like middle lobe 47. *P. empetrifolia*.

Flowers few, in a head or cluster, becoming lateral by the growing
out of the shoot. Bracts none besides the floral leaves.

Calyx silky-villous, the 2 upper lobes much larger than the others 48. *P. adunca*.

Calyx glabrous, rigid, strongly striate as well as the bracteoles,
the lobes nearly equal 49. *P. neurocalyx*.

E. Leaves rigid, pungent, nearly flat, concave or terete and channelled above. Stipules
conspicuous, usually setaceous. Flowers in leafy heads or clusters, at length axillary and
lateral. (Eastern species.)

Leaves lanceolate, concave or conduplicate. Flowers distinctly pe-
dicellate 50. *P. rigida*.

Leaves cordate-lanceolate or linear, nearly flat, concave or with involute margins. Flowers almost or quite sessile 51. *P. juniperina*.
 Leaves linear-terete or trigonous, channelled above. Flowers almost or quite sessile 52. *P. acerosa*.

F. Leaves concave or nearly flat, rarely terete and then rigid, but not pungent. Flowers axillary, or, if terminal, solitary or in small leafy heads growing out into leafy shoots. Bracteoles inserted on or adnate to the calyx-tube. (Eastern species.)

Flowers sessile or nearly so, all axillary.
 Calyx 2 upper lobes much longer than the others, broad, falcate and united to the middle.
 Leaves elliptical-oblong or linear, usually open above 53. *P. humilis*.
 Leaves linear-terete or trigonous, channelled above 55. *P. setulosa*.
 Calyx 2 upper lobes but little longer than the others.
 Leaves small, oblong-cuneate, obtuse 54. *P. parviflora*.
 Leaves narrow-linear, mucronate. Stipules imbricate 56. *P. vestita*.
 Leaves small, obovate or lanceolate, mucronate and recurved 57. *P. procumbens*.
 Flowers in small, terminal, leafy heads, or solitary and terminal.
 Stipules small.
 Pubescence rust-coloured, loose. Leaves linear, obtuse 58. *P. hispidula*.
 Pubescence silky or hoary. Leaves from obovate to narrow-linear.
 Flowers sessile or nearly so 60. *P. largiflorens*.
 Flowers distinctly pedicellate 59. *P. laxiflora*.
 Flowers all axillary, pedicellate. Stipules small.
 Plant more or less villous. Pedicels short. Leaves small.
 Leaves small, mucronate or fine-pointed and recurved at the end 57. *P. procumbens*.
 Leaves mostly obtuse, 2 to 4 lines long or rather more, broad or narrow 61. *P. villosa*.
 Leaves numerous, about 1 line long, broad, obtuse, and recurved at the end 62. *P. foliolosa*.
 Plant glabrous. Leaves $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 in. long 63. *P. flexilis*.

G. Leaves concave or nearly flat, not pungent. Flowers axillary, or, if terminal, solitary. Bracteoles inserted close under the calyx, but free from it. (Eastern species.)

Plant quite glabrous. Flowers all axillary.
 Leaves $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long or more. Flowers pedicellate. Calyx upper lobes large 64. *P. euchiila*.
 Leaves small, almost imbricate. Flowers usually nearly sessile.
 Calyx-lobes nearly equal 65. *P. selaginoides*.
 Branches pubescent or villous. Flowers all axillary.
 Leaves small, broad, rigid, squarrose 66. *P. densifolia*.
 Leaves elliptical, oblong or obovate, obtuse. Bracteoles narrow 67. *P. elliptica*.
 Leaves linear or linear-oblong. Bracteoles broad 68. *P. subspicata*.
 Leaves acute, mostly 3-nerved, hirsute or ciliate with long hairs 69. *P. villifera*.
 Flowers terminal, solitary, surrounded by imbricate bracts and a tuft of floral leaves. Leaves acute, mostly 3-nerved.
 Plant villous 70. *P. involucrata*.
 Plant glabrous 71. *P. Muelleri*.

H. Leaves linear-terete, channelled above, slender or small, not pungent, and rarely rigid. Flowers solitary sessile axillary or terminal.

Flowers terminal, surrounded by broad imbricate bracts 72. *P. prostrata*.
 Flowers axillary or surrounded by a tuft of floral leaves. Bracts small and few or none.
 Leaves mostly about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Bracteoles under the calyx.
 Calyx about 3 lines long 73. *P. canaliculata*.
 Leaves not exceeding 4 lines or very slender.

Calyx about 2 lines. Bracteoles inserted on the tube at its base 74. *P. fasciculata*.
Calyx under 1½ lines long. Bracteoles close under the calyx . 75. *P. tenuisolia*.

(*P. laxa*, Kunze, in *Liunæa*, xvi. 319, from a specimen raised by Lechmann from Australian seed, is insufficiently described to be recognizable. It is said to be near *P. flexilis*, but the characters given are very different.)

(*P. crassifolia*, Lodd., *P. eriophora*, Lodd., and *P. incarnata*, Mackay, enumerated in Steud. Nomencl. ed. 2, are unpublished garden names, referring probably to some of the above species.)

SECT. I. EUPULTENÆA.—Leaves alternate, with recurved or revolute margins. Ovary quite sessile, except in *P. conferta*.

This section may be compared in foliage to *Aotus* and others of the preceding genera, in which the tendency of the margin is always to be recurved, instead of incurved as in the fourth and fifth sections and in the three succeeding genera. Where the leaf is nearly flat, the difference is more observable in the withered leaf; but even when fresh or pressed quite flat it is generally indicated by the under surface being paler or more hoary, instead of being deeper coloured than the upper one. When the leaf is terete, it is grooved on the under instead of the upper side. The summit of the leaf is sometimes incurved although the margins may be recurved.

1. **P. daphnoides**, Wendl. Bot. Beob. (1798), 49, and in Hort. Herrenh. t. 17. An erect shrub of 3 to 6 ft., the branches virgate, slightly angular, minutely silky-pubescent or hoary. Leaves cuneate-oblong, rounded or rarely truncate at the end, with a minute point, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, or in the southern varieties shorter and broader, flat, glabrous or with a few hairs along the midrib above, pale or silvery underneath. Stipules minute. Flowers shortly pedicellate, in dense terminal sessile heads, usually shorter than the last leaves, which form an involucrum round it. Bracts ovate, imbricate, the outer ones short and persistent, the inner ones often 3 lines long and deciduous. Bracteoles small, linear, inserted about the middle of the calyx-tube. Calyx silky-hairy, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to nearly 3 lines long, the lobes lanceolate, shorter than the tube, the 2 upper ones broader. Petals deciduous; standard nearly twice as long as the calyx; lower petals shorter, the keel obtuse. Ovary villous. Style slightly thickened towards the base. Pod obliquely ovate, acuminate or mucronate, flat, about 3 lines long.—Andr. Bot. Rep. t. 98; Sm. in Trans. Linn. Soc. ix. 247; DC. Prod. ii. 110; Bot. Mag. t. 1394; Lodd. Bot. Cab. t. 1143; Hook. f. Fl. Tasm. i. 86.

N. S. Wales. Port Jackson, *R. Brown*, *Sieber*, n. 419, *Fl. Mixt.* n. 557, and others; Twofold Bay, *E. Mueller*.

Victoria. Common on barren ranges. *E. Mueller*

Tasmania. Port Dalrymple and Kent's Island, *R. Brown*; not uncommon in various parts of the island, *J. D. Hooker*.

S. Australia. Along river banks. Whittaker

*Var. *obcordata*.* Leaves shorter (mostly $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ in. long) and broader, more truncate, with a more prominent point. *P. obcordata*, Audr. Bot. Rep. t. 574; DC. Prod. ii. 110. To this form belong the majority of the Tasmanian specimens.

2. P. stricta, Sims, in *Bot. Mag.* t. 1588. An erect or decumbent shrub of 1 to 2 ft., with slender scarcely angular branches more or less silky-pubescent. Leaves obovate oblong or cuneate, obtuse with a small usually recurved point, 3 to 4 lines or rarely $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, flat or nearly so, glabrous above, pale and often silky-pubescent underneath, especially when young.

Stipules minute. Flowers not numerous, nearly sessile in small dense heads within the last leaves. Bracts imbricate, usually deciduous, the inner ones often at least 2 lines long. Bracteoles linear or oblong, concave, inserted on the middle of the calyx-tube. Calyx about 2 lines long, silky-villous; lobes lanceolate, shorter than the tube, the 2 upper ones broader and united to the middle. Petals deciduous; standard nearly twice as long as the calyx; lower petals shorter, the keel obtuse. Ovary villous; style slightly thickened towards the base. Pod triangular-ovate, acute, about 3 lines long, silky-pubescent.—DC. Prod. ii. 111; Lodd. Bot. Cab. t. 974; Hook. f. Fl. Tasm. i. 86; *P. capitellata*, Sieb. in DC. Prod. ii. 112.

N. S. Wales. Port Jackson, Sieb. n. 413; Bargo Brush, *Backhouse*.

Victoria. Creswick Creek and Dandenong ranges, and Grampian Hills, *F. Mueller*; mouth of the Glenelg, *Allitt*.

Tasmania. Port Dalrymple, *R. Brown*; abundant in various localities, on moist peaty soil, *J. D. Hooker*.

S. Australia. S. E. interior, *F. Mueller*.

3. **P. retusa**, Sm. in Ann. Bot. i. 502, and in Trans. Linn. Soc. ix. 247. A shrub with the slender virgate branches of *P. stricta*, often angular and usually silky-pubescent. Leaves linear or linear-cuneate, very obtuse or more frequently emarginate, and sometimes dilated at the end, 2 to 4 lines or rarely $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long in the normal form, flat, pale underneath, but usually glabrous on both sides. Stipules very small. Flowers few, in small terminal heads sessile within the last leaves. Bracts imbricate, the inner ones often $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, but very deciduous, the outer ones smaller. Bracteoles broadly linear, inserted on the calyx-tube. Calyx about 2 lines long, silky-hairy, the 2 upper lobes broader, but scarcely more united. Standard not twice as long as the calyx. Ovary villous; style filiform almost from the base. Pod broadly ovate, almost triangular, about 3 lines long, rather flat.—DC. Prod. ii. 112; Bot. Mag. t. 2081; Bot. Reg. t. 378.

Queensland. Shoalwater Bay, *R. Brown*; Glasshouse moutains and Brisbane river, *F. Mueller*.

N. S. Wales. Port Jackson to the Blue Mountains, *R. Brown*, Sieber, n. 415, and *Fl. Mixt.* n. 558; northward to Hastings and Clarence rivers, *Beckler*; and southward to Twofold Bay, *F. Mueller*.

Victoria. Snowy and Broadribb rivers, *F. Mueller*.

Var. *linophylla*. Branches more pubescent, and scarcely angular or quite terete, leaves rather longer, usually about $\frac{1}{2}$ in., rarely nearly 1 in., flowers larger, the calyx often $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, and rather more numerous in larger heads.—*P. linophylla* (*P. bracteata* on the plate), Schrad. Sert. Hannov. t. 18; Sm. in Trans. Linn. Soc. ix. 247; DC. Prod. ii. 112; *P. glaucescens*, Sieb. Pl. Exs. n. 417, and *Fl. Mixt.* n. 561.—Port Jackson. Sieber's specimens of *P. amœna*, Pl. Exs. n. 414, and *Fl. Mixt.* n. 559, appear to be intermediate between the two forms.

Some specimens without flowers, from Burnett river, Queensland, *F. Mueller*, appear to be nearly allied to *P. retusa*, but with very narrow leaves, almost terete, with closely revolute margins.

4. **P. Benthamii**, *F. Muell.* in Trans. Phil. Inst. Vict. i. 38. A rigid erect shrub, the young branches slightly angular and silky-pubescent. Leaves lanceolate or oblong-linear, rigid, acute or pungent-pointed, mostly about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long and rarely exceeding 8 lines, flat or with recurved margins, glabrous above, pale or silky-pubescent underneath. Stipules small. Flowers few together, rather large, in terminal heads, sessile within the last leaves. Bracts

imbricate, the inner deciduous ones 2 lines long, 2-lobed, but otherwise entire, ciliate. Bracteoles inserted on the calyx-tube, oblong, very concave or keeled. Calyx silky-villous, 3 lines long; lobes shorter than the tube, the 2 upper ones much broader and united above the middle. Standard twice as long as the calyx; lower petals shorter. Ovary villous, tapering into the style. Pod only seen young.

Victoria. Along springs and rivulets in the Grampians, and amongst rocks on Mount Abrupt, *F. Mueller*.

Var. *etiolior*, *F. Muell.* Tall, with elongated slender branches. Leaves narrow.—Yowaka river, and foot of Mount William, *F. Mueller*.

5. **P. pycnocephala**, *F. Muell. Herb.* Branches and under side of the leaves silvery-white with a soft dense silky-pubescent. Leaves broadly obovate, obtuse or with a short recurved point, 3 to 4 lines long, coriaceous, glabrous smooth and shining above, the margins slightly recurved. Stipules appressed, nearly 1 line long. Flowers in dense globular heads, sessile above the last leaves. Bracts imbricate, broad, densely covered with silky hairs, except a narrow margin. Calyx sessile, nearly 4 lines long, very silky, the lobes narrow, acute. Bracteoles narrow-cuneate, shortly 3-toothed, very silky outside, inserted at the very base of the calyx or close under it and nearly as long. Petals not half as long again as the calyx, mostly persistent after flowering. Pod sessile, acuminate, oblique, much flattened, very silky, about as long as the calyx.

N. S. Wales. Bluff Mountain, New England, *C. Stuart*. An elegant species allied to *P. myrtoides*, but distinct in indumentum, as well as in the shape of the leaf.

6. **P. myrtoides**, *A. Cunn.*; *Benth. in Ann. Wien. Mus.* ii. 81. A tall shrub, with virgate terete branches, usually silky-pubescent. Leaves narrow-oblong, often more or less cuneate, obtuse, with a very minute point, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, flat or the margins recurved, glabrous above, pale and sometimes silky-pubescent underneath. Stipules lanceolate, acuminate, closely pressed, about 1 line long. Flowers numerous, nearly sessile in dense globular terminal heads, sessile within the last leaves, which are however rarely so long as the flowers. Bracts imbricate, ovate or lanceolate, silky-hairy at the edges. Bracteoles inserted on the calyx-tube, broadly oblong or ovate, very concave and keeled, almost boat-shaped, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines long. Calyx silky-pubescent, $2\frac{1}{3}$ lines long, the lobes shorter than the tube, the 2 upper ones united above the middle. Petals persistent till the fruit is ripe. Standard nearly twice as long as the calyx; lower petals nearly as long, the keel obtuse. Ovary villous; style flattened at the base. Pod ovate-lanceolate, acuminate, about 4 lines long.

Queensland. Islands of Moreton Bay, *A. Cunningham*, *Fraser*; in the Cypress-Pine country, *Leichhardt*.

7. **P. mucronata**, *F. Muell. Fragm.* i. 8. An erect or diffuse shrub, of 2 to 6 ft., loosely villous with few spreading hairs. Leaves oblong or narrow-elliptical, mucronate, mostly about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, flat or with recurved margins, not coriaceous, green but loosely hairy above, hoary-pubescent and loosely villous underneath. Stipules rather long and appressed. Flower-heads dense and sessile above the last leaves, but all past flower in our specimens.

Bracts imbricate, broad, silky-villous, 2-lobed. Bracteoles linear-setaceous, inserted on the calyx-tube. Calyx about $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, the lobes fine-pointed, the 2 upper ones rather broader and more united. Petals not seen. Pod acuminate, rather longer than the calyx.

Victoria. Granite hills, Futter's Range, and May-Day Hills, *F. Mueller*.

S. Australia. Lofty Range, *Wurth*, the specimen small, and in leaf only, and therefore doubtful.

The species may possibly prove to be a broad-leaved variety of *P. polifolia*.

8. **P. polifolia**, *A. Cunn. in Field. N. S. Wales*, 346. A shrub with terete virgate branches, more or less villous when young, with soft spreading hairs. Leaves linear, obtuse, with a fine straight or recurved point, the margins recurved or revolute, in some specimens all under $\frac{1}{2}$ in., in others $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, glabrous or rarely hairy above, hoary underneath, and often hirsute with long hairs, especially on the midrib. Stipules rather long, appressed. Bracts numerous, in dense terminal heads, sessile within the last leaves. Bracts broad, imbricate, softly villous, the inner ones 2 lines long and bifid. Bracteoles very concave, keeled, inserted on the calyx-tube. Calyx 3 lines long, softly villous; lobes finely acuminate, shorter than the tube, the 2 upper ones broad and united at the base. Standard not twice as long as the calyx; lower petals shorter. Ovary hirsute, tapering into the style. Pod very oblique, acuminate, longer than the calyx.—*P. rosmarinifolia*, Lindl. Bot. Reg. t. 1584 (the West Australian origin a mistake); *P. mucronata*, Lodd. Bot. Cab. t. 1711? (from the figure); *P. rosmarinifolia*, Endl. Nov. Stirp. Dec. 4 (with the pubescence rather more silky).

N. S. Wales. Port Jackson, *R. Brown*, *Wools*; brushy hills, Blue Mountains, *A. Cunningham*; Dividing Range, between Nangatta and Bondi, *E. B. Sharpe*.

9. **P. petiolaris**, *A. Cunn.*; *Benth. in Ann. Wien. Mus.* ii. 82. A prostrate or straggling shrub, with numerous ascending branches, hirsute with short spreading hairs. Leaves on remarkably long petioles, those of the floral ones often attaining 3 or 4 lines, linear, obtuse, with a short recurved point, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, the margins revolute, often sprinkled with a few hairs above, the under side hirsute, especially the midrib. Stipules with spreading or recurved fine points. Flowers in dense terminal heads, sessile within the last leaves. Bracts few, besides the stipules of the floral leaves. Bracteoles inserted above the middle of the calyx-tube, linear-subulate, ciliate. Calyx about 3 lines long, hirsute; lobes acuminate, rather longer than the tube, the 2 upper ones united to the middle. Petals not much longer than the calyx-lobes, the keel dark-coloured. Ovary very silky-villous, tapering into the subulate style. Pod not seen.

Queensland. Brisbane river, *A. Cunningham*, *F. Mueller*; Burnett river, *F. Mueller*.

10. **P. paleacea**, *Willd. Spec. Pl.* ii. 506. A shrub, with slender diffuse or divariccate branches, silky-pubescent when young. Leaves linear, with fine straight or recurved points and revolute margins, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, glabrous above, pale and usually silky-hairy underneath. Stipules appressed, often 2 lines long. Flowers in dense, but not large, terminal heads, sessile within the last leaves. Bracts imbricate, glabrous, scarcely ciliate, completely covering the calyxes, the inner ones 3 to 4 lines long. Bracteoles inserted on the

calyx-tube, concave, carinate. Calyx silky-hairy, about 3 lines long, the lobes lanceolate, much shorter than the tube, the 2 upper ones united above the middle. Standard nearly twice as long as the calyx; lower petals shorter. Ovary villous, gradually tapering into a long style. Pod compressed, silky, longer than the calyx, and tapering into the long persistent silky base of the style.—Sm. in Trans. Linn. Soc. ix. 246; DC. Prod. ii. 112; Lodd. Bot. Cab. t. 291.

N. S. Wales. Port Jackson to the Blue Mountains, *R. Brown*, *Sieber*, n. 416, Fl. Mixt. n. 560, *Fraser*, *R. Cunningham*, *Woolss*, and others; New England, *C. Stuart*.

Victoria. Upper Gipps' Land, *F. Mueller*, the specimen in young bud only, and therefore in some measure doubtful.

Var. *obtusata*. Leaves rather broader and less acute.—Hunter's River, *R. Brown*; between Suggarah and Lake Macquoy, *Leichhardt*.

Var. *sericea*. Branches, under side of the leaves, and bracts, closely silky, but leaves acute and bracts covering the calyxes, as in the normal form.—Marshy places, near Brighton, Victoria, *F. Mueller*; near Melbourne, *Adamson*.

11. **P. Gunnii**, Benth. in Ann. Wien. Mus. ii. 82. An erect diffuse or spreading shrub, of 1 to 3 ft., the numerous slender branches pubescent or hirsute with spreading hairs or at length glabrous. Leaves varying from ovate and 1 to 2 lines long, to oblong or almost linear and 3 to 5 lines long, obtuse, always convex or with recurved margins, often shining above, pale and sometimes hairy underneath. Stipules small, usually spreading. Flowers from 2 or 3 to about 8, in small terminal heads. Bracts imbricate, but usually shorter than the very short pedicels. Bracteoles inserted on the calyx-tube, small, lanceolate or linear. Calyx pubescent or villous, about 2 lines long or rather more, the lobes lanceolate, not acuminate, as long as the tube, the 2 upper ones more falcate and united to the middle. Standard twice as long as the calyx; lower petals shorter, the keel deeply coloured. Ovary villous; style subulate. Pod obliquely ovate, acute, flat, about 3 lines long, the fruiting pedicels often nearly as long as the calyx.—Hook. f. Fl. Tasm. i. 88, t. 13; *P. bæckeoides*, A. Cunn.; Benth. in Ann. Wien. Mus. ii. 83 (described from a very imperfect fragment).

Victoria. Port Phillip, *R. Brown*, and thence to Gipps' Land and Australia Felix; common in the Stringy-Bark and other ranges, *F. Mueller*.

Tasmania. Port Dalrymple and Derwent river, *R. Brown*; abundant throughout the colony, ascending to from 2000 to 3000 ft., *J. D. Hooker*.

The larger-leaved forms can always be distinguished from *P. striata* by the very much smaller bracts.

12. **P. scabra**, R. Br. in Ait. Hort. Kew. ed. 2. iii. 18. A shrub of 3 to 4 ft., with divaricate branches, terete and softly pubescent or villous, the down often rust-coloured. Leaves from obovate to narrow-cuneate, under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, truncate, emarginate or shortly 2-lobed, and often mucronate, the margins revolute, scabrous above, tomentose or hirsute underneath. Stipules spreading or recurved. Flowers sessile in the upper axils or 3 or 4 together at the ends of the branches. Bracts very small or none besides the stipules of the floral leaves. Bracteoles inserted on the calyx-tube, linear or lanceolate. Calyx broad, about 2 lines long, the lobes as long as the tube, the 2 upper ones broader and united to the middle. Standard about twice as long as the calyx; lower petals rather shorter, the keel deeply coloured. Ovary

villous, tapering into a subulate style. Pod ovate, pubescent, nearly 3 lines long. Seeds ovate, the hilum at the broad end with a fringed strophiole.

N. S. Wales. Port Jackson to the Blue Mountains, *R. Brown, Sieber, n. 386, Fl. Mict.* 563, 564, and 592, and others.

Victoria. In the Grampians, *Mitchell*; Mount Disappointment, the Grampians, etc., *F. Mueller*; Wimmera, *Dallachy*.

Var. *montana*. More tomentose. Leaves frequently obovate, very retuse, scarcely mucronate.—*P. montana*, Lindl. in Mitch. Three Exped. ii. 178.—To this form belong the Victorian specimens.

Var. *biloba*. Tomentum short and often hoary or even silvery on the under side of the leaves. Leaves narrow-cuneate, dilated and 2-lobed at the end, with a short recurved point.—*P. biloba*, R. Br. in Bot. Mag. t. 2091 (a starved specimen); DC. Prod. ii. 110; Lodd. Bot. Cab. t. 550; *P. deltoidea*, Sieb. Pl. Exs.—Port Jackson, *R. Brown, Sieber, n. 388*, etc.

13. **P. microphylla**, Sieb. in DC. Prod. ii. 112. A dwarf, diffuse, much branched shrub, the branches slender, hoary silky-pubescent or villous. Leaves linear-cuneate, usually narrow and 3 to 4 lines long, truncate or retuse, with a recurved point and revolute margins; sometimes longer and flatter, rounded at the end, with a recurved point, but never exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ in., usually glabrous above and hoary tomentose underneath, rarely softly villous when young. Stipules very small, spreading or recurved. Flowers in the upper axils on very short pedicels, or 2 or 3 together at the ends of the short branchlets. Bracts very small or none besides the stipules of the floral leaves. Bracteoles inserted on the calyx-tube, small, linear. Calyx scarcely 2 lines long, hoary or silky-villous, the lobes nearly as long as the tube, the 2 upper ones broad and united above middle. Standard about twice as long as the calyx; lower petals shorter. Ovary villous. Pod broadly and obliquely ovate, not acuminate, about 3 lines long.—*P. stenophylla*, A. Cunn. in G. Don, Gen. Syst. ii. 124; *P. uncinata*, A. Cunn.; Benth. in Ann. Wien. Mus. ii. 88.

Queensland. Brisbane river, *Fraser*.

N. S. Wales. Port Jackson to the Blue Mountains, *R. Brown, Sieber, n. 418, Fl. Mict.* n. 562, and others; Goulburn, *Backhouse*; Lachlan river, *Fraser*.

Var. *cuneata*. Leaves broadly cuneate-truncate, 3 to 4 lines long.—*P. cuneata*, Benth. in Ann. Wien. Mus. ii. 83.—To this belong the Queensland specimens, and some from New England, *C. Stuart*. When the leaves are nearly flat, it has some resemblance to *P. largiflorens*, which, however, besides the usually incurved margins of the leaves, may be readily distinguished by the large upper lip of the calyx.

14. **P. Drummondii**, Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. ii. 219. Branches slender, elongated, pubescent when young with rather rigid appressed hairs. Leaves linear, with revolute margins, obtuse or with recurved points, under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, very scabrous above, pale and more or less hairy underneath. Stipules appressed. Flowers 3 to 6 together, sessile in heads either terminal or on very short lateral shoots, so as to appear axillary, surrounded by a few broad, bifid bracts. Bracteoles ovate, concave, inserted immediately under the calyx and as long as the tube. Calyx pubescent, 3 lines long, the 2 upper lobes rounded and united into a broad emarginate upper lip, the 3 lower ones much shorter, acute. Standard twice as long as the calyx; keel much shorter, straight. Ovary villous; style scarcely thickened at the base, hooked at the top.

W. Australia. Drummond, 2nd Coll. n. 127; Vasse and Murchison rivers, *Oldfield*.

15. **P. pinifolia**, Meissn. in *Pl. Preiss.* ii. 220. An erect shrub, with virgate loosely pubescent or villous branches. Leaves narrow-linear, with very short callosus or recurved points and revolute margins, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, glabrous or sprinkled with a few hairs above, pale or hoary underneath. Stipules spreading. Flowers rather large and numerous, in terminal umbels or heads, sessile within the last leaves, although each flower is distinctly pedicellate. Bracts apparently imbricate, rather narrow and bifid, but mostly fallen off from our specimens. Bracteoles linear, inserted under the calyx and very deciduous. Calyx silky-pubescent, broad, 3 lines long; lobes broad, acute, about as long as the tube, the 2 upper ones slightly larger and more united. Standard twice as long as the calyx; keel much incurved, but very obtuse. Ovary villous, shortly tapering into the style. Pod very villous, obliquely and broadly ovate, turgid, 4 to 5 lines long.

W. Australia, Drummond, 2nd Coll. n. 109. This species differs from the rest of the genus in the very deciduous bracts, but the habit, inflorescence, strophiolate seeds, and other characters, are quite those of *Pullenæa*.

16. **P. pedunculata**, Hook. Bot. Mag. t. 2859. A prostrate much-branched shrub, often forming large patches, the branchlets slender, but rigid, terete, loosely pubescent or villous. Leaves linear or oblong-lanceolate, narrowed at both ends, the margins recurved or revolute, 2 to 3 lines or rarely $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, rigid, with fine almost pungent points, which at length wear off, glabrous or scabrous above, pale and often hairy underneath. Stipules erect. Flowers small, solitary or 2 together at the ends of the branchlets, on filiform pedicels, longer than the leaves. Bracteoles linear, inserted at the base of the calyx, free or scarcely adnate. Calyx $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, very open; lobes all acuminate, spreading, the 2 upper ones broader and shortly united. Standard twice as long as the calyx; lower petals rather shorter, the keel incurved, dark coloured. Ovary villous; style scarcely thickened at the base. Pod obliquely ovate, obtuse or with a recurved point, turgid, about 3 lines long.—Hook. f. Fl. Tasm. i. 91; *P. diemenica*, Turcz. in Bull. Mosc. 1853, i. 277.

N. S. Wales. Port Jackson, R. Brown.

Victoria. Port Phillip, R. Brown; Glenelg river, Mitchell; Windu Valley, Robertson; Forest Creek, F. Mueller; Wimmera, Dallachy.

Tasmania. Derwent river, R. Brown; common in sandy plains, near Hobarton, and probably throughout the island, J. D. Hooker.

S. Australia. Mount Lofty, Whittaker; Port Lincoln, Wilhelmi; Lofty and Bugle ranges, F. Mueller.

17. **P. conferta**, Benth. Much branched and apparently diffuse, the short ascending branchlets glabrous or nearly so. Leaves crowded, but not opposite, linear, obtuse or with recurved points, 2, 3 or rarely 4 lines long, rather thick, the margins closely revolute, glabrous or the upper ones slightly hairy. Stipules lanceolate-subulate, imbricate on the branchlets. Flowers axillary on short pedicels. Bracteoles lanceolate-subulate, inserted immediately under the calyx and free from it. Calyx pubescent, with appressed hairs, about 3 lines long, the 2 upper lobes large, oblong, scarcely acute, free; the lower ones shorter, narrow-lanceolate, falcate. Petals all reddish when dry; standard not half as long again as the calyx; lower petals rather

shorter. Ovary villous, slightly contracted at the base, as in most species of the section *Euchilus*; style subulate. Pod not seen.

W. Australia. *Drummond*, 5th Coll. n. 70. From the number quoted this should be *Euchilus purpureus*, Turcz. in Bull. Mosc. 1853, i. 276, but there may be some mistake as the character given does not agree with our specimens.

18. **P. diffusa**, Hook. f. *Fl. Tasm.* i. 91. t. 14. A low diffuse or prostrate shrub, with short ascending or erect branches, somewhat angular, minutely hoary or glabrous. Leaves linear, 2 to 3 lines long, obtuse or shortly mucronate, flat or convex and glabrous above, the margins folded back and adnate to the lower surface leaving exposed only the broad midrib, often sprinkled with a few short hairs. Stipules minute or none. Flowers small, in the upper axils, resembling those of *P. pedunculata*, usually 2 opposite to each other, each in the axil of a small bract at the base of a young axillary shoot, and often 2 such axillary shoots each with 2 flowers are opposite to each other. Pedicels slender, about 1 line long. Bracteoles immediately under the calyx and shorter than its tube, ovate-lanceolate, slightly glandular-toothed. Calyx slightly strigose-pubescent, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines long or rather more; lobes shorter than the tube, the 2 upper ones rounded or truncate, united above the middle into a broad upper lip. Standard about twice as long as the calyx; lower petals shorter; the keel much curved. Ovary silky-pubescent; style much dilated at the base. Pod not seen.—*Phyllota diffusa*, F. Muell. Fragm. i. 8.

Tasmania. Sandy plains in various localities, J. D. Hooker. The seeds not being as yet known, the genus of this species cannot be determined with certainty. It was removed by F. Mueller to *Phyllota* on account of the want of stipules, but that occurs in a few other undoubted *Pultenæa*, and the free filaments and other characters are much more those of *Pultenæa* than of *Phyllota*. It appears to be nearly allied to *P. pedunculata*.

SECTION II. ACIPHYLLUM.—Leaves alternate, rigid, concave and keeled but the margins flat, transversely reticulate. Flowers terminal, solitary or 2 or 3 together. Ovary quite sessile.

The rigid coriaceous leaves recall those of *Gastrolobium* and of the multi-ovulate genera allied to it; but the inflorescence and flowers are quite those of *Pultenæa*.

19. **P. reticulata**, Benth. An erect rigid shrub of several feet; branches virgate, minutely silky-pubescent when young. Leaves from ovate-lanceolate to almost linear, rigid, tapering into a pungent point $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, concave above, glabrous and strongly reticulate on both sides, the midrib prominent underneath. Stipules small. Flowers terminal or in the upper axils, solitary or rarely 2 or 3 together, surrounded by 2 or 3 broad almost orbicular bracts nearly 2 lines long, often very deciduous. Bracteoles immediately under the calyx, short and broad. Calyx silky-pubescent or nearly glabrous, broad, 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines long; lobes lanceolate, almost pungent, much longer than the tube, the 2 upper ones shortly united. Standard twice as long as the calyx; lower petals much shorter, the keel slightly curved, deeply coloured. Ovary villous; style filiform. Pod villous, about 3 lines long, broadly ovate, obtuse, turgid, the valves hard.—*Daviesia reticulata*, Sm. in Trans. Linn. Soc. ix. 256; *Jacksonia reticulata*, DC. Prod. ii. 107; *Pultenæa aciphylla*, Benth. in Hueg. Enum. 35, and in Ann. Wien. Mus. i. 81; Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 74, and ii. 219.

W. Australia. King George's Sound, *Menzies*, *R. Brown*, *Huegel*, *Drummond*, 2nd Coll. n. 108; Sussex district, Stirling Terrace and near Albany, *Preiss*, n. 833, 847, and 848; Kalgan and Vasse rivers, *Oldfield*.

20. **P. ochreata**, *Meissn.* in *Pl. Preiss.* i. 75, and ii. 219. A tall erect shrub allied to *P. reticulata*, the branches much more slender, glabrous or minutely pubescent. Leaves obovate oblong or almost linear, very obtuse, rarely above $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, rigid, concave with flat margins, glabrous and strongly reticulate on both sides, the midrib prominent underneath. Stipules rather broad. Flowers of *P. reticulata*, but rather smaller, solitary and terminal. Bracts not 1 line long. Bracteoles immediately under the calyx, short, nearly orbicular. Calyx broad not above 2 lines long, the lobes very acute but not pungent. Ovary villous; style filiform. Pod villous, broadly ovate, obtuse, 3 to 4 lines long, the valves coriaceous and turgid.

W. Australia, *Drummond*, 2nd Coll. n. 107; Wellington district, *Preiss*, n. 1038.

21. **P. aspalathoides**, *Meissn.* in *Pl. Preiss.* i. 73, and ii. 219. A shrub of 2 or 3 ft., the branches terete, silky-pubescent when young. Leaves distant along the branches, crowded on the smaller branchlets and round the flowers, narrow-linear, $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ in. long, rigid, tapering to a fine point, but scarcely pungent, concave, glabrous or hirsute with soft fine hairs, strongly reticulate on both sides, the midrib prominent underneath. Stipules narrow. Flowers terminal, solitary or 2 or 3 together, almost sessile within a dense tuft of floral leaves, with a very few ovate concave bracts. Bracteoles immediately under the calyx, oblong, concave. Calyx silky-villous, nearly 2 lines long; lobes acute, nearly equal, about as long as the tube. Standard more than twice as long as the calyx; lower petals rather shorter, the keel much incurved. Ovary villous; style filiform. Pod broadly ovate, almost acute, about 2 lines long, much flatter than in *P. reticulata*.

W. Australia. King George's Sound, *R. Brown*, and others, *Drummond*, 3rd Coll. n. 96; near Albany, *Preiss*, n. 838, and 1195; near Mount Barker, *Maxwell*; Wilson's Inlet, *Oldfield*.

SECTION III. EUCHILUS.—Leaves all or mostly opposite or in whorls of three, flat or concave, or in some species the margins slightly recurved, often 1- or 3-nerved or penniveined, somewhat reticulate in a few species. Flowers axillary or crowded at the ends of the branches. Two upper lobes of the calyx much larger than the others. Ovary often contracted at the base into a very short stipe. Style often broad at the base.

The opposite or verticillate leaves, the remarkable development of the upper lobes of the calyx, the much dilated base of the style and shortly stipitate ovary, all characters more prominent in this than in any other section, might have justified the retaining it as a distinct genus, did they all generally accompany each other in the same species, but each one is most prominent in a different species, and each one may be traced in almost as great a degree in some one or more species belonging to other sections.

22. **P. obcordata**, *Benth.* An erect much-branched shrub, the young branches tomentose-pubescent. Leaves opposite or in whorls of three or scattered, broadly obovate or obcordate, 2 to 4 or rarely 5 lines long, very obtuse truncate or emarginate, coriaceous, rigid, softly pubescent when young, at length nearly glabrous and obscurely reticulate above, tomentose-pubescent underneath with the margins slightly recurved. Stipules minute. Flowers

in the upper axils or forming a short terminal leafy head. Bracteoles immediately under the calyx, small, linear. Calyx pubescent, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, the tube very short, the 2 upper lobes large, obovate, obtuse, the lower ones much shorter, linear-lanceolate, ciliate. Standard half as long again as the calyx; lower petals rather shorter, the keel deeply coloured. Ovary villous, contracted at the base but scarcely stipitate. Pod ovate, flattened, as long as the calyx.—*Euchilus obcordatus*, R. Br. in Ait. Hort. Kew. ed. 2. iii. 17; Lodd. Bot. Bab. t. 60; Bot. Reg. t. 403; Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 72.

W. Australia. King George's Sound, R. Brown, Baxter, Drummond, and others, Preiss, n. 804; and from thence along the coast eastward to the Great Bight, Maxwell.

23. **P. rotundifolia**, Benth. A diffuse shrub, with slender terete pubescent branches. Leaves small but not crowded, opposite, broadly obovate or orbicular, very obtuse, 1 or rarely $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, the margins recurved, glabrous above when full-grown, strigose or hirsute underneath with a prominent midrib. Stipules small. Flowers small, on filiform pedicels often $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Bracteoles immediately under the calyx, linear-subulate. Calyx about 2 lines long, slightly pubescent, the tube very short, 2 upper lobes large, obovate or oblong, somewhat falcate, the lower ones much shorter, narrow-lanceolate. Standard not twice as long as the calyx; lower petals shorter, the keel deeply coloured. Ovary shortly stipitate. Pod rather longer than the calyx, obliquely ovate, the valves thin.—*Euchilus rotundifolius*, Turcz. in Bull. Mosc. 1853, i. 277; *Euchilus crinipodus*, F. Muell. Fragm. i. 145.

W. Australia, Drummond, 5th Coll. n. 78; E. Mount Barren, Phillips and Fitzgerald ranges, Maxwell.

24. **P. calycina**, Benth. Branches minutely hoary-pubescent. Leaves irregularly opposite or in whorls of three, oblong-linear or slightly cuneate, obtuse, 4 to 6 lines long, rigid, slightly concave, the midrib prominent and the veins more or less reticulate underneath, glabrous or with a few silky hairs when young. Stipules small. Flowers in the upper axils or in a short terminal leafy head, on pedicels of about 1 line, with small stipular bracts. Bracteoles immediately under the calyx, narrow, concave. Calyx hairy, 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, the 2 upper lobes large, obovate-oblong, very obtuse, the lower ones much shorter, lanceolate-subulate, ciliate. Standard broad, rather longer than the calyx; lower petals nearly as long, the keel deeply coloured. Ovary villous, narrowed into a short stipes, and tapering into a subulate style. Pod not seen.—*Euchilus calycinus*, Turcz. in Bull. Mosc. 1853, i. 276.

W. Australia, Drummond, 5th Coll. n. 75.

25. **P. spinulosa**, Benth. Much branched and apparently diffuse, the branchlets slightly hairy. Leaves opposite, crowded, lanceolate, with a fine almost pungent point, 3 to 4 lines long, rigid, concave, keeled and transversely reticulate, glabrous or with a few long hairs. Stipules often 2 lines long. Flowers in the upper axils on very short pedicels. Bracteoles close under the calyx, long, linear-subulate, ciliate. Calyx nearly 3 lines long, loosely hairy, the tube very short; 2 upper lobes large, oblong, with fine points, lower ones much shorter, lanceolate-subulate, ciliate. Petals scarcely exceeding the calyx; the keel dark-coloured. Ovary villous, contracted into

a very short stipes. Young pod oblong-falcate, acuminate, but not seen ripe.—*Euchilus spinulosus*, Turcz. in Bull. Mosc. 1853, i. 275.

W. Australia, Drummond, 5th Coll. n. 71.

26. **P. tenella**, Benth. Stems slender, much-branched, diffuse or procumbent, the smaller branches silky-pubescent. Leaves in whorls of 3, oblong-linear, obtuse, narrowed at the base, 2 or rarely 3 lines long, coriaceous, the margins involute, glabrous above, convex and sprinkled with a few silky hairs underneath. Stipules very small. Pedicels axillary, often longer than the leaves. Bracts minute. Bracteoles small, linear, inserted close under the calyx but scarcely adnate to it. Calyx about 3 lines long, slightly silky-pubescent or glabrous, the 2 upper lobes broad and falcate, the lower ones narrow, but nearly as long. Standard nearly twice as long as the calyx, lower petals shorter, all apparently yellow. Pod sessile, flat, nearly orbicular, about 3 lines long.

Victoria. Haidinger range at an elevation of 5000 ft., F. Mueller.

27. **P. ternata**, F. Muell. *Fragm.* i. 8, and iv. 21. An erect, usually glabrous, often glaucous shrub, the branches terete. Leaves all in whorls of three, in the original form broadly rhomboidal, truncate, or shortly tapering, the midrib produced into a more or less pungent point, from 2 or 3 lines to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, and usually rather broader than long, flat or concave, often 3- or 5-nerved at the base. Stipules small. Flowers in the upper axils on pedicels of 1 to 2 lines. Bracteoles subulate, inserted on the base of the calyx. Calyx above 3 lines long, the lobes longer than the tube, the 2 upper ones broad, falcate, acute, united above the middle, the lower ones lanceolate-subulate. Petals nearly of equal length, twice as long as the calyx; keel large, almost hood-shaped, very obtuse. Ovary sessile, glabrous, tapering into the flattened style. Pod ovate, turgid, about 3 lines long.—*Spadostyles Cunninghamii*, Benth. in Ann. Wien. Mus. ii. 81; *Gastrolobium Huegelii*, Henfr. in Gard. Mag. i. with a fig.; *Aotus cordifolius*, Lindl. and Paxt. Fl. Gard. i. 76, not of Benth.; *Spadostyles ternata*, F. Muell. First Gen. Rep. 12; *Pultenæa oxalidifolia*, A. Cunn. in Steud. Nom. Bot. ed. 2.

N. S. Wales. Williams river, R. Brown; Blue Mountains, A. Cunningham; Nar-gas, M'Arthur.

Victoria. Stony scrubby hills, Buffalo ranges, F. Mueller.

Var. *pubescens*. Branches more or less pubescent. Leaves broad but with long pungent points. Pedicels very short.—Newcastle and Ruined-Castle Creek, Leichhardt; Hunter's river ?, Vicary; Clarence river, Beckler.

Var. *cuspidata*. Branches slender, pubescent. Leaves small, tapering into pungent points. Pedicels slender, as long as or sometimes longer than the calyx.—*Oxylobium spinosum*, DC. Prod. ii. 104; *Euchilus cuspidatus*, F. Muell. in Trans. Phil. Inst. Vict. ii. 68.

Queensland. Burnett and Brisbane rivers, F. Mueller; Wide Bay, Bidwill; Ipswich, Nernst.

28. **P. stypheleoides** (misspelt *staphyleoides*), A. Cunn. in G. Don, *Gen. Syst.* ii. 124. A tall much-branched shrub, softly pubescent or hirsute with spreading hairs. Leaves often irregularly opposite or in threes, or all alternate, ovate or lanceolate, tapering into a rigid almost pungent point, 2 to 3 or rarely 4 lines long, concave or with involute margins, sometimes recurved at the end, the midrib and sometimes also oblique lateral veins prominent. Stipules small. Flowers axillary on slender pedicels of 1 to 2 lines. Brac-

teoles inserted on the calyx-tube, linear or subulate, shorter than the lobes. Calyx villous, 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, the lobes subulate-acuminate all longer than the tube, the 2 upper ones broad falcate and united at the base, the lower ones narrow. Petals rather longer than the calyx. Ovary sessile, villous with a few long hairs, tapering into a subulate style. Pod ovate, rather obtuse, turgid, shorter than the calyx.—*P. epacridea*, F. Muell. Fragm. iv. 21.

N. S. Wales. High ranges of the interior, *Fraser*; Argyle county, *M'Arthur*; Murray river, *A. Cunningham*.

Victoria. Scrubby and stony ridges between the Broken and Ovens rivers, Mount Pleasant and Mount Hnuter, *F. Mueller*.

This species is one of those which connect *Euchilus* with *Cœlophyllum*, some specimens of *P. procumbens* closely resemble it in habit, but the calyx is very different. It is also nearly allied to *P. humilis*.

SECTION IV. CœLOPHYLLUM.—Leaves all alternate, either flattened but more or less concave in withering, or with involute margins, or darker-coloured underneath than above, or linear-terete and channelled on the upper side, the margins never recurved, although the end of the leaf may be so, 1- or 3-nerved or quite nerveless, without transverse veins or reticulations. Calyx-lobes nearly equal or the 2 upper ones large. Ovary sessile.

Some species of this section (especially *P. urodon*, *P. euchila*, *P. humilis*, etc.) have the calyx of *Euchilus*, but the leaves are all alternate. A few species are nearly allied in habit and character to *Lattrobea diosmifolia*, but have the calyx less regular, and the bracteoles close under the calyx. Those with linear-terete or subulate leaves approach *Dillwynia* in foliage, but differ in the presence of stipules, and in the bracteoles close under or adnate to the calyx, besides that the standard is not so broad as it usually is in that genus.

29. *P. altissima*, F. Muell. Herb. A tall glabrous shrub, almost growing into a small tree. Leaves linear-cuneate, obtuse, rarely above $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, much narrowed at the base, concave above, faintly 1-nerved and often darker coloured underneath. Flowers small, several together in little terminal umbel-like racemes, rarely exceeding the last leaves. Bracts minute. Pedicels rather shorter than the calyx. Bracteoles very small, ovate, close under the calyx, but scarcely adnate to it. Calyx about 2 lines long, glabrous, the lobes as long as the tube, rather obtuse, the 2 upper ones a little broader. Standard not twice as long. Ovary glabrous.

N. S. Wales. Twofold Bay and Upper Genoa river, *F. Mueller*.

30. *P. obovata*, Benth. A glabrous, much-branched, rather slender shrub, the young branches slightly angular. Leaves on rather long petioles, obovate or broadly cuneate, obtuse, 2 to 3 lines long, concave, darker-coloured underneath, without any prominent midrib. Stipules very small. Flowers in terminal heads or umbels. Bracts very small. Pedicels rarely 1 line long. Bracteoles under the calyx or rather below it, small, ovate, obtuse. Calyx $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 lines long, glabrous or minutely ciliate; lobes all obtuse, rather longer than the tube, the 2 upper ones rather broader and united at the base. Ovary glabrous, tapering into a subulate style. Pod not seen.

N. S. Wales. Bargo Brush, Argyle county, *Backhouse*.

In all the flowers I examined I uniformly found 2 ovaries or distinct carpels, but that may not be constant in the species. The bracteoles in this as in *P. urodon* are not so close to the calyx as in other Pultenæas, yet not so distant from it nor so small as in *Eutaxia* and *Dillwynia*.

31. *P. incurvata*, A. Cunn. in Field, N. S. Wales, 346. A low shrub with elongated slender branches, terete and softly pubescent or villous when young. Leaves lanceolate, obtuse or acute, incurved, otherwise flat or concave, mostly 3 to 4 lines long, rather thick, darker coloured on the under side, without any midrib. Stipules minute or none. Flowers in terminal heads, sessile within the last leaves. Bracts few, rather narrow, 3-fid. Bracteoles inserted under the calyx, linear, villous with long hairs. Calyx silky-villous, about 3 lines long; lobes lanceolate, longer than the tube, the 2 upper ones united to the middle. Standard nearly twice as long as the calyx; keel scarcely exceeding the calyx-lobes. Ovary villous; style erect, hooked at the end. Pod obtuse, not 2 lines long, the valves very convex.

N. S. Wales. Marshes near Sydney, R. Brown; margins of peaty bogs, King's Table-land, Blue Mountains, A. Cunningham. The species is very nearly allied to *P. subumbellata*, and perhaps a variety, but the stipules are more conspicuous, the flowers smaller, and the bracts and bracteoles different, at least in R. Brown's specimens.

32. *P. subumbellata*, Hook. Bot. Mag. t. 3254. A shrub either low and erect or taller and straggling, the branches virgate, rather slender, terete, pubescent when young. Leaves narrow-oblong or almost linear, obtuse, under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. and usually 3 to 4 lines long, rather incurved than recurved at the end, otherwise flat or concave, darker-coloured underneath, without any midrib, usually glabrous. Stipules none. Flowers all yellow, in dense terminal heads, sessile within the last leaves. Bracts few, short, broad, ciliate. Bracteoles inserted under the calyx, linear or oblong. Calyx softly villous, about 2 lines long; lobes lanceolate, scarcely so long as the tube, the 2 upper ones united to the middle. Standard more than twice as long as the calyx; lower petals shorter. Ovary villous, tapering into an erect, rather thick style, hooked at the top. Pod about 2 lines long, obliquely and broadly ovate, obtuse, turgid.—Bot. Reg. t. 1632; Hook. f. Fl. Tasm. i. 87.

N. S. Wales. Near Mount Imlay, F. Mueller.

Victoria. Australian Alps, at an elevation of 5000 ft., F. Mueller.

Tasmania. Port Dalrymple, R. Brown; abundant in moist situations, ascending to 4000 ft., J. D. Hooker.

The alpine specimens are small and slender, with small leaves and flowers; but they pass gradually into the larger forms. In the absence of stipules, as well as in general habit, this species connects *Pultenæa* with *Latrobea diosmifolia*. The name *subumbellata* was unfortunately chosen, for the flower-heads are as compact as in most capitate species.

33. *P. urodon*, Benth. A low shrub, with erect or ascending stems, in our specimens simple or not much branched, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, glabrous and glaucous or more or less villous with long loose hairs. Leaves numerous, narrow-oblong, obtuse or scarcely acute, 2 to 4 lines or rarely nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, flat or concave, rather glaucous on both sides or darker-coloured underneath, the midrib slender or inconspicuous, glabrous or villous with long spreading hairs. Stipules none. Flowers in rather large dense very villous heads, sessile within the last leaves, which are larger, broader, thinner, and more acute than the others. Bracteoles inserted a little below the calyx, linear-subulate, plumose-hairy. Calyx membranous, about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, densely clothed with very long soft hairs; lobes all much longer than the tube, the 2 upper ones broadly oblong with short fine points, the lower ones rather

shorter, very narrow, tapering into long fine plumose points. Standard rather longer than the calyx, emarginate; lower petals rather shorter; keel purple, obtuse. Ovary very villous, sessile or slightly contracted at the base; style subulate. Pod not seen ripe.—*Urodon capitatus*, Turcz. in Bull. Mosc. 1849, ii. 17; *U. dasypylus*, Turcz. l. c. 1853, i. 268.

W. Australia. Drummond, n. 21, 23, 24, 98, 267, and 5th Coll. Suppl. n. 47.

The larger hairy and more acute leaves by which *U. dasypylus* was distinguished may be sometimes found on the same specimen as the smaller obtuse glabrous ones of *U. capitatus*. The species has the foliage and inflorescence of *P. subumbellata*, differing in the large very hairy flower-heads, and especially in the calyx, which is that of some species of the section *Euchilus*.

34. *P. stipularis*, Sm. Bot. N. Holl. 35, t. 12, and in Trans. Linn. Soc. ix. 245. A tall shrub with erect virgate terete branches, usually glabrous, but the surface almost concealed by the crowded leaves and appressed stipules. Leaves linear, acute, with a short fine but scarcely pungent point, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, flat above, with slightly prominent margins, usually darker-coloured underneath with a scarcely prominent midrib, ciliate with a few long hairs, but otherwise glabrous. Stipules narrow, often above 3 lines long. Flowers numerous in dense heads, sessile within the last leaves. Bracts imbricate, but not numerous, narrow, bifid, acuminate. Bracteoles inserted on the calyx-tube and as long as its lobes, linear, ciliate. Calyx fully 4 lines long, ciliate or hirsute with long hairs; lobes lanceolate, subulate, much longer than the tube, the 2 upper ones broader, and united at the base. Standard scarcely half as long again as the calyx; lower petals shorter. Ovary with a few long hairs, tapering into the style. Pod not seen.—Bot. Mag. t. 475; DC. Prod. ii. 112; Reichb. Icon. Exot. t. 192; *P. proteoides* and *P. psoraleoides*, Sieb. Pl. Exs.

N. S. Wales. Port Jackson to the Blue Mountains, R. Brown, Sieber, n. 382, and others.

35. *P. glabra*, Benth. Allied in habit to *P. stipularis* and to *P. aristata*, but readily known by the peculiar calyx and the absence of all hairs. Branches terete, virgate. Leaves linear, acute, rigid, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, flat or concave or the margins slightly involute, the midrib slightly prominent, the under surface usually darker-coloured. Stipules subulate, acuminate, often spreading. Flowers rather smaller than in *P. stipularis*, in dense heads, sessile within the last leaves. Bracts few besides the stipules of the floral leaves, and these usually with a few setæ in their axils. Bracteoles inserted on the calyx-tube and as long as its lobes, broadly lanceolate, with 2 or 3 brown setæ or acuminate scales in their axils. Calyx quite glabrous, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, the broad lanceolate very acute lobes nearly equal and spreading, as long as the tube. Standard twice as long as the calyx; lower petals nearly as long; keel nearly straight, obtuse. Ovary glabrous, tapering into a flattened style. Pod not seen.

N. S. Wales. Blue Mountains, R. Cunningham.

36. *P. dentata*, Labill. Pl. Nov. Holl. i. 103, t. 131. A rigid heath-like shrub of 1 to 3 ft.; branches rigid, virgate, minutely silky-pubescent or villous when young, rarely quite glabrous. Leaves linear, linear-oblong or narrow-lanceolate, usually narrowed at both ends, but scarcely acute, under

$\frac{1}{2}$ in. and sometimes only $\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, flat or concave, rigid, glabrous, darker-coloured or somewhat silvery underneath, the midrib rarely visible. Stipules small. Flowers in dense terminal heads, sessile within the last leaves. Bracts very broad, inbricate, the inner ones $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines long. Bracteoles inserted on the calyx-tube, ovate or oblong, bifid with a third central subulate lobe. Calyx silky-villous, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, the lobes rather shorter than the tube, the 2 upper ones united to the middle. Standard about twice as long as the calyx; lower petals rather shorter. Ovary villous, tapering into a slender style. Pod 2 lines long or rather more, ovate, acute or rarely obtuse.—DC. Prod. ii. 112; Hook. f. Fl. Tasm. i. 88; *P. argentea*, A. Cunn. in Field, N. S. Wales, 347; *P. pimeleoides*, Hook. f. Fl. Tasm. i. 88.

N. S. Wales. Port Jackson, *R. Brown*; barren rocky hills, Cox's river, *A. Cunningham*; Illawarra, *M'Arthur*.

Victoria. Moist grassy places, Australia Felix, *F. Mueller*.

Tasmania. Port Dalrymple, *R. Brown*; northern parts of the island, Rocky Cape, Woolworth, Hampshire Hills, etc., *Gunn*, *J. D. Hooker*.

This species varies much in the size of the flowers, those of Cunningham's specimens are the smallest, those described as *P. pimeleoides* the largest, but I have been unable to mark out distinct varieties. In M'Arthur's specimens they are as large as in the common Tasmanian ones.

37. **P. aristata**, Sieb. in DC. Prod. ii: 112. Branches erect, virgate, glabrous. Leaves crowded, linear, rarely above $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, obtuse or acute with a long bristle-like point, which wears off on the lower leaves, concave or with involute margins, darker-coloured underneath, the midrib inconspicuous, glabrous or ciliate with a few long hairs. Stipules narrow, rather long, appressed or with spreading points. Flowers in dense terminal heads, sessile within the last leaves and usually not exceeding them. Bracts few, narrow, bifid. Bracteoles inserted on the calyx-tube and as long as its lobes, linear, ciliate with long hairs and occasionally with a brown seta in the axil. Calyx about 4 lines long; lobes nearly equal, subulate-acuminate, longer than the tube, ciliate or hirsute with long hairs. Standard not half as long again as the calyx; keel rather shorter, incurved. Ovary hirsute with long hairs; style slightly dilated downwards. Pod not seen.—Reichb. Icon. Exot. t. 195.

N. S. Wales. Port Jackson, *Sieber*, n. 383, Pl. Mixt. n. 555; Illawarra, *M'Arthur*.

38. **P. plumosa**, Sieb. in DC. Prod. ii. 111. Branches erect, virgate, glabrous or silky-hairy. Leaves crowded, narrow-oblong or slightly cuneate, under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, obtuse or scarcely mucronate, concave and glabrous above, darker-coloured underneath, the midrib scarcely conspicuous, usually, especially the upper ones, hirsute with long silky hairs. Stipules long and often ciliate. Flowers in dense terminal heads, sessile within the last leaves, without any or with very few bracts besides the stipules of the floral leaves. Bracteoles inserted under the calyx, linear, ciliate, with 2 broad stipules. Calyx hirsute or ciliate with soft hairs, 3 lines long or rather more; lobes acuminate, longer than the tube, the 2 upper ones much broader and more united. Standard about half as long again as the calyx; keel shorter. Ovary with a few long hairs, tapering into a subulate style. Pod not seen.—Reichb. Icon. Exot. t. 193; *P. canescens*, A. Cunn. in Field, N. S. Wales, 346.

N. S. Wales. Port Jackson to the Blue Mountains, *Sieber*, *A. Cunningham*.

39. **P. viscosa**, R. Br. *Herb.* An erect shrub of 3 to 4 ft.; branches virgate, terete, pubescent or villous. Leaves linear, acute or nearly so, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, concave, glabrous or silky-pubescent underneath, the midrib obtuse or slightly prominent. Stipules subulate, with recurved points. Flowers in terminal heads, sessile within the last leaves, though each flower is shortly pedicellate. Bracts scarcely longer than the pedicels. Bracteoles inserted under the calyx, ovate-lanceolate, rather large. Calyx villous, nearly 3 lines long; lobes lanceolate, nearly as long as the tube, the 2 upper ones united to the middle. Standard half as long again as the calyx; lower petals rather shorter. Ovary villous; style subulate. Pod ovate, acuminate, about 3 lines long.

N. S. Wales. Paramatta, R. Brown, Woolls; southern districts?, Mossman; Wom-baya Ranges, F. Mueller.

Victoria. Mount Sturgeon, Robertson.

From R. Brown's name, it would appear that the plant is more or less viscid when fresh. This character does not show in the dried specimens seen either in his or other herbaria. The species is closely allied to *P. hibbertioides*, but the leaves appear to be constantly open on the upper side, not slender and terete as in the latter species.

40. **P. echinula**, Sieb. in DC. *Prod.* ii. 112 (spelt *echinata* in Spreng. *Syst. Cur. Post.* 173). Apparently a straggling shrub, the older branches denuded of leaves and tuberculate or echinate with the remains of their petioles. Leaves crowded on the younger branches, often incurved, linear-terete, almost subulate, mucronate, rarely exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ in., channelled above by the involute margins, often tuberculate outside and sometimes hirsute with soft hairs. Stipules rather long. Flowers in dense heads, sessile within the last leaves, with few bracts besides the stipules of the floral leaves. Bracteoles inserted under the calyx, oblong or lanceolate. Calyx $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, glabrous or hirsute; lobes lanceolate, nearly equal, about as long as the tube. Standard not twice as long as the calyx; lower petals rather shorter. Ovary villous; style subulate. Pod not seen.—Reichb. *Icon. Exot.* t. 196.

Queensland. Brisbane river, Fraser?

N. S. Wales. Port Jackson to the Blue Mountains, Sieber, n. 384, R. Cunningham.

Sieber's specimens have the upper leaves more hairy than R. Cunningham's, whilst in the latter the calyx is villous, which in Sieber's is glabrous. Fraser's specimen is past flower and the leaves are nearly smooth, but all appear to belong to the same species.

41. **P. hibbertioides**, Hook. f. *Fl. Tasm.* i. 89. A much-branched diffuse shrub, forming large bushes of 1 to 2 ft., more or less clothed with long soft spreading hairs. Leaves linear-terete, obtuse or shortly acute, mostly about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, channelled above by the involute margins, glabrous, pubescent or softly villous. Stipules with long subulate points. Flowers not numerous, in dense heads, sessile amongst the last leaves, but each flower on a pedicel of 1 line or rather more. Bracts imbricate, bifid, the inner ones above 2 lines long, usually striate. Bracteoles inserted under the calyx, concave and keeled, at least as long as the calyx. Calyx 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines long; lobes all acute or acuminate, the 2 upper ones rather broader. Standard nearly twice as long as the calyx; lower petals rather shorter. Ovary villous, tapering into a subulate style. Pod rather narrow, acute or acuminate, 2 to 3 lines long.

Victoria. Buffalo ranges, F. Mueller.

Tasmania. Between Launceston and George Town, *Gunn.*

Var. *conferta*. Pedicels short. Bracts and bracteoles smaller.—*Australia Felix*, *F. Mueller*.

The species is nearly allied to *P. mollis*, but the bracteoles are quite distinct from the calyx. It differs from *P. viscosa* in its much narrower terete leaves, larger bracts, etc.

42. **P. rosea**, *F. Muell. Fragn.* ii. 15. An erect heath-like shrub, the branches virgate, glabrous or sprinkled with a few hairs. Leaves linear-terete, obtuse or with short callous points, under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, channelled above by the involute margins, slightly scabrous. Stipules subulate-pointed. Flowers pink, in terminal heads, sessile within the last leaves. Bracts few, narrow, trifid. Bracteoles inserted under the calyx, linear-lanceolate. Calyx silky-pubescent, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines long; lobes lanceolate, as long as the tube, the 2 upper ones more united. Petals nearly of equal length, not twice as long as the calyx. Ovary villous; style subulate. Pod 2 lines long, acuminate.—*Burtonia subalpina*, *F. Mueller*, in *Trans. Phil. Inst. Vict.* i. 39.

Victoria. In the Grampians, Mount William, at an elevation of 5000 ft., *F. Mueller*. The species is chiefly distinguished from the preceding by the unusual colour of the flowers.

43. **P. mollis**, *Lindl. in Mitch. Three Exped.* ii. 260. A bushy shrub, the branches clothed with soft spreading hairs. Leaves narrow-linear, almost terete, acute or obtuse, mostly about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, concave or channelled above, usually incurved, softly pubescent or villous. Stipules spreading. Flowers in dense terminal heads, sessile amongst the last leaves. Bracts short, few besides the broad bract-like stipules of the floral leaves. Bracteoles inserted on the calyx-tube near its base, narrow, keeled. Calyx about 3 lines long, villous; lobes broad, scarcely so long as the tube and all nearly equal. Standard not twice as long as the calyx; lower petals rather shorter. Ovary villous, tapering into a subulate style. Pod not seen.

Victoria. Wannon river, at the foot of the Grampians, *Mitchell*; in the Grampians and Mount Macedon, *F. Mueller*.

Var. (?) *canescens*. Bracts small. Calyx hoary-pubescent, the bracteoles small and narrow.

S. Australia. Marble range, *Wilhelmi*; near Spencer's Gulf, *F. Mueller*.

44. **P. strobilifera**, *Meissn. in Pl. Preiss.* i. 75, and ii. 220. An erect heath-like shrub of $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., closely resembling *P. ericifolia*, except in the shape of the flower-heads and bracts. Branches virgate, terete, minutely hoary. Leaves linear-terete, obtuse, rarely above 3 lines long and often much shorter, channelled above, rather thick, glabrous, smooth or slightly wrinkled. Stipules small. Flowers in dense terminal ovoid or scarcely globose heads. Bracts numerous and closely imbricate, broad, shortly toothed, pubescent or ciliate, the inner ones about 3 lines long. Bracteoles inserted close under the calyx, linear or subulate, hirsute with long hairs. Calyx under 4 lines long, the lobes narrow, acuminate, longer than the tube, the 2 upper ones united above the middle. Standard not half as long again as the calyx; keel not exceeding the calyx-lobes. Ovary villous, tapering into an erect style, hooked at the top. Pod ovoid, turgid, about 3 lines long.—*P. pteronioides*, *Turcz.* in *Bull. Mosc.* 1853, i. 280.

W. Australia. In the interior, *Drummond*, n. 247, and 5th Coll. n. 62 (or 67 ?), *Preiss*, n. 1185; Minto district, *Preiss*, n. 1190; Stirling and Plantagenet ranges, *Maxwell*.

45. **P. ericifolia**, Benth. in *Lindl. Swan Riv. App.* 13. An erect heath-like shrub, with terete minutely pubescent branches. Leaves linear-terete, spreading, obtuse or mucronate, under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, channelled on the upper side, glabrous, usually tuberculate or irregularly wrinkled. Stipules small. Flowers in dense terminal broadly globose heads, sessile within the last leaves. Bracts numerous, imbricate in several rows, but spreading at the top, deeply trifid, with a subulate central, and broad lateral lobes, the inner ones 3 to 4 lines long, all fringed with long hairs. Bracteoles inserted under the calyx, linear or subulate, hirsute with long hairs. Calyx fully 4 lines long, the lobes narrow, acuminate, longer than the tube, the 2 upper ones united above the middle. Standard not half as long again as the calyx; keel not exceeding the calyx-lobes. Ovary villous, tapering into an erect style, hooked at the top. Pod not seen.—Meissn. in *Pl. Preiss.* i. 75, and ii. 219.

W. Australia. King George's Sound, *R. Brown*; Swan River, *Drummond*, 1st Coll. and n. 248, *Preiss*, n. 1189; Konkoberup Hills and near Albany, *Preiss*, n. 1186 and 1187.

46. **P. verruculosa**, Turcz. in *Bull. Mosc.* 1853, i. 278. An erect heath-like shrub, the young branches loosely pubescent. Leaves linear-terete or trigonous, obtuse or scarcely pointed, mostly 3 to 4 lines or rarely 5 lines long, channelled above, glabrous, smooth or tuberculate, incurved, spreading or rarely recurved. Stipules subulate. Flowers in terminal heads, sessile amongst the last leaves, occasionally proliferous; buds acute. Bracts few, broadly ovate, not above 2 lines long, entire or shortly 2-lobed. Bracteoles inserted under the calyx, short, lanceolate. Calyx pubescent, or villous at the top with long soft hairs, about 3 lines long; lobes shorter than the tube, acuminate, the 2 upper ones broader and united nearly to the middle. Standard half as long again as the calyx, dark with a yellow edge; keel shorter, almost acuminate. Ovary villous, tapering into an erect rather thick style, hooked at the end. Pod not seen.

W. Australia. King George's Sound, *Collie*, *Drummond*, 5th Coll. n. 65; Kalgan river, *Oldfield*; Stirling Range and eastward to the Great Bight, *Maxwell*.

Var. *pilosa*. Sprinkled with spreading hairs. Bracts rather longer and more numerous, connecting this species with *P. ericifolia*.—*Cheynes Beach, Oldfield*.

Var. *brachyphylla*. Leaves shorter, thicker, and often very shortly mucronate. Flowers rather smaller, the heads often proliferous with few leaf-like bracts.—*P. brachyphylla*, Turcz. in *Bull. Mosc.* 1853, i. 279.—*Drummond*, 5th Coll. n. 68, *Maxwell*.

Var. *recurva*. Leaves more spreading, mostly recurved at the end, as in *P. empetrifolia*, but stipules, bracteoles, etc., of *P. verruculosa*. Flowers as in the var. *brachyphylla*.—King George's Sound, *Collie*.

47. **P. empetrifolia**, Meissn. in *Pl. Preiss.* i. 76. A diffuse or divaricate shrub, rarely above 1 ft. high, with numerous slender hoary-pubescent branches. Leaves numerous, linear-terete, obtuse or shortly mucronate and mostly recurved at the end, in some specimens all under 2 lines long and often scarcely 1 line and thick, in others more slender and 2 to 3 lines long, all channelled above, glabrous and smooth or tubercular-scabrous. Stipules lanceolate, rather broad. Flowers in small dense terminal heads, occasionally proliferous; buds acute. Bracts (or floral leaves) few, shorter than the calyx, with 2 broad stipular lobes, and usually a central green leaf-like lobe.

Bracteoles inserted under the calyx, oblong, acute. Calyx $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, glabrous or with a few long hairs; lobes lanceolate, acute, rigid but not striate, as long as the tube, the 2 upper ones broader and slightly connate, the lower ones usually with a dark spot in each sinus. Standard about half as long again as the calyx; keel shorter, deeply coloured. Ovary villous; style subulate. Pod shorter than the calyx in our specimens.—*P. verticillata*, Turcz. in Bull. Mosc. 1853, i. 279.

W. Australia, Drummond, 5th Coll. n. 62 and 64. In inflorescence, this species connects the preceding with the following two species, the bracts are peculiar, and in a young state the acutely acuminate buds are very prominent.

48. **P. adunca**, Turcz. in Bull. Mosc. 1853, i. 279. A slender heath-like erect shrub, the young branches silky-pubescent. Leaves linear-terete, obtuse or with a hooked point, under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, channelled above, glabrous or scabrous-pubescent. Stipules small. Flowers at first in terminal heads, which soon grow out into leafy branches, leaving the flowers axillary near their base, without any other bracts than small floral leaves. Bracteoles inserted under the calyx, linear. Calyx nearly 3 lines long, silky-villous; lobes longer than the tube, the 2 upper ones broad, falcate, united to above the middle; the lower ones short and narrow. Standard half as long again as the calyx, dark-coloured with a yellow edge; lower petals shorter, dark-coloured. Ovary villous, tapering into a thick erect style, hooked at the top. Pod not seen.

W. Australia, Drummond, 5th Coll. n. 66. The calyx-lobes are more unequal in this species than in any other one of the section.

49. **P. neurocalyx**, Turcz. in Bull. Mosc. 1853, i. 281. A slender but rigid, heath-like, diffuse or divaricate shrub, with the habit, inflorescence, and rigid calyx-lobes of *P. empetrifolia*, but at once known by the striate bracteoles and calyx. Leaves linear or lanceolate, 1 or rarely 2 lines long, obtuse, concave or channelled above, 1- or 3-nerved underneath, usually glabrous. Stipules none or very small. Flowers at first in small, terminal, sessile, leafy heads, which soon grow out into leafy branches. Bracts or floral leaves ovate, striate, with scarious ciliate margins. Bracteoles inserted under the calyx, ovate or oblong, 3-nerved. Calyx glabrous or slightly pubescent, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines long; lobes all broadly lanceolate, scarcely acute, rigid, 3- or 5-nerved. Standard half as long again as the calyx or rather more; keel much shorter. Ovary villous, tapering into a thick erect style, hooked at the top. Pod not seen.

W. Australia, Drummond, 5th Coll. n. 63.

Var. *major*. Leaves 2 to 3 lines long. Flowers larger, the calyx 3 lines long.—Phillips ranges, Mount Bland, Robertson's Brook, etc., Maxwell.

50. **P. rigida**, R. Br. Herb. A much-branched, rigid shrub, the young branches terete, hoary-pubescent. Leaves lanceolate, very rigid, tapering into pungent points, concave or conduplicate, glabrous or obscurely pinniveined. Stipules with long subulate points. Flowers not seen. Fruiting pedicels axillary, solitary, 1 to 2 lines long. Bracteoles inserted close under the calyx, and as long as its tube, ovate-lanceolate. Calyx nearly 2 lines

long, the lobes subulate-acuminate. Pod very turgid, ovoid, 2 to 3 lines long.

S. Australia. Memory Cove, *R. Brown* (*Hb. Br.*).

51. **P. juniperina**, *Labill. Pl. Nov. Holl.* i. 102, *t. 130*. A much-branched prickly shrub, attaining several feet, the young branches terete and usually villous. Leaves linear or linear-lanceolate, spreading, rigid and pungent-pointed, under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, concave or with involute margins, darker-coloured underneath, usually glabrous. Stipules subulate or those of the floral leaves broader. Flowers in the uppermost axils, usually 2 or 3 together at the ends of the smaller branches, with occasionally 1 or 2 leafless stipular bracts, shorter than the very short pedicels. Bracteoles inserted under the calyx, lanceolate. Calyx glabrous or pubescent, about 2 lines long or rather more; lobes lanceolate, rather shorter than the tube, the 2 upper ones broader, falcate, and united to the middle. Standard fully twice as long as the calyx; lower petals rather shorter. Ovary pubescent, tapering into a subulate style. Pod obliquely ovate, shortly acuminate, often above 3 lines long.—DC. *Prod.* ii. 112; *Hook. f. Fl. Tasm.* i. 90.

Victoria. Frequent in rocky places in the Australian Alps, also in the Grampians, *F. Mueller*.

Tasmania. Port Dalrymple and Derwent river, *R. Brown*; abundant throughout the island, ascending to 4000 ft., *J. D. Hooker*.

Var. *latifolia*. Leaves lanceolate, rounded or sometimes almost cordate at the base, tapering into a rigid pungent point.—*P. cordata*, *Grah. in Edinb. Phil. Journ.* 1836; *Bot. Mag. t. 3443*; *Hook. f. Fl. Tasm.* i. 90; by a clerical error, *P. cordifolia*, *Benth. in Ann. Wien. Mus. ii. 82*.—Tasmania, *R. Brown* and others.

Some Tasmanian specimens, as well as others from the Grampians, are quite intermediate between the two forms; and in the true *P. juniperina* the breadth of the leaves is very variable.

52. **P. acerosa**, *R. Br. Herb.* A rigid much-branched shrub of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., the branches divaricate or spreading, loosely pubescent or tomentose. Leaves linear-subulate or trigonous, channelled above, rigid with more or less pungent points, crowded on the smaller branches and 3 to 5 lines long, divaricate on the longer branches, and nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ in. Stipules appressed, subulate-pointed. Flowers sessile or nearly so, crowded in short leafy heads growing out into leafy shoots. Bracteoles inserted close under the calyx, oblong with subulate points. Calyx about $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, glabrous or ciliate, the lobes broad with rigid subulate points, the 2 upper ones rather broader and more united. Standard half as long again as the calyx. Ovary villous; style subulate. Pod ovoid, very turgid, about as long as the calyx.

S. Australia. Memory Cove, *R. Brown*; Lofty Range, *Whittaker, F. Mueller*; Encounter Bay, *C. Stuart*; Port Lincoln, *Wilhelmi*.

53. **P. humilis**, *Benth. in. Hook. f Fl. Tasm.* i. 91. Either a low shrub, with a thick stock and decumbent ascending or scarcely erect branches of from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 ft., or erect with spreading branches and several feet high, pubescent or hirsute with spreading hairs. Leaves linear- or elliptical-oblong, obtuse or rather acute, rarely exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ in., rather thick, concave or with involute margins, often darker coloured outside, the midrib scarcely conspicuous, hirsute with long soft hairs when young, at length glabrous. Stipules narrow, except those of the floral leaves. Flowers axillary, but crowded into

short leafy spikes at or near the ends of the branches, often with a few broad stipular leafless bracts. Bracteoles inserted on the calyx near its base, linear-subulate, ciliate, often 2-stipulate. Calyx villous or ciliate with long hairs, 3 to 4 or even 5 lines long; lobes acuminate, much longer than the tube, the 2 upper ones broad and united to the middle, the lower ones very narrow. Petals not much longer than the calyx-lobes; keel dark-coloured. Ovary with a few long hairs; style much dilated downwards. Pod not seen.—*Spadostyles Hurgelii* and *S. Benthamii*, Endl. Nov. Stirp. Dec. 3.

N. S. Wales. On the Murrumbidgee, M'Arthur.

Victoria. In the Grampians, F. Mueller; Wimmera, Dallachy; mouth of the Glenelg, Allitt.

Tasmania. Epping Forest, Launceston and Hobarton road, Gunn. The aspect is sometimes nearly that of *P. elliptica*, but differs in the calyx, the insertion of the bracteoles, etc., characters which bring it nearer to *P. villosa*.

54. **P. parviflora**, Sieb. in DC. Prod. ii. 111. Branches numerous, slender, pubescent with greyish appressed hairs. Leaves oblong-cuneate, obtuse, 1 to 2 or rarely 3 lines long, concave or with incurved margins, darker-coloured underneath with a slender midrib, glabrous or sprinkled with a few hairs when young. Stipules appressed. Flowers few, small, in the upper axils. Bracteoles inserted on the calyx-tube near its base, linear-subulate, ciliate, 2-stipulate. Calyx about 2 lines long; lobes acuminate, longer than the tube, the 2 upper ones broad, falcate and united at the base. Ovary hairy at the top; style dilated downwards.

N. S. Wales. Port Jackson, R. Brown, Sieber, n. 399; Fl. Mixt. n. 589; near Penrith, Backhouse.

Var. angustifolia. Leaves narrower and more acute or mucronate, sometimes almost terete and channelled above. Bracteoles usually shorter.—To this belong the Murrumbidgee specimens, and some from Stringy Bark Forest, F. Mueller; Creswick diggings, W. S. Whan.

The aspect of the broader-leaved forms is sometimes nearly that of *P. elliptica*, but they always differ in the calyx, the insertion of the bracteoles, etc. As the leaves become narrower they are at the same time more rigid, acute, and spreading; but in some specimens we see a passage from the one form to the other.

55. **P. setulosa**, Benth. Apparently procumbent, with silky-pubescent branchlets. Leaves linear, terete or trigonous, channelled above, mucronate, 2 to 3 or rarely 4 lines long, glabrous or silky-pubescent. Stipules appressed, with long, fine, erect or spreading points. Flowers axillary, nearly sessile, forming leafy heads or clusters at or below the ends of the branches. Bracts none besides the floral leaves. Bracteoles linear, inserted on the base of the calyx-tube, often 2-stipulate. Calyx 3 to 3½ lines long, slightly silky-pubescent, the lobes all tapering to fine points, the 2 upper ones broad, falcate and united above the middle, the lower ones shorter and much narrower. Standard scarcely twice as long as the calyx. Ovary very villous. Style glabrous, flattened at the base. Pod ovate, shorter than the calyx.

Queensland. Broad Sound, Bowman. Certainly allied to *P. humilis*, with nearly the same calyx; but the small leaves not at all opened out, and the fine points to the stipules, leaves, and calyx-lobes give it a peculiar aspect.

56. **P. vestita**, R. Br. in Ait. Hort. Kew. ed. 2, iii. 19. A shrub of 1½ to 2 ft., with spreading diffuse or virgate branches, completely covered when young by the long closely-imbricate stipules, each pair united almost to the

top. Leaves narrow-linear or rarely lanceolate, shortly mucronate, under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, concave or with involute margins, rigid, glabrous or minutely silky-pubescent, quite nerveless. Flowers in dense leafy terminal heads, occasionally growing out into short leafy proliferous spikes. Floral leaves or bracts with large broad stipules and a small lamina. Bracteoles inserted close under the calyx, stipular, scarious, lanceolate, usually with 2 pointed lobes and a central long ciliate point. Calyx 3 to 4 lines long, the tube glabrous or silky-hairy; lobes lanceolate, with rigid subulate points, hirsute or ciliate, the 2 upper ones broader at the base. Petals scarcely exceeding the calyx-lobes; keel almost as long as the standard. Ovary silky-villous; style subulate. Pod flattened, enclosed in the calyx.—DC. Prod. ii. 112; *P. fuscata*, F. Muell. in Trans. Inst. 119.

S. Australia. Port Lincoln, R. Brown; Salt's Creek, F. Mueller.

W. Australia. Point Sherratt, Esperance Bay, Maxwell.

57. **P. procumbens**, A. Cunn. in Field, N. S. Wales, 347. A diffuse or prostrate much-branched rigid shrub, the young branches pubescent. Leaves obovate-oblong or lanceolate, 1 to 2 or rarely 3 lines long, mucronate or fine-pointed, recurved at the end, but concave or with involute margins, darker-coloured and glabrous or slightly hairy outside, the midrib scarcely prominent. Stipules rather broad. Flowers solitary in the upper axils, forming sometimes short, leafy, terminal spikes. Bracteoles inserted on the middle of the calyx-tube, small, acute. Calyx glabrous or ciliate, about 2 lines long; lobes lanceolate, fine-pointed, about as long as the tube, the 2 upper ones broader and rather more united. Petals about twice as long as the calyx, the keel deeply coloured. Ovary bearing a few long hairs; style dilated downwards.—*P. seligera*, A. Cunn.; Benth. in Ann. Wien. Mus. ii. 82.

N. S. Wales. Blue Mountains, Cox's river, and N. of Bathurst, A. Cunningham; Argyle county, M'Arthur; rocky ridges near Mundoora, Herb. F. Mueller.

58. **P. hispidula**, R. Br. Herb. An erect much-branched shrub of 3 to 4 ft.; branches slender, terete, hirsute with rust-coloured hairs. Leaves linear, obtuse or with a minute recurved point, about 3 lines long, concave above, seaceous or hirsute underneath, the midrib scarcely conspicuous. Stipules small. Flowers small, in small terminal sessile heads. Bracts few, scarcely exceeding the short pedicels. Bracteoles inserted on the base of the calyx, oval-oblong. Calyx scarcely more than 1 line long, the lobes or teeth short, the 2 upper ones rather broader. Standard more than twice as long as the calyx, lower petals rather shorter. Ovary villous; style filiform. Pod not seen.

N. S. Wales. St. George's river, R. Brown. In habit this approaches at first sight *P. villosa*, but the flowers are much smaller, and the inflorescence and bracteoles quite different (Herb. R. Br.)

59. **P. laxiflora**, Benth. A prostrate shrub, with slender, terete branches, silky-pubescent when young. Leaves narrow-linear, obtuse or scarcely acute, mostly 3 to 4 lines long, concave or channelled above, convex underneath, without any prominent midrib, minutely pubescent or glabrous. Stipules narrow, appressed. Flowers in terminal clusters, at first surrounded by short imbricate bracts, which soon fall off, and the cluster grows out into a leafy shoot, with 3 to 6 flowers at its base, on silky-pubescent pedicels of 2

to 3 lines. Bracteoles close under the calyx, linear-lanceolate, with 2 stipular lobes. Calyx slightly silky-pubescent, about 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines long; lobes all acute or acuminate, the 2 upper ones broader and united at the base. Standard half as long again as the calyx; lower petals rather shorter, the keel deeply coloured. Ovary villous, tapering into a subulate style. Pod not seen.

Victoria. Near the Western frontier, *Robertson*; Grampians, *F. Mueller*.

S. Australia. Onkaparinga river and Encounter Bay, *F. Mueller*.

60. *P. largiflorens*, *F. Muell. Herb.* A rigid apparently divaricate shrub, the young branches minutely hoary or almost silky-pubescent. Leaves from broadly obovate and 2 or 3 lines long, to linear-cuneate and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, obtuse or truncate, more or less concave and glabrous above, silky-pubescent or at length glabrous underneath, with a prominent midrib. Stipules very small. Flowers nearly sessile, in axillary or terminal clusters, surrounded when young by a few short broad imbricate bracts, which usually fall off before the flowers expand. Bracteoles inserted near the top of the calyx-tube, small, lanceolate. Calyx silky-pubescent, 2 lines long or rather more; lobes scarcely so long as the tube, the 2 upper ones broad and united nearly to the middle. Standard twice as long as the calyx; lower petals nearly as long, the keel almost acuminate. Ovary villous; style filiform. Pod obliquely ovate, acute, silky, scarcely exceeding the calyx, more or less flattened.

Victoria. Forest Creek and Mount M'Ivor, *F. Mueller*.

S. Australia. Encounter Bay, *Whittaker*; Lofty Range, *F. Mueller*.

The Victorian specimens have generally much narrower leaves than the S. Australian ones, although some branches of the latter have also sometimes the narrow leaves of the former.

61. *P. villosa*, *Willd. Spec. Pl. ii. 507.* A low or spreading much-branched shrub, pubescent or villous, rust-coloured when dry. Leaves usually oblong or somewhat cuneate, but varying from linear to obovate, obtuse or scarcely pointed, 2 to 3 or rarely when narrow nearly 4 lines long, concave or with incurved margins, tubercular or hirsute underneath, the midrib slender. Stipules small, narrow or broad. Flowers usually entirely yellow, solitary in each axil, but sometimes forming short terminal leafy racemes. Pedicels short, but slender. Bracteoles inserted on the calyx-tube, but sometimes very near its base, linear, with occasionally 1 or 2 setæ in their axil. Calyx from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to above 2 lines long; lobes acuminate, longer than the tube, the 2 upper ones broad, falcate and united to the middle, the lower ones narrow. Petals nearly equal in length, twice as long as the calyx. Ovary more or less hairy; style subulate. Pod scarcely exceeding the calyx.—Sm. in Ann. Bot. i. 503, and in Trans. Linn. Soc. ix. 248; Bot. Mag. t. 967; DC. Prod. ii. 113; *P. polygalifolia*, Rudge, in Trans. Linn. Soc. xi. 303, t. 25; DC. Prod. ii. 111; *P. lanata*, A. Cunn.; Benth. in Ann. Wien. Mus. ii. 83 (a small-leaved form).

Queensland. Brisbane river, Moreton Bay, *A. Cunningham*, *Fraser*, *F. Mueller*.

N. S. Wales. Port Jackson to the Blue Mountains, *R. Brown*, *Sieber*, n. 421, *Fl. Mixt.* n. 588, and others; northward to Hastings and Clarence rivers, *Beckler*.

Victoria. Australia Felix, near Mount Zero, *F. Mueller*.

Var. *latifolia*. Leaves small, very pubescent, from narrow-cuneate to broadly obovate. Flowers rather large.—*P. ferruginea*, Rudge, in Trans. Linn. Soc. xi. 300, t. 23; DC.

Prod. ii. 111; *P. lanata*, Sieb. Pl. Exs.; *Spadostyles ramulosa*, Endl. Nov. Stirp. Dec. 21 (from the description, no specimen having been preserved).—Port Jackson, *R. Brown*, Sieber, n. 420, etc.

Var. *glabrescens*. Leaves linear or narrow-oblong, 2 to 4 lines long, glabrous or slightly pubescent. Flowers of the common variety.—Port Jackson, *R. Brown*. *Spadostyles concolor*, Endl. Nov. Stirp. Dec. 20, of which no specimen has been preserved, is probably, from the description, this variety.

P. racemulosa, Sieb. Pl. Exs. n. 594; DC. Prod. ii. 111, is not in any of the sets of Sieber's plants which I have seen; from the character given it is probably one of the numerous forms of *P. villosa*.

62. **P. foliolosa**, A. Cunn.; Benth. in Ann. Wien. Mus. ii. 83. A spreading shrub, with elongated branches and very numerous short slender branchlets, rusty-pubescent or villous. Leaves numerous and very small, rarely 1 line long, ovate or oblong, obtuse, recurved at the end but concave above or with involute margins, darker-coloured and hirsute or scabrous underneath, the midrib not conspicuous. Stipules small. Flowers nearly sessile in the upper axils. Bracteoles inserted on the calyx, small, leafy with hair-like stipules. Calyx pubescent or villous, 2 lines long or rather more; lobes broad, not longer than the tube, the 2 upper ones much falcate and united to the middle. Standard fully twice as long as the calyx; lower petals rather shorter, apparently of the same colour. Ovary with a few long hairs; style somewhat dilated downwards. Pod turgid, obtuse, shorter than the calyx, which is somewhat enlarged after flowering.

N. S. Wales. Westward of Wellington valley, A. Cunningham; Lachlau river, Fraser.

Victoria. Barren hills between Meadow Creek and King river, F. Mueller.

63. **P. flexilis**, Sm. in Ann. Bot. i. 502, and in Trans. Linn. Soc. ix. 248. A shrub either quite glabrous or with a few appressed hairs on the young shoots and backs of the leaves. Leaves linear or linear-oblong, often slightly cuneate, obtuse or mucronate, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 in. long, flat or concave, the under side darker-coloured, with a prominent midrib. Stipules very small. Flowers solitary in the upper axils, shortly pedicellate. Bracteoles inserted on the calyx near its base, small, lanceolate. Calyx glabrous or slightly ciliate, about 2 lines long; lobes rather broad, acute, shorter than the tube, the 2 upper ones broader and falcate. Standard fully twice as long as the calyx; lower petals not much shorter. Ovary with a few long hairs at the top; style dilated downwards. Pod obliquely ovate or ovate-oblong, turgid, about 3 lines long.—DC. Prod. ii. 111; Bot. Reg. t. 169 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Dillwynia tenuiroidea*, Sieb. Pl. Exs.; *P. Sweetii*, Don, in Steud. Nomencl. ed. 2.

N. S. Wales. Port Jackson to the Blue Mountains, R. Brown, Sieber, n. 423, and others. Allied in habit to *P. euchila*, but the calyx-lobes are less disproportioned, the bracteoles are not under the calyx, the style less dilated at the base, etc.

Var. *mucronata*. Leaves narrow, with a fine pungent point.—Clarence river, Beckler.

64. **P. euchila**, DC. Prod. ii. 112. A glabrous shrub, with rather slender branches, nearly resembling at first sight *P. flexilis*, but differing in bracteoles, calyx, and style. Leaves linear-cuneate, obtuse, 5 to 9 lines long, flat or slightly concave, of a darker or a more silvery colour underneath than above, the midrib slender. Stipules minute. Flowers axillary, on pedicels of 2 to 3 lines. Bracteoles linear-subulate, inserted close under the

calyx and shorter than its tube. Calyx 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, the lobes much longer than the tube, the 2 upper ones large, falcate and united above the middle, the lower ones narrow-lanceolate. Petals nearly equal, half as long again as the calyx, the keel slightly incurved. Ovary glabrous, tapering into the much dilated style. Pod longer than the calyx, coriaceous, turgid when ripe, with a flat point.—*Dillwynia cuneata*, Sieb. Pl. Exs.; *Spadostyles Siberi*, Benth. in Ann. Wien. Mus. ii. 81.

Queensland. Near the Brisbane, Leichhardt; Ipswich, Nernst.

N. S. Wales. Port Jackson, Sieber, n. 422, and others; Hunter's River, R. Brown; Clarence river, Beckler.

65. **P. selaginoides**, Hook. f. *Fl. Tasm.* i. 87. An erect glabrous shrub, with the habit of a *Diosma*. Leaves numerous, obovate- or oblong-cuneate, almost imbricate, obtuse or with a short thick point, rarely above 2 lines long, thick, concave above, very convex and almost nerveless underneath. Stipules reduced to minute tubercles. Flowers axillary, forming a leafy head or tuft, at or below the ends of the branchlets. Bracts small, oblong. Pedicels short. Bracteoles lanceolate, concave, immediately under the calyx, but free from it. Calyx about 2 lines long, the lobes as long as the tube, obtuse, the 2 upper ones rather broader and united to the middle. Standard fully twice as long as the calyx. Ovary sessile, silky-villous. Style slender. Pod not seen.

Tasmania. Eastern parts of the island, St. Paul's River, Avoca, Gunn, C. Stuart. In foliage this is certainly allied to *P. subumbellata*, *obovata*, etc., but the inflorescence is quite different. Although the flowers are sometimes apparently in terminal heads, the heads are always interspersed with leaves, and the new shoots continue the axis, instead of growing out from under the heads, as in *P. subumbellata*.

66. **P. densifolia**, F. Muell. in *Trans. Vict. Inst.* 119. A rigid shrub, the branches diffuse or divaricate, tomentose-pubescent, but long concealed by the closely-appressed imbricate stipules. Leaves numerous, broadly obovate, obtuse or scarcely acute, rarely above 2 lines long, rigidly coriaceous, concave or conduplicate, but with recurved squarrose ends, glabrous on both sides, faintly pinniveined underneath. Flowers axillary, sessile, forming leafy tufts below the summits of the branches, the stipules of the floral leaves large and imbricate, and with the broad scarious bracts and bracteoles concealing the calyx, the bracteoles inserted close under the calyx, but free from it. Calyx 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, slightly-pubescent or ciliate, the lobes broad with short pungent points, the 2 upper ones rather more united. Petals not much longer than the calyx. Style villous and slightly thickened below the middle. Pod obliquely ovate, shortly acute, silky-pubescent, scarcely exceeding the calyx.

Victoria. In the Murray desert, F. Mueller.

S. Australia. Port Lincoln, Wilhelm; Encounter Bay, C. Stuart.

67. **P. elliptica**, Sm. in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* ix. 246. Branches virgate, terete, pubescent, softly villous or at length glabrous. Leaves crowded, elliptical-oblong or when small often oblong-cuneate or almost obovate, rarely above $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long except when very luxuriant, and in some specimens not $\frac{1}{4}$ in., obtuse or minutely mucronate, concave and glabrous above, darker coloured underneath, the slender midrib sometimes quite inconspicuous, the upper ones often ciliate with long hairs. Stipules closely appressed, often 2

lines long. Flowers axillary towards the ends of the branches, forming at first an oblong leafy head, the floral leaves distinctly petiolate with broad bract-like stipules. Bracteoles inserted close under the calyx, linear or lanceolate. Calyx broad and membranous, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, lobes all lanceolate, rather shorter than the tube, ciliate with long hairs. Standard above $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, lower petals rather shorter. Ovary mixed with a few long hairs, tapering into a subulate style. Pod ovate, rather turgid, scarcely exceeding the calyx.—Rudge, in Trans. Linn. Soc. xi. 302, t. 24; DC. Prod. ii. 111; *P. tuberculata*, Pers. Syn. i. 434 (from the short diagnosis); *P. hypolampra*, Sieb. in DC. Prod. ii. 111; Reichb. Icon. Exot. t. 194.

N. S. Wales. Port Jackson, R. Brown, Sieber, n. 394, 396, and 397, and *Fl. Mixt.* n. 591, and others.

Var. *thymifolia*. Leaves and flowers smaller, but not otherwise differing from the common form.—*P. thymifolia*, Sieb. in DC. Prod. ii. 111.—Port Jackson, Sieber, n. 398, and *Fl. Mixt.* n. 590, and others.

68. **P. subspicata**, Benth. A low procumbent or diffuse much-branched shrub, the branches glabrous or hirsute with long hairs. Leaves linear or linear-oblong, obtuse or with a minute point, mostly 3 to 4 lines long, rather rigid, concave, glabrous or ciliate with a few long hairs. Stipules appressed or slightly spreading, those of the floral leaves large and broad. Flowers almost sessile in the upper axils, often forming ovoid leafy heads or short spikes. Bracteoles inserted close under the calyx, broad, 2-lobed, with or without a central point or lobe. Calyx about $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, the lobes longer than the tube, lanceolate-subulate, the 2 upper ones broad at the base. Standard twice as long as the calyx; lower petals shorter. Ovary with a few hairs; style dilated downwards. Pod not seen.

N. S. Wales, Vicary, Clowes, Bynoe; near Yass, Backhouse. This species is allied to *P. villifera* and *P. elliptica*, with the habit of *P. humilis*, and bracteoles different from any.

69. **P. villifera**, Sieb. in DC. Prod. ii. 111. A large erect shrub, the branches loosely villous. Leaves often crowded or clustered on the smaller branches, oval-elliptical or lanceolate, $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, acute or tapering into an almost pungent point, rather rigid, flat or concave, more or less hirsute or ciliate with long hairs, usually 3-nerved underneath, the petioles more distinct than in most species, often above 1 line long. Stipules lanceolate, loose, those of the floral leaves much longer and bract-like. Flowers nearly sessile in the upper axils or clustered on the short branches, sometimes with one or two leafless stipular bracts. Bracteoles inserted close under the calyx, lanceolate. Calyx 2 lines long; lobes acuminate, rather longer than the tube, the 2 upper ones rather broader at the base and often shortly united. Standard twice as long as the calyx, lower petals rather shorter, all of the same colour. Ovary villous; style filiform. Pod ovate or oval-oblong, shortly acuminate, about 3 lines long.

N. S. Wales, Port Jackson to the Blue Mountains, Sieber, n. 390, and *Fl. Mixt.* n. 556, A. Cunningham, and others.

Var. (?) *australis*. Leaves usually under $\frac{1}{2}$ in., broadly ovate in some specimens, narrow-lanceolate in others. Calyx shorter than in the northern specimens, with shorter broader lobes.

S. Australia. Port Lincoln, R. Brown, F. Mueller; Encounter Bay, Wilhelmii.

70. **P. involucrata**, Benth. A much-branched shrub, loosely villous with spreading hairs. Leaves linear or lanceolate, mostly acute, rarely exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, narrowed at the base but the petioles very much shorter than in *P. villifera*, or scarcely any, concave and glabrous above, very convex loosely hairy and 1-nerved underneath, usually clustered on the smaller branchlets. Stipules rather long, with recurved points. Flowers solitary on very short lateral leafy branchlets, sessile in a tuft of leaves and closely surrounded within the floral leaves by a few short imbricate bracts. Bracteoles broad, concave, as long as the calyx and inserted close under it. Calyx not 2 lines long, the lobes broad and obtuse or the lower ones scarcely acute. Standard more than twice as long as the calyx. Pod not seen.

S. Australia. Losty Ranges, F. Mueller. The species seems to be allied on the one hand to *P. villifera*, differing in inflorescence, in the almost sessile leaves, etc., on the other hand to *P. Muelleri*, differing in indumentum, shorter calyx, broader leaves, etc.

71. **P. Muelleri**, Benth. An erect much-branched shrub of several feet, the young shoots loosely silky-pubescent. Leaves linear or lanceolate, tapering into a short almost pungent point, narrowed at the base, mostly under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, concave and glabrous above, more or less silky-hairy underneath, more or less prominently 1- or 3-nerved. Stipules rather long, appressed. Flowers terminal solitary, almost sessile above the last leaves, and surrounded by short broad imbricate bracts. Bracteoles ovate-oblong, concave, nearly as long as the calyx and inserted close under it. Calyx $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, slightly silky or nearly glabrous, the lobes acute or mucronate, the 2 upper ones rather broader and more united. Standard nearly twice as long as the calyx, keel deeply-coloured. Pod sessile, ovate, about 3 lines long, somewhat turgid.

Victoria. Abundant in some of the Australian Alps at an elevation of 4000 or 5000 ft., Mount Useful, Baw Baw, Bunye Creek, etc., F. Mueller; near Shipton, W. S. Whan. In the latter specimens the stipules and bracts have fine setaceous points.

72. **P. prostrata**, Benth. in Hook. f. Fl. Tasm. i. 89. A prostrate or diffuse shrub, forming depressed patches of 1 ft. or more, of a silvery-grey from the short appressed silky pubescence of the young shoots and inflorescence. Leaves linear-terete, obtuse, 2 to 3 or rarely 4 lines long, channelled above by the involute margins, becoming glabrous with age. Stipules small. Flowers terminal, but often appearing axillary from the shortness of the flowering branchlets, solitary and sessile within 4 to 6 broad closely imbricated bracts covering the calyx-tube, the inner ones often 2 lines long, obtuse or jagged. Bracteoles inserted on the calyx-tube at its base, oval-oblong, scarious. Calyx silky-pubescent, $2\frac{1}{2}$ or nearly 3 lines long; lobes shorter than the tube, the 2 upper ones broader and more united. Standard twice as long as the calyx; keel considerably shorter. Ovary villous; style subulate. Pod ovoid, obtuse, about as long as the calyx.

Victoria. Heaths on the Glenelg, Robertson; near Portland, Allitt; in the Murray scrub, F. Mueller; Wimmera, Dallachy.

Tasmania. Plains near Ross, Gunn.

S. Australia. In the Tatiara country, Woods.

The species is readily distinguished from all others except *P. Muelleri* and *P. involucrata*, by the flowers singly surrounded by imbricate bracts.

73. *P. canaliculata*, F. Muell. in *Trans. Vict. Inst.* 119. A much-branched shrub, with the habit nearly of *P. mollis*, but the pubescence closer and more hoary or almost silky, and the flowers not capitate. Leaves about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, narrow-linear, terete or slightly dilated upwards, obtuse, concave or channelled above by the involute margins, softly hoary-pubescent or almost silky-pubescent on both sides. Stipules narrow, pubescent. Flowers sessile in the upper axils, forming short leafy spikes or heads, without any bracts except the stipules of the floral leaves. Bracteoles inserted close under the calyx, linear or filiform. Calyx villous, about 3 lines long; lobes all rather broad, subulate-acuminate, rather longer than the tube. Petals dark-coloured; standard not twice as long as the calyx; wings and keel rather shorter. Ovary hirsute, tapering into a subulate style. Pod ovate-oblong, shorter than the calyx.

Victoria. Cape Otway, F. Mueller; Cape Nelson, Allitt; Corner Inlet, Wilhelmi.

S. Australia. Mount Lofty, Whittaker; Encounter Bay, F. Mueller.

The species differs from *P. tenuifolia* in its longer and thicker leaves and much larger flowers.

74. *P. fasciculata*, Benth. in *Ann. Wien. Mus.* ii. 82. A prostrate or diffuse much-branched shrub, with the silvery-grey appressed pubescence of *P. prostrata*, but a very different inflorescence. Leaves linear-terete with short fine points, 2 to 3 or rarely 4 lines long, channelled above with the involute margins, usually sprinkled with short silky hairs, but sometimes glabrous or nearly so. Stipules subulate-acuminate. Flowers axillary, solitary, nearly sessile, with a single small broad lobed bract at their base. Bracteoles inserted on the calyx at its base, subulate-acuminate. Calyx silky-pubescent, about 2 lines long; lobes subulate-acuminate, as long as the tube, the 2 upper ones broader and more united. Standard fully twice as long as the calyx; lower petals shorter. Ovary villous; style subulate. Pod ovate, acute, rather flat, not longer than the calyx.—Hook. f. Fl. Tasm. i. 92.

Victoria. Cobberas mountains, at an elevation of 5000 ft., F. Mueller.

Tasmania. Summit of the Western Mountains and Arthur's Lake, at an elevation of 2 to 3000 ft., Lawrence, Gunn.

The species is very nearly allied to *P. tenuifolia*, but the bracteoles appear to be constantly adnate to the base of the calyx.

75. *P. tenuifolia*,^a R. Br. in *Bot. Mag.* t. 2086. A small prostrate shrub, the slender branches and foliage softly pubescent or villous. Leaves narrow-linear or terete, obtuse or scarcely acute, 2 to 4 lines long, concave or channelled above by the involute margins. Stipules acuminate. Flowers solitary or 2 together, sessile on the smaller branchlets and often shorter than the surrounding leaves. Bracts broad, bifid, acute, twice as long as the calyx. Bracteoles inserted under the calyx, ovate or oblong, or sometimes there are no bracts besides the floral leaves and then the bracteoles are leafy and 2-stipulate. Calyx pubescent, $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines long; lobes nearly equal, subulate-acuminate, longer than the tube. Standard about 2 lines long; keel short, obtusely acuminate. Ovary villous, very short; style slender. Pod very obliquely ovate, not 2 lines long, the valves thin.—DC. Prod. ii. 113; Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 76, ii. 200; Hook. f. Fl. Tasm. i. 92; *P. candida*, Lodd. Bot. Cab. t. 1236? from the figure.

Victoria. Port Phillip, *R. Brown*; Wilson's Promontory and Murray river, *F. Mueller*.
Tasmania. Sandy lands near the sea, *J. D. Hooker*.

S. Australia. All along the coast, *R. Brown*, *F. Mueller*, and others.

W. Australia. King George's Sound, *R. Brown*, *Preiss*, n. 1203, and others.

Var. *glabra*. Almost entirely glabrous, leaves small. Wimmera river, *Dalrymple*; Venus Bay, *Warburton*.

Var. *recurvifolia*. Leaves crowded, short, linear or almost linear-cuneate, recurved, channelled above. Calyx-lobes short and broad.—Near Portland, *Allitt*.

P. filifolia, *F. Muell. Fragn.* i. 9, from Kangaroo Island, *Bannier*, appears to me to be a luxuriant form of *P. tenuifolia* with remarkably long slender leaves, but *F. Mueller's* herbarium only contains a single specimen past flower, scarcely sufficient for identification.

17. LATROBEA, Meissn.

(*Leptocytisus*, *Meissn.*)

Calyx 5-lobed, the lobes nearly equal, ribbed, or very short. Petals shortly clawed; standard ovate or nearly orbicular, obtuse or acuminate, longer than the lower petals; wings narrow, keel straight or slightly incurved, as long as the wings or rather longer. Stamens free. Ovary sessile or stipitate, with 2 ovules on short funicles; style filiform or slightly thickened at the base with a small terminal stigma. Pod flattened, ovate or lanceolate. Seeds reniform, strophiolate.—Heath-like shrubs with usually virgate branches. Leaves alternate or scattered, simple, linear, concave or channelled above. Stipules none. Flowers yellow (or purplish?) terminal, or rarely apparently axillary from the shortness of the flowering branch, solitary or in corymbs or heads. Bracts and bracteoles none or small and inserted at a distance from the calyx.

The genus is entirely Australian. It is nearly allied to *Aotus*, differing in the strophiolate seeds and the leaves concave or with involute not revolute margins; and to the latter sections of *Pultenæa*, from which it is only distinguished by the more regular calyx and the usual-absence of bracteoles. *L. diosmifolia* closely connects *Latrobea* with *Pultenæa subumbellata* and *P. urodon*.

SECT. I. **Eulatrobea**.—Calyx-teeth shorter than the ribless tube. Flowers solitary or two together.

Plant pubescent. Leaves rigid, pungent-pointed 1. *L. pungens*.
 Plant glabrous. Leaves obtuse.

Flowers 5 to 6 lines long. Ovary on a long stipe 2. *L. genistoides*.
 Flowers 3 to 4 lines long. Ovary almost sessile 3. *L. Brunonis*.

SECT. II. **Leptocytisus**.—Calyx-lobes longer than the ribbed tube. Flowers solitary or few or many in terminal corymbs or heads.

Calyx glabrous. Flowers solitary or few, almost racemose.

Pod laevicollate or ovate-lanceolate 4. *L. tenella*.

Calyx silky-pubescent. Corymbs few-flowered 5. *L. hirtella*.

Calyx villous. Corymbs dense, many-flowered. Pod ovate 6. *L. diosmifolia*.

SECTION I. **EULATROBEA**.—Calyx-teeth shorter than the tube which is campanulate, membranous, without prominent ribs. Flowers solitary or 2 together.—Shrubs, glabrous in every part.

1. **L. pungens**, *Benth.* Branches rigid, apparently procumbent or spreading, very softly pubescent or shortly villous. Leaves sessile, lanceolate, pungent-pointed, mostly about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long or rather more, concave, rigid, 1-nerved, softly pubescent. Stipules none, but a small scarious stipule-like scale on each side at the base of each branchlet. Flowers axillary, solitary,



much shorter than the leaves. Pedicels much shorter than the calyx, with a very small ovate obtuse bract at their base, and 2 rather larger bracteoles a little higher up. Calyx scarcely $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, thin, glabrous, the teeth short and equal. Petals twice as long as the calyx; standard obovate-oblong; keel slightly incurved; wings scarcely so long as the other petals. Ovary elongated, glabrous, with 2 ovules; style subulate, incurved, with a small stigma. Pod not seen.—*Daviesia abnormis*, F. Muell. Fragm. ii. 106.

W. Australia. South-west Bay, Maxwell.

2. **L. genistoides**, Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. ii. 219. An erect, glabrous often glaucous shrub, closely allied to *L. Brunonis*, but with larger flowers and broader leaves. Leaves cuneate-oblong or elliptical, sometimes almost oval, 4 to 8 lines long, obtuse or with a small callous point, concave, rather thick and nerveless. Flowers on short axillary leafy shoots, with the lower leaves reduced to scales. Calyx thin and membranous, not larger than in *L. Brunonis*, the teeth very short. Standard $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long; keel nearly as long. Ovary slightly hairy, on a rather long stipe. Pod not seen.—*Pultenæa genistoides*, Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 73.

W. Australia. King George's Sound, Collie, Preiss, n. 1021 and 1101, Harvey, Oldfield, and others.

3. **L. Brunonis**, Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. ii. 219. A glabrous shrub of 2 to 3 ft., the young branches angular. Leaves linear or linear-cuneate, obtuse, under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, rather thick, concave above, nerveless underneath. Stipules none. Flowers apparently axillary, but really terminating very short axillary shoots bearing a few small leaves of which the lower ones or sometimes all are reduced to short scales. Bracteoles none. Calyx broadly campanulate, about 1 line long, very obtuse at the base, thin and membranous, the teeth short and broad. Petals on very short claws; standard nearly 4 lines diameter; keel nearly as long. Ovary elongated, almost sessile, villous; the ovules distant on slender funicles; style subulate. Pod ovate, acuminate, much longer than the calyx.—*Pultenæa Brunonis*, Benth. in Ann. Wien. Mus. ii. 81; Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 73.

W. Australia. King George's Sound, R. Brown; near Albany, Preiss, n. 876, also Drummond.

SECTION II. **LEPTOCYTISUS**, Meissn. (as a genus).—Calyx-tube 10-ribbed, the lobes rigid, as long as or longer than the tube, each with a prominent midrib. Flowers solitary, few or many in a dense corymb or head.

R. Brown, in his MS., had already indicated *L. Brunonis* and *L. diosmifolia* as congeners under the name of *Acarpha*, and *L. tenella* is too closely connected with the latter through *L. hirtella* to be generically separated from it. The inbricate aestivation of the calyx-lobes, the short funicles, etc., remove them far from *Burtonia*, to which I had formerly referred *L. diosmifolia*.

4. **L. tenella**, Benth. A heath-like shrub, with long slender virgate branches, quite glabrous or slightly pubescent when young. Leaves narrow-linear or subulate, obtuse or acute, 2 to 3 or rarely 4 lines long. Flowers small, terminal, solitary or 2 or 3 together in short racemes, on slender pedicels, shorter or scarcely longer than the calyx. Bracts and bracteoles none. Calyx 1 to nearly 2 lines long, glabrous; tube exceedingly short; lobes

rigid, narrow-linear, acute with a prominent midrib. Petals rather longer than the calyx-lobes. Ovary shortly stipitate, pubescent; style filiform. Pod flattened, oblong-lanceolate, acute, 3 to 4 lines long. Seeds usually 2, on very short funicles.—*Burtonia (?) tenella*, Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 42; *Leptocytisus tenellus*, Meissn. l. c. ii. 211.

W. Australia. Swan River, Preiss, n. 178, also Drummond, 2nd Coll. n. 133, 3rd Coll. n. 94.

Var. *platycarpa*. More rigid. Leaves broader and more obtuse. Flowers rather larger. Pod obliquely ovate-lanceolate, about twice as long as broad.—King George's Sound, Harvey, Drummond.

Var. *grandiflora*. Foliage of the preceding variety. Flowers still larger, deeply coloured. Calyx-lobes often not much longer than the tube, sometimes slightly ciliate. Standard about 4 lines long. Pod not seen.—Drummond, 4th Coll. n. 79, 5th Coll. n. 74 Rocky Ranges, Middle Mount Barren, and towards Cape Riche, Maxwell.

5. **L. hirtella**, Benth. An erect shrub of 1 to 2 ft., very closely allied to *L. diosmifolia*, but with fewer less villous flowers and much less conspicuous bracteoles. Branches virgate, shortly pubescent when young. Leaves oblong-linear or slightly cuneate, obtuse, 2 to 3 lines long, thick, but flatter and rather broader than in *L. diosmifolia*, glandular-papillose and sprinkled with a few hairs, which soon wear off. Flowers few, in dense terminal corymbs, similar to those of *L. diosmifolia* in structure and proportions, but rather smaller. Bracts and bracteoles very small and deciduous. Calyx rather under 2 lines long, silky-pubescent. Standard not above 3 lines long. Pod only seen young, when it is not so broad as in *L. diosmifolia*.—*Leptocytisus hirtellus*, Turcz. in Bull. Mosc. 1853, i. 258.

W. Australia. Drummond, 5th Coll. n. 72.

6. **L. diosmifolia**, Benth. Stems or branches virgate, glabrous or clothed with rather long silky hairs. Leaves numerous, linear or linear-lanceolate, obtuse or with a short callous point, about 3 or rarely nearly 4 lines long, glabrous, rather thick. Flowers in dense terminal corymbs or heads on very short villous pedicels. Bracteoles rather small, linear. Calyx about 2 lines long or rather more, hirsute, the tube prominently 10-nerved; lobes lanceolate, rather longer than the tube, each with a prominent midrib. Standard about 4 lines diameter; wings considerably shorter; keel almost as long as the standard. Ovary nearly sessile or very shortly stipitate, densely villous with long hairs; style subulate. Pod broadly ovate, longer than the calyx, very hirsute. Seeds shining, on very short funicles.—*Burtonia diosmifolia*, Benth. in Hueg. Enum. and in Ann. Wien. Mus. ii. 73; Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 42, ii. 211.

W. Australia. King George's Sound, R. Brown, Huegel, and others; near Albany, Preiss, n. 857; Avon river, Preiss, n. 858, also Drummond, 2nd Coll. n. 18 and 134; Kalgoorlie and Gordon rivers, Oldfield.

Var. *glabrescens*. Calyx and pedicels glabrous or nearly so.—King George's Sound, Preiss, n. 883 (Meissner).

18. EUTAXIA, R. Br.

(*Sclerothamnus*, R. Br.)

Calyx 5-lobed, the 2 upper lobes more or less united into an upper lip. Petals on rather long claws; standard orbicular, longer than the lower petals,



entire or nearly so; wings oblong; keel nearly straight, obtuse, shorter than the wings. Stamens free. Ovary narrowed at the base or stipitate, with 2 ovules on short or slender funicles; style filiform and incurved or thicker and hooked at the end; stigma small, terminal. Pod ovate, flattened or turgid, 2-valved. Seeds reniform, strophiolate.—Shrubs, usually glabrous or nearly so. Leaves small, opposite, decussate, entire, concave or with involute margins, 1- or 3-nerved underneath, not reticulate. Stipules minute or none. Flowers axillary, solitary or 2 to 4 together, sometimes crowded at the ends of the branches. Bracteoles on the short pedicel not close to the calyx, often very small. Ovary villous. Strophiole usually 2-lobed.

The genus is entirely Australian. It is closely allied to *Pultenaea*, differing only in the decussate leaves and in the bracteoles neither close to nor adnate to the calyx, although sometimes very near it. F. Mueller unites it with *Dillwynia*, but the peculiar habit seems to justify the retaining both these natural groups as distinct genera, although not very strictly limited by floral characters.

SECT. I. EUTAXIA.—Ovary sessile or nearly so. Style rather thick, abruptly curved or hooked at the end. Pod flat or the valves convex, usually very oblique.

Calyx upper lip truncate or emarginate.

Leaves obtuse. Flowers solitary	1. <i>E. cuneata</i> .
Leaves ($\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ in. long) acuminate, often pungent. Flowers 2 to 4	2. <i>E. myrtifolia</i> .
Calyx-lobes all erect, acuminate, the 2 upper ones united to the mid-die. Flowers solitary.	
Calyx 10-nerved. Leaves $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ in. long	3. <i>E. epacridioides</i> .
Calyx 5- or 6-nerved. Leaves under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long.	
Leaves flat or concave, narrow-linear or slightly cuneate.	
Leaves distant	4. <i>E. virgata</i> .
Leaves crowded, acute	5. <i>E. densifolia</i> .
Leaves linear-terete, channelled above, rather obtuse, crowded	6. <i>E. dillwynioides</i> .
Leaves obovate or oblong, 2 to 3 lines long, obtuse	7. <i>E. parvifolia</i> .

SECT. II. SCLEROOTHAMNUS.—Ovary stipitate. Style subulate, elongated, incurved. Leaves small.

Pod turgid 8. *E. empetrifolia*.

E. Strangeana, Turcz. in Bull. Mosc. 1853, i. 270, said to come from New Zealand, involves some mistake. No such plant is known in New Zealand. The description applies in many respects, but not in all, to the Tasmanian *Pultenaea prostrata*.

E. Baxteri, Knowl. and Westc., attributed by mistake to me in Walp. Rep. i. 573, is unknown to me. From the description, it is probably either *Oxylobium scandens* or some *Pultenaea* of the section *Euchilus*.

SECTION I. EUTAXIA.—Pod flat or the valves convex. Style rather thick, erect, abruptly incurved or hooked at the end.

1. ***E. cuneata***, Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 65. A glabrous shrub of about 3 ft. Leaves obovate-oblong, cuneate, rounded at the end or rather obtuse, 3 to 4 lines long, concave above, convex underneath, with the midrib slightly prominent. Flowers axillary, solitary, pendulous, rather larger than in *E. myrtifolia*. Calyx smooth or faintly ribbed, the 2 upper lobes united in a broad truncate emarginate upper lip, the lower lobes lanceolate, acute. Petals orange or red, the keel dark-purple, nearly straight. Pod sessile, lanceolate, rather turgid, slightly hairy.

W. Australia. Rocky places in the Konkoberup Hills, Preiss, n. 1022. I have not seen this species, and have taken the above characters from Meissner. It appears to have

the calyx of *E. myrtifolia*, but rather larger solitary flowers, and the foliage of *E. parvifolia*.

2. ***E. myrtifolia***, *R. Br. in Ait. Hort. Kew. ed. 2*, iii. 16. A glabrous shrub of 2 to 3 ft., with rather slender branchlets, angular when young. Leaves from obovate-oblong or elliptical to linear, mostly $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, tapering into a sharp usually pungent point, more or less concave above, darker-coloured underneath, with a prominent midrib and sometimes also 2 lateral nerves. Flowers yellow with a dark-orange keel, axillary, 2 to 4 together or rarely solitary. Pedicels short, with very small bracteoles above the middle. Calyx 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, the tube 6-ribbed, the sixth rib between the 2 upper lobes; lobes shorter than the tube, the 2 upper ones broadly falcate and united into a truncate emarginate upper lip. Standard nearly twice as long as the calyx; keel much shorter. Ovary villous, slightly contracted at the base, tapering into a rather thick erect style, hooked near the end. Pod ovate, 2 to 3 lines long, the valves convex.—*Bot. Mag. t. 1274*; DC. Prod. ii. 109; Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 66, ii. 216; *Dillwynia myrtifolia*, Sm. in Trans. Linn. Soc. ix. 263; *D. obovata*, Labill. Pl. Nov. Holl. i. 110, t. 140.

W. Australia. King George's Sound, Menzies, R. Brown, Preiss, n. 1019, Drummond, 2nd Coll. n. 110, and others; and eastward towards the Great Bight, Maxwell.

A specimen, without flowers, with larger almost obovate leaves, from Rottenest Island, A. Cunningham, may possibly belong to this species.

3. ***E. epacridioides***, Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 64, ii. 215. A glabrous shrub, with the habit and foliage nearly of *E. myrtifolia*, but in our specimens the branches are more rigid and virgate. Leaves from narrow-oblong to linear, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, tapering into a short sometimes pungent point, concave above, dark-coloured or very glaucous underneath, the midrib less conspicuous than in *E. myrtifolia*. Flowers usually 2 together in each axil, apparently of the size of those of *E. myrtifolia*, but only seen faded. Calyx 3 lines long or rather more, the tube 10-ribbed; lobes all acuminate, the 2 upper ones broader and united to the middle. Petals, according to Preiss, red. Pod almost sessile, flat, obliquely ovate, slightly hairy, about 3 lines long.

W. Australia, Drummond, 3rd Coll. n. 128; near Mounts Melville and Elphinstone, Preiss, n. 412 and 867.

4. ***E. virgata***, Benth. in Hueg. Enum. 34, and in Ann. Wien. Mus. ii. 80. A glabrous shrub of 2 to 3 ft., with long slender virgate or rarely divaricate branches. Leaves oblong-linear or linear-cuneate and about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long on the principal branches, narrow-linear and much smaller on the smaller ones, obtuse or acute, but not pungent, concave above, the midrib slightly prominent underneath or inconspicuous. Flowers solitary in each axil, but sometimes crowded near the ends of the branches or in pairs terminating short axillary shoots, rather larger than in *E. myrtifolia*. Pedicels short, with linear-lanceolate bracteoles about the middle. Calyx 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, 6-ribbed, the sixth rib between the 2 upper lobes; lobes all acute, the 2 upper ones united to about the middle. Standard fully twice as long as the calyx; keel short and narrow. Ovary very shortly stipitate, villous, tapering into a rather thick style, hooked at the top. Pod flat, about 3 lines long.—*E. ericoides*, Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 63.

W. Australia. Swan River, Huegel, Drummond, 1st Coll. and n. 245, Preiss, n. 877, Oldfield; King George's Sound and Mount Manypeak, Maxwell. The southern specimens have the calyx-lobes rather less acuminate, but do not otherwise differ.

5. **E. densifolia**, Turcz. in Bull. Mosc. 1853, i. 271. Closely allied on the one hand to *E. parvifolia* and on the other to *E. dillwynioides*. Leaves crowded, narrow-linear oblong-linear or linear-cuneate, acute, mostly 3 to 4 lines long, concave above, the midrib prominent underneath. Flowers solitary in the upper axils, but often crowded at or near the ends of the branches, rather larger than in *E. parvifolia*, the calyx-lobes much more acuminate, and the linear bracteoles often nearly as long as the calyx and more or less herbaceous. Pod not seen.

W. Australia, Drummond, 5th Coll. n. 76; Russell Range and Mount Bland, Maxwell.

6. **E. dillwynioides**, Meissn. in Pl. Preiss i. 63. A much-branched heath-like glabrous shrub, with the habit of *E. parvifolia*, but differing from all others of the genus in the narrow-linear leaves with the margins involute, so as to be usually terete and only channelled above, obtuse or with a short callous point, 2 to 4 lines or rarely nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Flowers solitary in the upper axils, but often crowded towards the ends of the branches. Pedicels about 1 line long, recurved after flowering, with linear bracteoles above the middle. Calyx about 3 lines long, obscurely 5-nerved and more or less reticulate; lobes all acuminate, longer than the tube, the 2 upper ones united above the middle. Standard not twice as long as the calyx; keel considerably shorter. Ovary nearly sessile, villous; style short, erect, hooked at the top. Pod nearly flat, obliquely oval-oblong, about 3 lines long.

W. Australia, Drummond; in the interior, Preiss, n. 1191.

7. **E. parvifolia**, Benth. in Hueg. Enum. 34, and in Ann. Wien. Mus. ii. 80. A much-branched shrub with the habit of many *Epacridaceæ*, glabrous or the young shoots very slightly pubescent. Leaves crowded, obovate or oblong, mostly obtuse and 1 to 2 lines long, rarely on luxuriant branches narrower almost acute and 3 lines long, concave above, either nerveless or 1- or 3-nerved underneath. Flowers solitary in the upper axils, but often crowded at or near the ends of the branches. Pedicels short or rather long, with oblong or linear bracts above the middle. Calyx about 2 lines long, finely or obscurely 5-nerved; lobes all acute or acuminate, longer than the tube, the 2 upper ones united to about the middle. Standard not twice as long as the calyx; keel not exceeding the calyx-lobes. Ovary villous, nearly sessile; style short, much-curved or hooked above the middle. Pod flat, obliquely oval-oblong, almost falcate, about 3 lines long.—Meissn. in Pl. Preiss, i. 65; *E. obovata*, Turez. in Bull. Mosc. 1853, i. 271.

W. Australia. King George's Sound, R. Brown, A. Cunningham, Huegel, Baxter, and others, Drummond, 5th Coll. n. 73, and Suppl. n. 46, Preiss, n. 1020.

SECTION II. SCLEROTHAMNUS.—Pod turgid. Style subulate, elongated, incurved. Leaves small, rarely above 3 lines long.

8. **E. empetrifolia**, Schlecht. Linnaea, xx. 667. A glabrous divaricate or diffuse shrub with rigid branches, sometimes short ending in slender spines, sometimes elongated slender and erect. Leaves usually elliptical-oblong or

linear, 1 to 3 lines long, rigid, concave, obtuse or almost acute, without any dorsal midrib, rarely broadly oblong or almost ovate or obovate. Flowers small, on axillary pedicels of 1 to 2 lines, with a pair of leafy linear obtuse bracteoles a little below the calyx. Calyx glabrous, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to nearly 2 lines long; lobes acute or acuminate, rather longer than the tube, the 2 upper ones more or less united. Standard about 3 lines long or rather more; lower petals shorter, the keel deeply coloured. Ovary stipitate, silky-villous; style subulate, incurved. Pod ovoid or nearly globular, very turgid, varying from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to nearly 3 lines long, and the stipes from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 line. Seeds black.—*Sclerothamnus microphyllus*, R. Br. in Ait. Hort. Kew. ed. 2, iii. 16; *E. leptocephala*, Turcz. in Bull. Mosc. 1853, i. 268; *E. diffusa*, F. Muell. Fragm. i. 7.

Victoria. Sandy, stony or rocky hills in Australia Felix and the Grampians, and abundant in the Murray scrub, *F. Mueller* and others.

S. Australia. Islands off the coast, *R. Brown*; from the Murray to the western limits, *F. Mueller* and others.

W. Australia. King George's Sound, *Baxter*; Swan River to King George's Sound, *Drummond*, 1st Coll., also 4th Coll. n. 142 and Suppl. n. 35; Kalgan river, Gardner Ranges and eastward to the Great Bight, *Maxwell*.

The extreme forms of this plant are so different in aspect that it is difficult, at first sight, to consider them all as varieties of one species. Most of those from the mountain districts of Victoria are unarmed, with broadly cuneate-oblong leaves of 2 or 3 lines or even longer; many from the Murray scrub and South Australia are stunted, spinescent, with very numerous narrow leaves, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 line long; Drummond's W. Australian ones are heath-like, unarmed, with fine slender leaves of 1 to 2 or even 3 lines; others again, from near the Great Bight or from the scrub of S. Australia and Victoria, have short broad leaves or in some instances two or three of the above forms are on the same specimen. The size of the pod and the length of the stipes also vary much and not in any relation to the differences in the foliage.

19. DILLWYNIA, Sm.

Calyx-lobes short or as long as the tube, the 2 upper ones more or less united in an upper lip. Petals clawed; standard broader than long; wings narrow; keel shorter, straight or scarcely incurved. Stamens free. Ovary shortly stipitate, with 2 ovules on short funicles; style erect, rather thick, hooked below the top, with a truncate or thick stigma. Pod nearly sessile, ovate or rounded, turgid, 2-valved. Seeds reniform, strophiolate.—Heath-like shrubs. Leaves alternate or scattered, simple, narrow-linear or terete, channelled above. Stipules none. Flowers yellow or orange-red, few together in axillary or terminal racemes or corymbs, rarely solitary. Bracts small, brown, very deciduous; bracteoles small on the short pedicels.

The genus is entirely Australian. It differs from *Aotus* in the strophiolate seeds and in the leaves channelled above and not underneath, from *Pultenaea* in the bracteoles at a distance from the calyx and usually deciduous, from *Latrobea* in the calyx style and pod, but is closely connected with the two latter genera through *D. brunoioides*.

SECT. I. **Dillwyniastrum**, DC.—Calyx distinctly turbinated at the base, the 2 upper lobes broad, fulcate, and united to the middle. Petals deciduous; standard on a long claw, the lamina above twice as broad as long.

Keel acuminate, nearly as long as the wings. Racemes on long terminal peduncles 1. *D. hispida*.

Keel obtuse, much shorter than the wings.

Racemes terminal, sessile, corymbose or pedunculate	2. <i>D. ericifolia</i> .
Flowers all axillary, solitary or in short racemes or clusters	3. <i>D. floribunda</i> .



SECT. II. **Xeropetalum**, R. Br.—Calyx obtuse or very shortly turbinated at the base. Petals persistent; standard-claw shorter than the calyx, the lamina rather broader than long or rarely twice as broad as long.

Calyx-lobes nearly as long as the tube, all acute, the 2 upper ones united to the middle only or a little above it.

Flowers axillary 4. *D. Preissii*.

Flowers in terminal sessile heads or corymbs 5. *D. brunoioides*.

Calyx-lobes short, the 2 upper ones united in a broad upper lip, scarcely emarginate (except in *D. uncinata*), and longer than the lower ones.

Leaves rigid and pungent. 6. *D. juniperina*.

Leaves keeled. Flowers mostly corymbose (Eastern species) 7. *D. pungens*.

Leaves not keeled. Flowers in the upper axils (Western species)

Leaves not pungent, mostly $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, and rather slender.

Glabrous or ashy-pubescent. Flowers in small terminal corymbs, exceeding the last leaves or in the upper axils 8. *D. cinerascens*.

Brauches and calyx tomentose-villous. Flowers solitary or few in terminal heads, shorter than the last leaves 9. *D. divaricata*.

Leaves mostly under $\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, rather thick, obtuse, and often recurved. Flowers few, terminal, longer than the last leaves. Calyx upper lip often shortly 2-lobed 10. *D. patula*.

D. subaphylla, Colla, Hort. Ripul. App. ii. 347, is so imperfectly described, without flowers or fruit, as to be absolutely unrecognizable, but is probably no *Dillwynia*.

SECTION I. **DILLWYNIASTRUM**.—Calyx with a distinct turbinated base below the insertion of the petals and stamens, and from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ the length of the whole calyx, the lobes short, the 2 upper ones broad, rounded-falcate, and united to about the middle. Petals deciduous; standard on a claw nearly as long as the calyx, the lamina above twice as broad as long.

1. **D. hispida**, Lindl. in Mitch. *Three Exped.* ii. 251. A shrub, attaining several feet, but showing in several specimens erect stems of 6 in. clustered on a thick rootstock; branches and foliage scabrous-pubescent or hirsute, rarely quite glabrous. Leaves $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, obtuse or scarcely pointed, not twisted and without any prominent keel. Flowers rather large, of a deep orange mixed with purple-red, in clusters or short racemes, on terminal peduncles much longer than the leaves. Bracteoles very small or none. Calyx hirsute or rarely glabrous, 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, the turbinated base rather long, the 2 upper lobes broadly falcate acute and shortly united. Petals deciduous; standard with a long claw, the lamina more than twice as broad as long; wings much shorter; keel tapering into a recurved point, nearly as long as the wings. Pod nearly globular.—*D. scabra*, Schlecht. *Linnaea*, xx. 666; Henfr. in *Gard. Comp.* i. 25, with a fig. copied into Lemaire, *Jard. Fleur.* t. 296.

Victoria. Near Mount Napier, Mitchell; in the Murray scrub, and on the Murrumbidgee, F. Mueller; Wendu Valley, Robertson; Wimmera, Ballachy.

S. Australia. Encounter Bay, Whittaker; Barossa Range, Behr; Bagle Range, Port Lincoln, Guichen Bay, F. Mueller.

The more glabrous specimens often resemble *D. ericifolia*, var. *peduncularis*, but the flowers are rather larger, and always readily known by the peculiar keel.

2. **D. ericifolia**, Sm. *Ann. Bot.* i. 510; *Erot. Bot.* t. 25, and in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* ix. 262. An erect heath-like shrub, usually attaining several feet, but sometimes dwarf and stunted; the branches erect and virgate, or short

and divariccate, glabrous or pubescent. Leaves numerous, rather slender, usually $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, but sometimes nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ in. or under 2 lines, terete or scarcely keeled, straight or spirally twisted when dry, obtuse, with a very short recurved or straight, but scarcely pungent point, rarely quite obtuse. Flowers yellow, in very short racemes or clusters, sometimes several together, almost sessile in a terminal leafy corymb, sometimes each one on a terminal or rarely axillary long or short peduncle. Calyx glabrous, silky-pubescent, or shortly seaceous-hirsute, 2 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, distinctly turbinate at the base, the lobes shorter than the tube, the 2 upper ones broadly rounded and falcate, united to the middle. Petals deciduous; standard with a claw usually as long as the calyx, the lamina more than twice as broad as long; wings much shorter; keel still shorter, obtuse. Pod ovate or nearly globular, slightly exceeding the calyx.—*Pultenaea retorta*, Wendl. Hort. Herrenh. t. 9.

Queensland. Moreton Island, *F. Mueller*.

N. S. Wales. Port Jackson to the Blue Mountains, *R. Brown* and others; and northward to Hastings and Clarence rivers, *Beckler*.

Victoria. Low stony scrubby hills, Buffalo Range.

Tasmania. Common in poor wet sandy soils, especially in the northern parts of the island, *J. D. Hooker*.

Various forms assumed by this plant have been generally recognized as species, but the differences are so slight, depending chiefly on indumentum, length, and degree of twisting of the leaves, or length of peduncles, and the passages from the one to the other so gradual, that it is often very difficult to separate them even as varieties. The following are the most prominent:—

a. *normalis*. Branches pubescent. Leaves mostly 4 to 6 lines long, spreading, twisted, with straight or slightly recurved points. Flowers rather large, usually rather numerous, in sessile terminal leafy corymbs.—*D. ericifolia*, Sm., as above; DC. Prod. ii. 108; Lodd. Bot. Cab. t. 1277, Benth. in Ann. Wien. Mus. ii. 78. The commonest Port Jackson form, including *D. ericoides*, Sieb. Pl. Exs. n. 412, and Fl. Mixt. n. 585, *D. pinifolia*, Sieb. n. 424, *D. seriphioides*, Endl. Nov. Stirp. Dec. 14, and probably *Aotus ericoides*, Paxt. Mag. v. 51, with a fig.

b. *phylicoides*. Branches foliage and calyx seaceous, pubescent with short rigid hairs. Leaves mostly 2 to 3 lines long, spreading, twisted, with straight or slightly recurved points and less slender than in other forms. Flowers nearly sessile, but not so numerous as in the normal form.—*D. phylicoides*, A. Cunn., in Field, N. S. Wales, 347; Benth. in Ann. Wien. Mus. ii. 78. Rocky hills in the Blue Mountains, *A. Cunningham*, *Fraser*; Mount Mitchell, *Beckler*.—*D. speciosa*, Paxt. Mag. vii. 27, with a fig., raised from Baron Huegel's seeds, is probably this variety or very near it.

c. *parvifolia*. Glabrous or nearly so. Leaves mostly 2 lines long or under, spreading, often twisted, with straight or slightly recurved points. Flowers rather small, usually few, the clusters sessile or shortly pedunculate.—*D. parvifolia*, R. Br. in Bot. Mag. t. 1527; Lodd. Bot. Cab. t. 539; DC. Prod. ii. 108; Benth. in Ann. Wien. Mus. ii. 79; *D. microphylla*, Sieb. Pl. Exs. n. 410, and 533, and Fl. Mixt. n. 586. Port Jackson, *R. Brown*; Blue Mountains and southward to the Murray river and Victoria.

d. *tenuifolia*. Branches slightly pubescent. Leaves 2 to 4 lines long or rarely more, spreading or erect, usually straight with straight or recurved points, and more slender than in other forms. Flowers few, middle-sized, the clusters sessile or nearly so. Calyx glabrous or silky-pubescent.—*D. tenuifolia*, Sieb. in DC. Prod. ii. 109; Benth. in Ann. Wien. Mus. ii. 79; *D. ramosissima*, Benth. l.c. Chiefly in the Blue Mountains, *R. Brown*, *Sieber*, n. 409, and Fl. Mixt. n. 587, and others.

e. *peduncularis*. Branches glabrous or slightly pubescent. Leaves 3 to 6 lines long, usually slender. Flowers middle-sized, in loose clusters of 2 or 3, on peduncles usually exceeding the leaves and sometimes several times as long. Calyx usually glabrous or nearly so.—*D. peduncularis*, Benth. in Ann. Wien. Mus. ii. 78; *D. filifolia*, Endl. Nov. Stirp. Dec. 13.—Port Jackson, *Sieber*, n. 553, in part, and others, and northward to Moreton

Island. This variety usually appears very distinct in inflorescence, assuming the aspect of *D. hispida*, but with the flowers of *D. ericifolia*, and when the peduncles are shorter, it passes gradually into the vars. *tenuifolia* or *glaberrima*.

f. glaberrima. Quite glabrous. Leaves usually crowded, rarely very spreading, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long or often more, rather slender, not twisted, the point recurved or rarely straight. Flowers rather large, in dense terminal corymbs, sessile or shortly pedunculate.—*D. glaberrima*, Sm. in Ann. Bot. i. 510, and in Trans. Linn. Soc. ix. 263; Bot. Mag. t. 944; Lodd. Bot. Cab. t. 582; Labill. Pl. Nov. Holl. i. 109, t. 139; DC. Prod. ii. 108; Benth. in Ann. Wien. Mus. ii. 79; Hook. f. Fl. Tasm. i. 85.—Tasmania and southern districts of Victoria, also Port Jackson, R. Brown, a form passing into the vars. *peduncularis* or *tenuifolia*.

3. ***D. floribunda***, Sm. in Ann. Bot. i. 510; Exot. Bot. t. 26, and in Trans. Linn. Soc. ix. 262. A tall erect heath-like shrub, either quite glabrous or more or less pubescent, or the branches, foliage and calyxes densely hirsute. Leaves usually crowded, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long or rather more, obtuse or with a minute point, not keeled, straight, sometimes as slender as in *D. ericifolia*, but usually thicker. Flowers on very short pedicels, solitary or 2 or 3 together, all axillary, but often crowded into leafy racemes below or very near the ends of the branches. Bracts often broad and above 1 line long, but so deciduous as to be rarely seen. Calyx $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 lines long, with a distinct turbinated base, the lobes short, often tipped with a small gland, the 2 upper ones broad falcate and united to the middle. Petals deciduous; standard with the broad claw as long as the calyx, the lamina more than twice as broad as long; wings much shorter; keel still shorter, obtuse. Pod scarcely exceeding the calyx.—DC. Prod. ii. 108; Lodd. Bot. Cab. t. 305; Benth. in Ann. Wien. Mus. ii. 79; Hook. f. Fl. Tasm. i. 85; *D. ericifolia*, Sims, Bot. Mag. t. 1545, not of Sm.; *D. rufa*, Sieb. in DC. Prod. ii. 109; *D. hispidula* and *D. teretifolia*, Sieb. Pl. Exs.; *D. elegans*, Endl. Nov. Stirp. Dec. 13; *D. clavata*, Paxt. Mag. vii. 117.

Queensland. Wide Bay, Bidwill.

N. S. Wales. Port Jackson to the Blue Mountains, R. Brown, Sieber, n. 400, 402, 404, and others; Macquarie river, A. Cunningham; Hastings river, Beckler.

Victoria. Sandy and stony ridges on the Broken River, F. Mueller; in the Grampians, Wilhelmi, Dillwyn, and others; Glenelg river, Robertson.

Tasmania. Common in dry stony places in various parts of the colony, J. D. Hooker.

S. Australia. Mount Lofty, Whittaker; Forest Creek, F. Mueller; Kangaroo Island, Waterhouse.

The flowers of this species are not to be distinguished from those of *D. ericifolia*, but the inflorescence appears to be constant.

Var. *sericea*. Branches foliage and calyxes hoary-pubescent or hirsute.—*D. sericea*, A. Cunn. in Field, N. S. Wales, 347; *D. adenophora*, Endl. Nov. Stirp. Dec. 24. Chiefly in the Blue Mountains.

Aotus Wurthii, Regel, in Bot. Zeit. 1851, 596, raised from seeds collected near Adelaide, appears from the description to be a form of *D. floribunda*. No *Aotus* has the leaves channelled above and convex underneath.

SECTION II. XEROPETALUM, R. Br.—Calyx obtuse or very shortly and obscurely turbinated at the base. Petals persistent; standard-claw shorter than the calyx, the lamina rather broader than long or rarely twice as broad as long.

4. ***D. Preissii***, Benth. A shrub of 4 or 5 ft., with erect elongated branches, glabrous or hoary-pubescent. Leaves rigid, obtuse or with a minute recurved point, mostly $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, not keeled, usually glabrous. Flowers

1 to 3 in each axil along the branches. Pedicels short. Calyx villous, above 3 lines long, obtuse at the base; lobes lanceolate, all acute, as long as the tube, the 2 upper ones united above the middle. Petals persistent; standard not twice as broad as long, not above half as long again as the calyx; wings nearly as long; keel much shorter, obtuse or scarcely acuminate. Pod not seen.—*Aotus (?) dillwynioides*, Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 60, and ii. 215.

W. Australia. Drummond, 2nd Coll. n. 103; Canning river, Preiss, n. 872; Harvey river, Oldfield. The bracts, foliage, petals and style are those of *Dillwynia*, and the seeds may well have a strophiole, for in other species it cannot be seen at the time of flowering.

5. *D. brunoioides*, Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 62. A heath-like shrub, with much of the aspect of *Pultenaea subumbellata* or of *Latrobea diosmifolia*, but with the foliage and style of *Dillwynia*. Branches slightly hoary-pubescent. Leaves rather crowded, mostly about $\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, spreading or recurved, thicker than in most *Dillwynias*, obscurely keeled, obtuse or very shortly pointed, glabrous, tubercular-scabrous, or the upper ones slightly hirsute. Flowers 3 to 10 or 12 together, in dense terminal heads or corymbs. Bracteoles occasionally rather long, but mostly small and deciduous. Calyx villous, about 3 lines long, scarcely turbinate at the base, the lobes all acute, nearly as long as the tube, the 2 upper ones united to the middle. Petals apparently persistent; standard reniform, the lamina nearly twice as broad as long; wings almost as long; keel shorter and obtusely acuminate. Pod not seen.

N. S. Wales. Blue Mountains, R. Cunningham.

6. *D. juniperina*, Sieb.; Benth. in Hueg. Enam. 33. A rigid shrub with divaricate pubescent or loosely villous branches. Leaves $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, very straight, strongly keeled, rigid, with strong pungent points. Flowers nearly sessile, several together in terminal clusters, or rarely 2 or 3 apparently axillary. Calyx pubescent, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, scarcely turbinate at the base; lobes short, the 2 upper ones united into a broad upper lip, either quite entire or minutely emarginate. Petals persistent; standard scarcely twice as broad as long; wings nearly as long; keel much shorter and obtuse. Pod about as long as the calyx.—Lodd. Bot. Cab. t. 401; *D. cinerascens*, DC. Prod. ii. 109, not of R. Br.

Queensland. Moreton Bay, C. Stuart; near Dalby, E. G. Moberly.

N. S. Wales. Port Jackson, R. Brown, Sieber, n. 411, Woolls, and others; Blue Mountains, Miss Atkinson; Campden Range brushes, A. Cunningham; Glen Finlass, M'Arthur; New England, C. Stuart, Beckler.

Victoria. Rocky Mountains on Macalister river and Futter's Range, F. Mueller.

Loddiges says that he received his seeds from Tasmania in 1818, but I have seen no specimens from thence.

7. *D. pungens*, Mackay; Benth. in Ann. Wien. Mus. ii. 79. A glabrous or slightly pubescent shrub, the branches often divaricate or elongated and pendulous. Leaves rather crowded, mostly above $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, rigid, with a strong pungent point, as in *D. juniperina*, but not keeled. Flowers in short axillary racemes or clusters crowded at the ends of the branches into an oblong leafy raceme-like panicle, or almost corymbose. Calyx glabrous or silky-pubescent, about 2 lines long, the base obtuse or scarcely turbinate; lobes short and broad, the 2 upper ones united into a broad truncate entire or slightly emarginate upper lip. Petals persistent; standard not twice as broad

as long, the claw shorter than the calyx; wings nearly as long as the standard; keel much shorter, obtuse. Pod ovoid-oblong, exceeding the calyx.—Lodd. Bot. Cab. t. 1502; *Eutaxia pungens*, Sweet, Fl. Austral. t. 28; *Daviesia condensata*, Turcz. in Bull. Mosc. 1853, i. 265.

W. Australia. King George's Sound, *R. Brown*, *Baxter*; southern districts, *Drummond*, 5th Coll. n. 50; Phillips Ranges, *Maxwell*; Canning river, *Oldfield*. The upper lip of the calyx is longer than the lower lobes, but not so much so as represented in Sweet's figure.

8. **D. cinerascens**, *R. Br.* in *Bot. Mag.* t. 2247. A heath-like shrub, slightly hoary or nearly glabrous, resembling some forms of *D. ericifolia*, but usually more slender, and in some western specimens the branchlets often end in slender thorns. Leaves $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long or even more, rather slender, not keeled nor twisted, obtuse or with a short point, and usually more or less recurved at the extremity. Flowers in small terminal almost sessile corymbs or short racemes or rarely also in the upper axils. Calyx 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, slightly pubescent, the turbinate base exceedingly short; lobes short, the 2 upper ones united into a broad slightly emarginate upper lip, longer than the lower ones. Petals persistent; standard not twice as broad as long; wings nearly as long; keel much shorter, obtuse. Pod ovate, very obtuse, exceeding the calyx.—Lodd. Bot. Cab. t. 527; Benth. in Ann. Wien. Mus. ii. 79; Hook. f. Fl. Tasm. i. 85; *D. acicularis*, Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 62, not of Sieb.

N. S. Wales. Hunter's River, *Oldfield*; Bendinine, *M'Arthur*.

Victoria. Buffalo Range, Wilson's Promontory, vicinity of Melbourne, etc., *F. Mueller*; Wimmera, *Dallachy*; mouth of Glenelg river, *Robertson*, *Allitt*.

Tasmania. Derwent river, *R. Brown*; common in grassy and heathy places throughout the colony, *J. D. Hooker*.

S. Australia. Forest Creek, *F. Mueller*.

W. Australia. Swan River, *Huegel*, *Drummond*, Coll. 1 and n. 243 and 244, *Preiss*, n. 875, 881; Darling Range, *Collie*, *Preiss*, n. 873; Blackwood river, Victoria Plains, etc., *Oldfield*.

Var. (?) *laxiflora*. Leaves crowded, rather long and erect. Racemes rather longer, with more flowers.—*D. laxiflora*, Benth. in Hueg. Bot. Arch. t. 9, and in Ann. Wien. Mus. ii. 79. Hunter's River, *Oldfield*.—*D. acicularis*, Sieb. in DC. Prod. ii. 109; Benth. in Ann. Wien. Mus. ii. 79, is probably the same variety, but the flowers in Sieber's specimens are still young, and there is a variety of *D. ericifolia*, which is near it in foliage.

9. **D. divaricata**, *Benth.* Branches divaricate, softly tomentose or villous. Leaves scattered or rather crowded towards the ends of the branches, about 3 to 8 lines long, obtuse or with a minute callous point, not keeled, glabrous or tomentose. Flowers solitary or few together, almost sessile, terminal, and shorter than the last leaves. Calyx $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, silky-villous, obtuse at the base, lobes as long as the tube, the 2 upper ones united into a broad truncate emarginate upper lip. Petals persistent; standard not twice as broad as long; wings nearly as long; keel shorter, obtuse. Pod ovoid, about 3 lines long.—*Eutaxia divaricata*, Turcz. in Bull. Mosc. 1853, i. 270.

W. Australia. *Drummond*, 4th Coll. n. 23; sandy flats, Phillips river, *Maxwell*.

10. **D. patula**, *F. Muell.* *Fragm.* iv. 16. Branches divaricate, loosely hoary-pubescent. Leaves loosely scattered, erect, spreading or recurved, 2 to 3 lines long, rather thick, obtuse. Flowers solitary or several together on short pedicels at the ends of the branches. Calyx silky-villous, about 3 lines long.

the tube very shortly turbinated at the base; lobes short, the 2 upper ones united into a broad truncate emarginate upper lip, longer than the lower ones. Petals persistent; standard nearly twice as long as the calyx and rather broader than long, with a short claw; wings nearly as long as the standard; keel much shorter, obtuse or very shortly and broadly acuminate. Pod only seen young.—*Eutaxia uncinata*, Turcz. in Bull. Mosc. 1853, i. 269; *E. sparsifolia*, F. Muell. in Trans. Vict. Inst. i. 118; *E. patula*, F. Muell. in Dietr. Fl. Univ. N. Ser. t. 17.

S. Australia. Near the Murray river, F. Mueller.

W. Australia, Drummond, 5th Coll. n. 49, J. S. Roe; Vasse river, Oldfield; Phillips river and to the eastward, Maxwell.

TRIBE II. GENISTÆ.—Shrubs or herbs, very rarely small trees. Leaves simple or with 1, 3 or more digitate leaves (pinnately 3-foliate in *Goodia*). Stamens all united in a sheath, open on the upper side in all the Australian genera (except in one species of *Horea*, where the upper stamen is free), or in a closed tube in several European and African genera. Pod dehiscent, not articulate.

This tribe is closely allied to *Podalyriæ*, from which it is technically distinguished by the monadelphous stamens, and in the Australian genera there is no difficulty in separating them, for in those species of *Daviesia* and *Phyllota* where the stamens are united at the base, the union is too short to be confounded with the sheath of *Genistæ*. On the other hand, *Goodia*, by its foliage, connects *Genistæ* with *Galegeæ*, and may be equally well classed in either tribe.

20. PLATYLOBIUM, Sm.

Calyx: 2 upper lobes very large, free or shortly united; the lower ones small and narrow. Petals clawed; standard orbicular or reniform, wings oblong-obovate, much shorter; keel obovate, nearly as long as the wings. Stamens all united in a sheath open on the upper side; anthers uniform. Ovary sessile or stipitate, with several ovules; style subulate, incurved, with a small terminal stigma. Pod sessile or stipitate, very flat, winged along the upper suture, opening elastically in 2 valves, rolled back but not separating from the wing. Seeds strophiolate.—Slender shrubs. Leaves opposite, entire or with pungent angles, reticulate. Flowers yellow, solitary, in opposite axils. Bracts brown and scarious, imbricate, in 2 or 3 pairs at the base of the pedicels; bracteoles similar but longer, under the calyx.

The genus is limited to Eastern Australia. It is closely allied to the opposite-leaved *Bossiaeas*, differing chiefly in the pod, and generally in the proportion of the petals.

Leaves all or mostly triangular, with pungent-pointed angles.

Pedicels much longer than the bracts. Pod stipitate, and several times longer than calyx

1. *P. triangulare*.

Pedicels completely concealed by the bracts. Pod sessile, not twice as long as the calyx

2. *P. obtusangulum*.

Leaves all ovate, cordate or lanceolate, the lateral angles or auricles obtuse.

Pedicels completely concealed by the bracts. Pod sessile 2. *P. obtusangulum*. Pedicels longer than the bracts. Pod stipitate 3. *P. formosum*.

1. **P. triangulare**, R. Br. in Ait. Hort. Kew. ed. 2, iv. 266, *not of Sims*. A straggling or procumbent shrub, with slender glabrous or villous



stems, rarely exceeding $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Leaves broadly triangl. cordate-hastate, the angles terminating in short pungent points, or the lower leaves rarely broadly cordate, with the lateral angles rounded, mostly $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 in. long, veined and glabrous or scarious above, glabrous or pubescent underneath. Pedicels in the upper axils $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, the bracts at the base obtuse, striate, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 line long, the bracteoles under the calyx rather longer and narrower. Calyx clothed with long appressed hairs, 4 or rarely 5 lines long. Standard reniform, deeply emarginate, about twice as long as the calyx; lower petals not exceeding the calyx. Ovary stipitate, villous or ciliate, with 6 to 8 ovules. Pod above 1 in. long, besides a stipes of 1 to 2 lines, usually glabrous or slightly ciliate when ripe.—*P. Murrayanum*, Hook. Bot. Mag. t. 3259; Hook. f. Fl. Tasm. i. 96.

Victoria. Forest land near Portland, Robertson; mouth of the Glenelg, Attitt.

Tasmania. Port Dalrymple, R. Brown; light sandy soil near Rocky Cape and George Town, Gunn.

2. **P. obtusangulum**, Hook. Bot. Mag. t. 3258. A slender shrub, but less straggling and more erect than *P. triangulare*, the stems and leaves glabrous or nearly so. Leaves from broadly triangular to ovate-cordate, hastate or cordate-lanceolate, mostly $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 in. long, with a small terminal pungent point, the lateral angles either acute and pungent, as in *P. triangulare*, or rounded and obtuse, as in *P. formosum*. Pedicels very short and completely concealed by the imbricate bracts at their base, of which the inner ones are fully 2 lines long, overlapping the bracteoles under the calyx, which often attain 3 lines. Calyx about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, very hairy. Standard shortly exceeding the calyx, lower petals shorter. Ovary sessile, hairy, with about 4 ovules. Pod sessile, rarely 1 in. long, hairy all over.—*P. triangulare*, Sims, Bot. Mag. t. 1508; Hook. f. Fl. Tasm. i. 96, but not of R. Br.; *P. macrocalyx*, Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 80.

Victoria. Port Phillip, R. Brown; common about Melbourne and to the Glenelg, Robertson; not rare in sterile ranges and heath ground, F. Mueller; Wimmera, Dallachy.

Tasmania. Common in many parts of the island, J. D. Hooker. R. Brown's herbarium contains no Tasmanian specimens of this species, but it appears from the 'Hortus Kewensis' that it was raised from seeds gathered by him in the island.

S. Australia. Encounter Bay and about Adelaide, Whittaker; Barossa and Lofty ranges, F. Mueller; Kangaroo Island, Waterhouse.

3. **P. formosum**, Sm. in Trans. Linn. Soc. ii. 350, and Bot. Nov. Holl. 17, t. 6. A handsome shrub, attaining often 4 or 5 ft., the branches more robust than in the preceding species, glabrous or slightly pubescent. Leaves from broadly heart-shaped to ovate or rarely ovate-lanceolate, acute, with a small rigid point but without lateral angles, 1 to 2 in. long, strongly reticulate and rather coriaceous, glabrous or slightly pubescent underneath. Pedicels hairy, often fully $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, always exserted from the bracts at their base, which, as well as the bracteoles, are usually as large as in *P. obtusangulum*, glabrous or more or less hairy. Calyx 4 to 5 lines long, very hairy. Standard nearly twice as long; wings and keel shorter. Ovary stipitate, villous all over or near the sutures only, with about 8 ovules. Pod 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, on a stipes of from one-fourth as long as to longer than the calyx,

loosely hairy or at length glabrous.—Vent. Jard. Malm. t. 31; Bot. Mag. t. 469; DC. Prod. ii. 116; Paxt. Mag. xiii. 195, with a fig.

Queensland. Glasshouses, *W. Hill*, *F. Mueller*.

N. S. Wales. Port Jackson to the Blue Mountains, *Banks and Solander*, Sieber, n. 373, and others; Bathurst plains, *Fraser*; northward to Hastings river, *Beckler*, and southward to Twofold Bay, *F. Mueller*.

Victoria. Forest Creek, Dandenong and Disappointment mountains, and generally in wooded hills, Gipps' Land, *F. Mueller*.

Tasmania. Plentiful about Mount Direction, N. E. of Launceston, *Gunn*.

Var. *parviflora*. Usually distinguished from the larger N. S. Wales form by the narrow leaves, shorter pedicels, smaller flowers, more glabrous bracts, and by the ovary villous near the sutures only and not all over; but I do not find one of these characters constant, and some of the southern specimens are in all respects intermediate between the extreme Port Jackson forms.—*P. parviflorum*, Sm. Bot. Nov. Holl. 18; Bot. Mag. t. 1520; DC. Prod. ii. 116; Lodd. Bot. Cab. t. 1241; Paxt. Mag. xi. 219, with a fig.; *P. ovatum*, Sieb., in DC. Prod. ii. 116.—The best characterized specimens from Port Jackson, *R. Brown*, Sieber, n. 374, and others.

The synonym of “*Cheilococca apocynifolia*, Salisb. Prod. 412,” given by Smith under *Platylotium formosum*, in Bot. Nov. Holl. 17, and copied from him by De Candolle, Endlicher, and many others, appears to be entirely a mistake. There is no such name in Salisbury's work, and the page quoted is one of those of the index.

21. BOSSIÆA, Vent.

(*Scottea*, *R. Br.*; *Lalage*, *Lindl.*)

Calyx: 2 upper lobes or teeth broader and usually much larger than the others, distinct or united in an upper lip, 3 lower ones equal. Petals clawed; standard orbicular or reniform, usually reflexed; wings narrow; keel broader and usually shorter than the wings, rarely longer or exceeding the standard. Stamens all united in a sheath open on the upper side; anthers uniform, ovate or oblong, versatile. Ovary stipitate or nearly sessile, with several ovules; style subulate, incurved; stigma small, terminal. Pod sessile or stipitate, flat, not winged; valves completely separating, thin, with the edges nerviform or thickened. Seeds strophiolate.—Shrubs or rarely undershrubs, occasionally leafless; branches terete or flattened, very rarely angular and not sulcate. Leaves alternate or opposite, simple, entire or rarely toothed, often articulate on a very short petiole. Stipules small, brown, lanceolate or setaceous. Flowers axillary, solitary or in clusters of 2 or 3, yellow orange or red. Bracts at the base of the pedicel, 2, 3, or more, imbricate, the outermost very small and persistent, the inner ones often much longer and very deciduous; bracteoles on the pedicel very small and persistent, or longer and deciduous.

The genus is limited to Australia, and, with *Platylobium*, is distinguished from other *Genistæa* by the anthers all perfectly uniform, attached by the middle, with a more perceptible connectivum.

SERIES I. **Oppositifoliæ.**—Leaves opposite. Calyx upper lobes obtuse. Pod glabrous, exerted, on a long stipe.

Calyx upper lobes not longer than the lower. Keel and wings much

longer than the standard. Leaves denticulate 1. *B. dentata*.

Calyx upper lobes very large. Keel and wings shorter than the standard.

Leaves reniform, sinuate and prickly-toothed 2. *B. Aquifolium*.





Leaves entire.

- Leaves 1 to 3 lines long and broad.
- Pubescence rigid. Leaves broadly obovate 3. *B. strigillosa*.
- Glabrous or nearly so. Leaves broadly cordate acute or mucronate 4. *B. cordigera*.
- Glabrous. Leaves orbicular, very obtuse 5. *B. lenticularis*.
- Leaves oblong-lanceolate, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long 6. *B. Kiamesis*.

SERIES II. **Eriocarpeæ**.—Leaves alternate. Calyx upper lobes acuminate acute or mucronate. Ovary very hairy. Pod nearly sessile, hairy.

Leaves mostly above $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, or, if small, narrow. Pod much longer than broad.

- Leaves ovate to lanceolate, acute, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Calyx-lobes longer than the tube 7. *B. ornata*.
- Leaves narrow-oblong or linear, obtuse, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. Calyx-lobes longer than the tube 8. *B. eriocarpa*.
- Leaves narrow cordate-lanceolate, rarely above $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Calyx-lobes scarcely so long as the tube. Branchlets often spinescent 9. *B. divaricata*.
- Leaves under $\frac{1}{4}$ in. long and broad. Pod about as broad as long.
- Leaves ovate, flat. Calyx upper lobes very large, obovate, almost covering the pod. Branches spinescent 10. *B. calycina*.
- Leaves very small, orbicular, with revolute margins. Calyx upper lobes not much larger than the lower. Pod exerted 11. *B. foliosa*.

SERIES III. **Normales**.—Leaves alternate. Calyx upper lobes rounded or truncate. Ovary glabrous or ciliate on the edge. Pod sessile or stipitate, glabrous.

Branches terete or angular. Leaves not distichous.

- Branches pubescent or villous, not spinescent.
- Leaves cordate lanceolate or linear, pungent-pointed 12. *B. cinerea*.
- Leaves linear-cuneate, obtuse retuse or 2-lobed 13. *B. biloba*.
- Whole plant glabrous. Branchlets spinescent.
- Calyx $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 lines long. Keel nearly as long as the standard.
- Pod on a long stipe 14. *B. Preissii*.

Calyx 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines long. Lower petals much shorter than the standard. Pod nearly sessile 15. *B. concinna*.

Branches terete or slightly compressed. Leaves distichous, usually small and rigid (except *B. linophylla*).

- Keel much longer than the standard.
- Leaves ovate-cordate or cordate-lanceolate 16. *B. carinalis*.
- Leaves linear-lanceolate, rounded or narrowed at the base 17. *B. rupicola*.

Keel shorter than the standard.

- Leaves mostly above $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long.
- Leaves narrow-linear, crowded, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 in. long 18. *B. linophylla*.
- Leaves ovate or oblong, very obtuse, not coriaceous.

Branches elongated, weak and straggling, villous 19. *B. disticha*.

Stems prostrate, pubescent, rarely above 1 ft. long 20. *B. prostrata*.

Leaves mostly under $\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, rigid.

No thorns.

- Branches pubescent. Leaves ovate or cordate.
- Pedicels longer than the leaves. Pod sessile, thin with nerve-like margins. Ovules 6 or more 21. *B. buxifolia*.
- Pedicels short. Pod on a long stipe, with much thickened margins. Ovules 2 or 3 21. *B. Brownii*.
- Plant quite glabrous. Pedicels very short. Pod on a long stipe. Ovules 2 or 3.
- Leaves obovate or rhomboidal. Pod with thick margins 23. *B. rhombifolia*.
- Leaves cordate, acute 24. *B. pulchella*.

Branches spinescent.

- Glabrous. Leaves broadly obovate or obcordate. Pedicels short, axillary 25. *B. microphylla*.
- Minutely strigose-pubescent. Pedicels slender, extra-axillary 26. *B. peduncularis*.

Branches much flattened or winged. Leaves distichous or none.

- Branches leafy.
- Keel glabrous. Pod coriaceous, the stipes much longer than the calyx 27. *P. heterophylla*.
- Keel edged with a short wool. Pod thin, the stipes not exceeding the calyx 28. *P. rufa*.
- Branches leafless, winged.
- Keel not exceeding the standard.
- Keel edged with a short wool (Western species) 28. *B. rufa*.
- Keel glabrous (Eastern or Northern species).
- Calyx with 5 nearly equal lobes. Flowers nearly sessile, with imbricate bracts 29. *B. bracteosa*.
- Calyx 2 upper lobes broad and united. Pedicels longer than the bracts.
- Pod thin, with nerve-like margins 30. *B. riparia*.
- Pod broad with thickened margins.
- Flowers small. Pod distinctly stipitate 31. *B. ensata*.
- Flowers rather large. Pod almost sessile 32. *B. scolopendria*.
- Keel more or less exceeding the standard. Flowers large.
- Stem-wings usually narrow and slightly indented at the nodes.
- Keel much longer than the standard 33. *B. Walkeri*.
- Stem-wings broad, with very projecting lobes or angles under the nodes. Keel rather longer than the standard 34. *B. phylloclada*.

SERIES I. OPPOSITIPOLIAE.—Leaves opposite. Calyx: 2 upper lobes or teeth obtuse, broad, free or united. Pod glabrous, on a long stipe.

1. ***B. dentata***, Benth. An erect glabrous shrub, attaining 7 or 8 ft., although sometimes much smaller, the branches terete and often glandular-scabrous. Leaves opposite, from broadly ovate-cordate or triangular to hastate-lanceolate or almost linear, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 in. long, acute or obtuse, irregularly denticulate. Flowers orange-red or yellow, more or less tinged with green. Pedicels solitary. Bracts broad, rigid, striate, 1 or 2 inner ones and bracteoles often 2 to 3 lines long, but very deciduous. Calyx 3 to 4 lines long, the lobes or teeth short, obtuse, all of equal length but the 2 upper ones broader. Standard twice as long as the calyx; keel and wings nearly three times the calyx. Ovary on a long stipe, glabrous, with about 4 ovules. Pod 1 in. long or more and about 4 lines broad, on a stipe exceeding the calyx; valves coriaceous, with thick margins.—*Scottea dentata*, R. Br. in Ait. Hort. Kew. ed. 2, iv. 269; DC. Prod. ii. 118; Lodd. Bot. Cab. t. 1458; Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 87.

W. Australia. King George's Sound to Stirling range, and eastward to the great Australian Bight, R. Brown, Baxter, Drummond, Oldfield, Maxwell, and others.

The leaves vary so much in aspect as to appear at first to characterize distinct species, but the real difference is only in breadth, and the following varieties pass insensibly one into the other:—

a. latifolia. Leaves nearly triangular, flat, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long and broad.—*Drummond*, n. 88, and other collections.

b. hastata. Leaves ovate-hastate or hastate-lanceolate, $\frac{3}{4}$ to above 1 in. long, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ in. broad.—*Scottea dentula*, Bot. Reg. t. 1233; Maund, Botanist, t. 134; *S. lœvis*, Lindl. Bot. Reg. t. 1652.—*Preiss*, n. 1031, and other collections.

c. angustifolia. Leaves hastate-lanceolate to almost linear, the margins revolute.—*Scottea angustifolia*, Lindl. in Bot. Reg. t. 1266; Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 87.—*Preiss.*, n. 1035, and other collections.

2. **B. Aquifolium**, Benth. A glabrous shrub, with slender terete branches. Leaves opposite, broadly cordate, almost reniform, pungent-pointed, deeply sinuate and prickly-toothed, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. broad and nearly as long. Flowers solitary, yellow, on pedicels shorter than the calyx. Inner bracts and bracteoles 2 to 3 lines long, rigid, but very deciduous. Calyx about $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines long; lobes short, the 2 upper ones broad, rounded-truncate, lower ones narrow, not much shorter. Standard nearly three times as long as the calyx; lower petals rather shorter. Ovary stipitate, glabrous, with about 4 ovules. Pod in our specimen $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long and about half as broad, thickened at the upper suture.

W. Australia, Drummond, 2nd Coll. n. 130; Harvey river, Clarke. Evidently nearly allied to *B. dentata*, although the proportion of the petals is so different.

3. **B. strigillosa**, Benth. Branches divaricate, rigid, rather slender, clothed when young, as well as the under side of the leaves, with short rigid almost appressed hairs. Leaves opposite, broadly obovate-orbicular, with a recurved point, mostly about 2 lines long and broad, very rigid, with recurved margins, obtuse at the base, glabrous and veined above. Stipules subulate, recurved. Pedicels short. Bracteoles lanceolate-subulate. Calyx pubescent, the upper lobes large and rounded, the lower ones small and narrow.

W. Australia, Drummond, 5th Coll. ?, n. 81. I have seen neither full-blown flowers nor fruit, but the petals and stamens in the young bud, and the remains of fruiting pedicels, are sufficient to indicate the genus.

4. **B. cordigera**, Benth. in Hook. f. Fl. Tasm. i. 95, t. 16. An elegant straggling or almost trailing shrub, with numerous slender terete branches, glabrous or minutely pubescent. Leaves opposite, on short slender petioles, broadly orbicular-cordate, acute or mucronulate, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 lines diameter, glabrous or minutely pubescent underneath. Pedicels filiform, usually several times as long as the leaves. Bracteoles small, a little below the calyx. Calyx about 3 lines long, the 2 upper lobes broadly orbicular, a little longer than the tube, lower ones very small. Standard fully twice as long as the calyx; wings and keel rather shorter. Ovary stipitate, glabrous, with 6 to 8 ovules. Pod $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, about $\frac{1}{4}$ in. broad, on a stipe longer than the calyx, the margins nerve-like.—F. Muell. Fragm. iii. 100.

Victoria. Mount Macedon, F. Mueller.

Tasmania. Widely distributed over the northern parts of the island, from the sea-level to 4000 ft. elevation, J. D. Hooker.

5. **B. lenticularis**, Sieb. in DC. Prod. ii. 117, not of Lodd. A straggling diffuse glabrous shrub, with numerous slender terete branchlets. Leaves opposite, orbicular, very obtuse, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 lines diameter, rather rigid. Stipules minute. Pedicels rarely above twice as long as the calyx, often articulate and bearing the usual bracts a little above the base. Bracteoles small, above the middle. Calyx about 3 lines long, the 2 upper lobes longer than the tube, broadly orbicular; lower lobes much shorter and narrow. Standard very broad, twice as long as the calyx; wings and keel rather shorter. Ovary stipitate, glabrous, with about 4 ovules. Pod $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, about

$\frac{1}{4}$ in. broad, on a stipe fully twice as long as the calyx, the margins nerve-like.

N. S. Wales. Port Jackson, *R. Brown*, *Sieber*, n. 425; Mount Tomah, *R. Cunningham*.

6. B. Kiamensis, *Benth.* Branches rather slender, divaricate, minutely hoary. Leaves opposite, oblong-lanceolate or elliptical, entire, obtuse with a short rigid point, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, coriaceous, veined, glabrous or minutely pubescent underneath. Stipules setaceous. Pedicels 2 to 3 lines long, with minute bracteoles a little below the calyx. Calyx 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, glabrous or nearly so, the 2 upper lobes very broadly orbicular-falcate, as long as the tube, the lower ones shorter. Standard not twice as long as the calyx; wings rather shorter; keel as long as the wings, broad and deeply coloured. Ovary glabrous, on a rather long stipe, with 2 or 3 ovules. Pod not seen.

N. S. Wales. Near Kiama, Illawarra, *Backhouse*.

SERIES II. ERIOCARPE.—Leaves alternate. Calyx upper lobes acuminate acute or mucronate. Ovary very hairy. Pod nearly sessile, hairy.

In *B. ornata*, the upper lobes of the calyx are so much narrower and longer than in the generality of the genus, that the character was considered sufficient to separate it under the name of *Lalage*, they are however broader than the lower lobes, and, through the other species of this series, they pass so gradually into the more usual shape observed in *Bossiea*, that I have felt that *Lalage* could not be maintained even as a section.

7. B. ornata, *Benth.* An erect shrub or undershrub of 1 to 2 ft., the branches terete or slightly flattened, pubescent densely villous or rarely nearly glabrous. Leaves varying from broadly ovate almost cordate to narrow-lanceolate, acute or scarcely obtuse, in some specimens $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 in., in others 1 to 2 in. long, flat or with recurved almost revolute margins, thinly coriaceous, reticulate, glabrous or scabrous above, loosely pubescent underneath. Stipules from lanceolate to setaceous, rather long or very small. Pedicels usually 2 or 3 together, 1 to 3 or even 4 lines long, shortly pubescent or villous with long hairs. Inner bracts and bracteoles oblong or linear, often 2 or 3 lines long, but so deciduous as to be rarely seen. Calyx 4 to 5 lines long, very hairy, the lobes all acuminate and longer than the tube, the 2 upper ones broader and somewhat falcate, the lower ones narrow, but not shorter. Standard broad, often $\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter, but variable in size; keel rather shorter, wings still shorter and much narrower. Ovary sessile, very hairy, with 10 to 12 ovules. Pod sessile, about 1 in. long and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. broad, clothed or sprinkled with long hairs.

W. Australia. From Stirling Range to Swan River, *Drummond*, 1st Coll. and n. 253 and 254; *Preiss*, n. 999, 1001, 1002, 1007, 1010, *Oldfield*, and others.

There are three principal forms: *Lalage ornata*, Lindl. Bot. Reg. t. 1722, Mannd. Botanist, t. 141, Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 85, with ovate flat leaves; *L. hoveæfolia*, Benth. in Lindl. Swan Riv. App. 15, Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 86, Paxt. Mag. ix. 171, with a fig., with oblong-lanceolate leaves with somewhat recurved margins; and *L. angustifolia*, Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 86, with linear or narrow-lanceolate leaves, the margins often almost revolute. These all appear quite distinct in some specimens, but in others they pass very gradually one into the other, or two forms may be observed on the same specimen so as to prevent their separation. The degree of hairiness is variable in all, as is the breadth of the inner bracts. The bracteoles are usually narrow but often concealed by the inner bracts and falling off with them so as to be quite overlooked.

Lalage acuminata, Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 86, and *L. stipularis*, Meissn. l. c. 87, both described from specimens of Preiss's, without flowers or fruit, n. 1003 and 1006, neither of which I have seen, appear from the descriptions given to come within the limits of *B. ornata*.

8. **B. eriocarpa**, Benth. in Hueg. Enum. 36. A rigid shrub of 1 to 2 ft., with ash-coloured but scarcely pubescent branches, terete or slightly flattened. Leaves narrow-oblong, lanceolate or linear, very obtuse but often with a setaceous recurved point, mostly $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, the margins recurved, veined and glabrous or seaceous above, glaucous underneath or the upper ones slightly hairy. Stipules small, lanceolate or setaceous. Pedicels slender but very variable in length. Inner bracts and bracteoles oblong or linear but very deciduous. Calyx 3 to 5 lines long, glabrous pubescent or silky-villous, the lobes much longer than the tube, all acuminate, the 2 upper ones much broader, slightly falcate and united above the middle. Petals red; standard twice as long as the calyx; wings and keel shorter. Ovary shortly stipitate, very villous, with 4 to 6 ovules. Pod rather small, very villous, the valves flat with nerve-like margins.—Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 83; *B. ovalifolia*, Endl. Nov. Stirp. Dec. 21; *B. Endlicheri*, Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 83; *B. nervosa*, Meissn. in Bot. Zeit. 1855, 31.

W. Australia. King George's Sound, Hvegel; Swan River, Drummond, 1st Coll., and n. 253 and 256; Preiss, n. 1000, 1004, 1005, 1009; between Moore and Murchison rivers, Drummond, 6th Coll. n. 29.

The extreme forms of this variable species may be characterized as follows, but they are connected by many intermediates.

a. *normalis*. Flowers large, calyx glabrous or pubescent, bracteoles usually broad.

b. *eriocarpa*. Flowers smaller, pedicels shorter; calyx villous, bracteoles narrow.—*B. Endlicheri*, var. *angustifolia*, Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 83; *B. Gilberti*, Turcz. in Bull. Mosc. 1853, i. 285, from Gilbert's collection, n. 313, which I have not seen, must, from the character given, be the same variety.

9. **B. divaricata**, Turcz. in Bull. Mosc. 1853, i. 285. A rigid shrub with distichous divaricate branches, hoary as in *B. eriocarpa*, but frequently ending in thorns. Leaves $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ in. long, lanceolate or almost linear, acute with short straight points, otherwise veined and seaceous above and hoary or pubescent underneath as in *B. eriocarpa*. Flowers smaller than in that species, but otherwise similar. Calyx-lobes all acuminate and longer than the tube, the 2 upper ones much broader than the others. Ovary very villous, with 4 to 6 ovules. Pod not seen.—*B. lalagoides*, F. Muell. Fragm. iv. 12.

W. Australia, Drummond, 5th Coll. n. 83; Gardner river, Maxwell.

10. **B. calycina**, Benth. A low rigid divaricate shrub with hoary branches, the smaller ones ending in fine thorns. Leaves ovate or elliptical, acute or acuminate, 2 to 3 lines long, flat, rigid, transversely veined, glabrous. Pedicels solitary, short, with small oblong or linear bracteoles about the middle. Calyx nearly glabrous, the tube about 1 line long, the 2 upper lobes obovate, mucronate, fully 3 lines long and almost scarious, the lower lobes about half as long, narrow and acute. Petals shorter than the calyx, nearly equal in length. Ovary nearly sessile, villous, with 4 or 5 ovules. Pod scarcely exceeding the calyx and almost as broad as long, very hairy; valves flat.—*Platylobium? spinosum*, Turcz. in Bull. Mosc. 1853, i. 284.

W. Australia, Drummond, 5th Coll. n. 84 or 85.

11. **B. foliosa**, *A. Cunn. in Field, N. S. Wales*, 347. An erect shrub, with numerous often distiebous branches, terete and hoary with a minute tomentum. Leaves broadly orbicular, rarely 2 lines diameter and often only 1 line, with revolute margins, glabrous or scabrous above, hoary underneath. Stipules small, broad. Pedicels very short, with very small bracts. Calyx pubescent, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, the upper lobes falcate, acute, not much larger than the lower ones. Standard twice as long as the calyx; keel nearly as long. Ovary stipitate, very villous, with about 3 ovules. Pod nearly orbicular, about 3 lines diameter, on a short stipes, rusty-villous, valves slightly convex.—F. Muell. Fragm. iii. 100; *B. distichoclada*, F. Muell. in Trans. Phil. Soc. Vict. i. 39, and in Hook. Kew Journ. viii. 13.

N. S. Wales. Brushy forest land near Bathurst, *A. Cunningham*.

Victoria. In the Australian Alps from the Mitta-Mitta to the tributaries of the Snowy River at an elevation of 4 to 5000 ft., as well on rocks as on the peaty margins of rivulets, *F. Mueller*.

SERIES III. NORMALES.—Leaves alternate. Calyx 2 upper lobes rounded or truncate, free or united in an upper lip. Ovary glabrous or rarely ciliate on the edge. Pod sessile or stipitate, glabrous.

12. **B. cinerea**, *R. Br. in Ait. Hort. Kew. ed. 2, iv. 268.* An erect or rarely straggling much-branched shrub of 2 to 4 or 5 ft., the branches terete or slightly angular, pubescent or villous. Leaves from broadly ovate-lanceolate to linear lanceolate, tapering into a pungent point, about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long or shorter, rarely $\frac{3}{4}$ in., often almost cordate at the base, rigid, with recurved margins, glabrous or sprinkled with a few hairs above, more pubescent or villous underneath. Pedicels slender with very small bracteoles. Calyx glabrous, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, the lobes much shorter than the tube, 2 upper ones very broad and rounded, the lower ones small. Standard broad, fully twice as long as the calyx; keel about as long, deeply coloured. Ovary stipitate, glabrous, with 4 to 6 ovules. Pod $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, $\frac{1}{4}$ in. broad, on a stipes about as long as the calyx; valves thin, with nerve-like margins.—Bot. Reg. t. 306; DC. Prod. ii. 117; Hook. f. Fl. Tasm. j. 95; *B. coccinea*, Bonpl. Jard. Malm. 128, t. 52; *B. cordifolia*, Sweet, Fl. Austral. t. 20; *B. tenuicaulis*, Grah. in Edinb. New Phil. Journ. 1840; Bot. Mag. t. 3895.

N. S. Wales. Near Twofold Bay, *F. Mueller*.

Victoria. From Brighton to about Melbourne, *F. Mueller*; and thence to the Glenelg, Robertson.

Tasmania. Port Dalrymple, *R. Brown*; abundant in dry situations throughout the island, *J. D. Hooker*.

Var. (?) *rosmarinifolia*. Leaves crowded, linear-lanceolate or linear, with short pungent points, $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 in. long, the margins revolute. Flowers rather small.—*B. rosmarinifolia*, Lindl. in Mitch. Three Exped. ii. 178.—Mount William in Victoria, *Mitchell*, *F. Mueller*. I follow *F. Mueller* in uniting this as a variety with *B. cinerea*, but with some hesitation, as its aspect is somewhat different, and I have seen no regular chain of intermediates.

13. **B. biloba**, *Benth. in Hueg. Enum.* 36. Stems from a thick stock, erect, little-branched, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, rigid, angular, loosely pubescent or villous. Leaves linear-cuneate, very obtuse retuse or 2-lobed, sometimes all under 1 in. and rather broad, sometimes narrow and 1 to 2 in. long, rigid with revolute margins, glabrous and green, or slightly hairy underneath. Pedicels short, with softly setaceous bracteoles. Calyx silky-villous, 4 to 5 lines

long, the lobes longer than the tube, the 2 upper ones united into a broad truncate emarginate upper lip, the lower ones lanceolate, nearly as long, all silky inside. Standard broad, nearly twice as long as the calyx; wings and keel shorter. Ovary stipitate, glabrous, with about 6 ovules. Pod $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, rather broad, on a short stipes, but not seen perfect.—Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 85.

W. Australia. King George's Sound, *Huegel*, *Oldfield*; Swan River, *Drummond*, 1st Coll. and n. 264, *Preiss*, n. 1061; S. Hutt and Murchison rivers, *Oldfield*.

14. **B. Preissii**, *Meissn.* in *Pl. Preiss.* i. 82. A glabrous much-branched shrub, the branches terete or angular, the smaller ones spinescent. Leaves oblong-cuneate or lanceolate, obtuse or acute, 3 to 4 or rarely 5 lines long, flat, rigid, prominently or obscurely veined. Pedicels nearly as long as the leaves, with small deciduous bracteoles. Calyx rather thick, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 lines long, the lobes or teeth very short, the 2 upper ones united in a broad truncate emarginate upper lip. Standard more than twice as long as the calyx, orbicular; wings and keel as long as the standard. Ovary stipitate, glabrous, with 12 to 15 ovules. Pod elongated, rather broad, on a stipes longer than the calyx.—*B. rigida*, *Turcz.* in *Bull. Mosc.* 1853, i. 285.

W. Australia, *Drummond*, 5th Coll. n. 79, *J. S. Roe*; King George's Sound, *Baxter*; rocky sterile places near Cape Riche, *Preiss*, n. 986; upper Kalgan river, *Oldfield*; Kojonup and grassy flats on Salt river, and eastward to Cape Arid and Cape Le Grand, *Maxwell*. I have not seen Preiss's original wild specimen, but a cultivated one from the Hamburg garden is certainly conspecific with the wild ones examined from other collectors.

15. **B. concinna**, *Benth.* A glabrous spinescent shrub allied to *B. Preissii*, but with smaller flowers, different in the proportion of the petals and an almost sessile pod. Branches angular, the smaller ones often reduced to short leafless thorns. Leaves oblong or cuneate, obtuse, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 lines long, the margins often slightly recurved. Pedicels about as long as the leaves, with small deciduous bracteoles. Calyx 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, the 2 upper lobes united in a broad emarginate upper lip nearly as long as the tube, the lower lobes scarcely shorter. Standard twice as long as the calyx; lower petals considerably shorter, the keel slightly fringed on the edge. Ovary shortly stipitate, glabrous, with 5 to 7 ovules. Pod $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, narrow, almost sessile, but not quite ripe in our specimens.

W. Australia, *Drummond*, 5th Coll. n. 81, and *Suppl.* n. 41 (very spinescent specimens with dark-coloured flowers); Grass-tree plains between M'Callum and Stokes Inlets, *Maxwell* (more leafy and less spinescent, with apparently bright yellow flowers).

16. **B. carinalis**, *Benth.* in *Mitch. Trop. Austr.* 290. A shrub with the habit almost of *B. rhombifolia*, but with flowers near those of *B. dentata*. Branches terete, softly pubescent. Leaves distichous, ovate or broadly ovate-lanceolate, mostly cordate, mucronulate or scarcely obtuse, 4 to 6 lines long, often oblique at the base, coriaceous, prominently veined, minutely hoary or glabrous. Pedicels short, with small bracteoles. Calyx 4 to 5 lines long, quite glabrous and rather thick, the lobes much shorter than the tube, the 2 upper ones united in a broad emarginate upper lip, the lower ones narrow and rather shorter. Standard very broad, half as long again as the calyx; wings twice as long, and keel incurved, rather narrow, three times as long as the calyx. Ovary on a long stipes, glabrous, with 8 to 10 ovules. Pod not seen.

M

Queensland. Sandstone gullies of the Mantuan Downs, *Mitchell*; also in *Leichhardt's* collection.

17. **B. rupicola**, *A. Cunn. Herb.* A shrub with the habit and flowers of *B. carinalis*, but very different leaves. Branches terete, pubescent. Leaves distichous, narrow-lanceolate, acute, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 in. long, rarely 2 lines broad, narrowed or scarcely obtuse at the base, coriaceous, veinless except the midrib. Pedicels short, the small bracteoles near the base. Calyx 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, the large upper lip nearly as long as the tube, the narrow lower lobes scarcely shorter. Standard broad, reflexed, rather longer than the calyx; wings longer, obovate-falcate; keel broad incurved, exceeding the calyx by 5 or 6 lines. Ovary on a long stipe, glabrous, with 8 to 10 ovules. Pod with broad thick margins when young, not seen ripe.

Queensland. Brisbane river, *Fraser*; Mount Lindsay at an elevation of 5700 ft., *A. Cunningham*.

18. **B. linophylla**, *R. Br. in Ait. Hort. Kew. ed. 2*, iv. 268. An erect much-branched shrub of 2 to 4 ft., the branches rather slender, flattened when young, glabrous or sparingly pubescent. Leaves numerous, narrow-linear, obtuse or shortly pointed, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 in. long or rarely more, the margins recurved, glabrous or sprinkled when young with a few short hairs. Pedicels solitary or 2 together, filiform, shorter than the leaves, with small narrow bracteoles near the calyx. Calyx glabrous or sprinkled with a few hairs, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, the lobes much shorter than the tube, the 2 upper ones united in a broad truncate emarginate upper lip, the lower ones shorter. Standard fully twice as long as the calyx; wings nearly as long; keel shorter. Anthers small, almost globular. Ovary stipitate, glabrous, with about 6 ovules. Pod $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, the margins nerviform, the stipes much longer than the calyx.—Bot. Mag. t. 2491; DC. Prod. ii. 117; Lodd. Bot. Cab. t. 174; Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 83; ii. 221; Maund, Botanist, t. 68.

W. Australia. King George's Sound and adjoining districts, *R. Brown*, *Drummond*, 2nd Coll. n. 121, *Preiss*, n. 1011, 1012, 1013, and others; to Stirling range and Mount Gairdner, *Marwell*; Blackwood river, *Oldfield*; Vasse river, *Mrs. Molloy*.

19. **B. disticha**, *Lindl. Bot. Reg.* 1841, t. 55. A shrub with weak straggling slender terete or slightly flattened branches, softly pubescent or villous. Leaves distichous, ovate or oblong, very obtuse, but often minutely mucronate, mostly under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long or on luxuriant branches $\frac{3}{4}$ in., not coriaceous, sprinkled with appressed hairs on both sides. Pedicels slender, solitary or 2 together, the small narrow bracteoles above the middle. Calyx softly pubescent, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, the lobes rather shorter than the tube, the 2 upper ones broad rounded-falcate, the lower ones nearly as long, lanceolate. Standard twice as long as the calyx; wings and keel shorter. Ovary stipitate, usually ciliate on the sutures, with 6 to 8 ovules. Pod glabrous, under 1 in. long, rather broad, the stipes shorter than the calyx.—Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. ii. 221.

W. Australia, *Drummond*, 2nd Coll., n. 124, in our sets, or n. 122, according to Meissner.

20. **B. prostrata**, *R. Br. in Ait. Hort. Kew. ed. 2*, iv. 268. A small shrub or undershrub with a thick woody stock and slender prostrate stems

from a few inches to about 1 ft. long, terete or slightly flattened, usually pubescent. Leaves distichous, ovate or oblong, obtuse or scarcely acute, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long or rarely more, glabrous or sprinkled with a few hairs, the petioles frequently rather long and slender. Pedicels usually much longer than the leaves, pubescent, with small deciduous bracteoles. Calyx about 2 lines long, the 2 upper lobes broadly falcate and united above the middle, the lower ones short and narrow. Standard fully twice as long as the calyx; wings and keel considerably shorter. Ovary very shortly stipitate, glabrous or ciliate, with 6 to 10 ovules. Pod nearly sessile, glabrous, $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 in. long, rarely $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines broad.—Bot. Mag. t. 1493; DC. Prod. ii. 117; Hook. f. Fl. Tasm. i. 94; *B. ovata*, Sm. in Trans. Linn. Soc. ix. 303; *B. linnaeoides*, G. Don, Gen. Syst. ii. 129; *B. nummularia*, Endl. Nov. Stirp. Dec. 22; *B. humilis*, Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 85.

Queensland. Wide Bay, *Bidwill*.

N. S. Wales. Port Jackson to the Blue Mountains, *R. Brown*, *Sieber*, n. 351, and others; northward to New England, *C. Stuart*; and southward to Yowaka river, *F. Mueller*.

Victoria. Port Phillip, *R. Brown*; Australia Felix and Wimmera river, *F. Mueller*.

Tasmania. Abundant in dry soil throughout the island, *J. D. Hooker*.

S. Australia. Onkaparinga, Stringy Bark, Lofty and Bugle ranges, Rivoli Bay, etc., *F. Mueller*.

In the southern specimens the stems are usually short, very slender, almost filiform, in several of the northern ones they are longer firmer and more branched. The size of the flowers is variable, and here and there a few flowers, possibly imperfect ones, may be found abnormally almost sessile.

21. **B. buxifolia**, *A. Cunn.* in *Field*, *N. S. Wales*, 348. A procumbent or diffuse shrub with numerous slender terete or scarcely flattened branches, minutely but softly pubescent. Leaves broadly ovate or almost cordate, acute, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to nearly 3 lines long, nearly flat, coriaceous, transversely wrinkled and sprinkled with a few hairs above, loosely pubescent underneath. Pedicels much longer than the leaves, with small broad deciduous bracteoles above the middle. Calyx minutely pubescent, scarcely 2 lines long, the upper lobes broad truncate as long as the tube and more or less united, the lower ones lanceolate and much shorter. Standard broad, twice as long as the calyx; wings and keel shorter. Ovary nearly sessile, glabrous or with ciliate edges, with about 6 ovules. Pod usually $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 in. long, $\frac{1}{4}$ in. broad, almost sessile, the margins nerviform.—*B. decumbens*, *F. Muell. Fragm.* i. 9.

N. S. Wales. Near George's river, *R. Brown*; rocky brushy hills in the Blue Mountains, *A. Cunningham*, and others; northward to Clarence river, *Beckler*; and southward to Argyle County, *Lhotsky*.

Victoria. In the higher Australian Alps on the Genoa and Delatite rivers, *F. Mueller*; Mount Macedon, *Dallachy*.

22. **B. Brownii**, *Benth.* An erect apparently stout much-branched shrub of 3 or 4 ft., with the habit of *B. rhombifolia*, the branches terete or slightly compressed, softly pubescent. Leaves distichous, broadly ovate, almost cordate, obtuse or mucronulate, 2 to 4 lines long, mostly oblique at the base, flat, coriaceous, loosely pubescent or hairy. Pedicels mostly shorter than the calyx, with deciduous bracteoles near the base. Calyx about 2 lines long; lobes much shorter than the tube, the 2 upper ones broad, rounded-falcate. Petals fully twice as long as the calyx, the keel nearly as long as the standard. Ovary glabrous, on a long stipe, with usually 3 ovules. Pod $\frac{3}{4}$.

to 1 in. long, about 5 lines broad, the margins broad, the upper one much thickened; the stipes longer than the calyx.

Queensland. Port Bowen, *R. Brown*, also in Leichhardt's Collection. Allied in foliage to *B. buxifolia*, but the pod is that of *B. rhombifolia*.

23. **B. rhombifolia**, Sieb. in DC. Prod. ii. 117. A tall much-branched shrub, quite glabrous and often glaucous, the young branches often flattened. Leaves distichous, from obovate to broadly rhomboidal, usually mucronulate, 2 to 3 or rarely 4 lines long and broad, coriaceous, flat, with a prominent midrib. Pedicels shorter than the calyx, with small broad bracteoles below the middle. Calyx about 4 lines long, the lobes much shorter than the tube, the 2 upper ones very broad and falcate, the lower ones small but nearly as long. Petals twice as long as the calyx, nearly equal in length. Ovary on a long stipe, quite glabrous, with 2 or 3 ovules. Pod $\frac{3}{4}$ to nearly 1 in. long, about 4 lines broad, the margins, especially the upper one, broad and thick, the stipes longer than the calyx, the seeds often separated by a cellular substance as in *B. heterophylla*.—*B. lenticularis*, Lodd. Bot. Cab. t. 1238, from the fig., not of Sieb.

Queensland. In the gullies of the Mantuan Downs, Mitchell; Dogwood Creek, Leichhardt.

N. S. Wales. Port Jackson to the Blue Mountains, *R. Brown*, Sieber, n. 354, and Fl. Mixt. n. 568, and others.

B. rotundifolia, DC. Prod. ii. 117, from "eastern New Holland," must, from the character given, be closely allied to the above, perhaps a luxuriant variety, with the leaves 4 to 5 lines long and 5 to 6 lines broad.

24. **B. pulchella**, Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 84. A much-branched shrub of 2 or 3 ft., with rather slender terete or scarcely compressed branches, minutely pubescent. Leaves broadly heart-shaped, mostly acute, 2 to 3 lines long, coriaceous, glabrous. Pedicels very short, the small broad bracts coriaceous and imbricate; bracteoles $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 lines long, falling off before the flower expands. Calyx $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, glabrous or nearly so; lobes or teeth very short, the 2 upper ones united in a broad emarginate upper lip. Standard broad, more than twice as long as the calyx; keel nearly as long; wings very narrow. Ovary on a long stipe, glabrous, with 2 ovules. Young pod with the upper margin much thickened.

W. Australia. Swan River, Drummond, 1st Coll. and n. 250; Darling Range, Preiss, n. 1032.

25. **B. microphylla**, Sm. in Trans. Linn. Soc. ix. 303. A spreading much-branched shrub, attaining several feet, the branches terete or slightly flattened, hoary with a minute tomentum, the smaller ones ending in subulate thorns. Leaves broadly obovate or orbiculate, truncate, emarginate, or with a small recurved point, 1 to 3 lines long, coriaceous, glabrous above, sprinkled with a few hairs underneath. Pedicels shorter or scarcely longer than the leaves, usually without bracteoles. Calyx glabrous, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, the lobes shorter than the tube, the 2 upper ones very broadly falcate, the lower ones small but scarcely shorter. Standard and keel twice the length of the calyx; wings narrow and shorter. Ovary stipitate, glabrous, with about 6 ovules. Pod rarely above $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, 2 to 3 lines broad, on a stipe about as long as the calyx, the margins nerviform.—DC. Prod. ii. 117.; Lodd. Bot.

Cab. t. 656; F. Muell. Fragm. iii. 99; *Platylobium microphyllum*, Sims, Bot. Mag. t. 863; *P. obcordatum*, Vent. Jard. Malm. under n. 31.

N. S. Wales. Port Jackson to the Blue Mountains, R. Brown, Sieber, n. 355, and Pl. Mixt. n. 569, and others; northward to Clarence river, Beckler; and southward to Illawarra, Shepherd.

Victoria. Wooded or bushy hills, chiefly granitic, on the Tumbo and at the mouth of Snowy River, F. Mueller.

26. **B. peduncularis**, Turcz. in *Bull. Mosc.* 1853, i. 287. A rigid spreading shrub with terete or scarcely flattened branches, the short divaricate branchlets ending in slender thorns, pubescent with appressed hairs. Leaves oblong, very obtuse, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 lines long, coriaceous, with recurved margins, sprinkled on both sides with appressed hairs. Pedicels filiform, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, all inserted at some distance above the axils, with minute bracteoles above the middle. Calyx scarcely 2 lines long, sprinkled with appressed hairs, the 2 upper lobes broadly falcate, as long as the tube; the lower ones narrow and rather shorter. Standard and keel twice as long as the calyx. Ovary stipitate, glabrous, with about 4 ovules. Pod not seen.

W. Australia, Drummond, 5th Coll. n. 80.

27. **B. heterophylla**, Vent. Jard. Cels. t. 7. A low glabrous and often glaucous shrub or undershrub; branches erect or ascending, from under 1 ft. to 2 ft. high, often much flattened. Leaves distichous, often distant, the lower ones ovate, obtuse or nearly orbicular, the upper ones gradually narrower or sometimes nearly all oblong or linear, the larger ones $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 in. long, rather thick and nearly veinless. Pedicels shorter than the leaves, with small bracteoles below the middle. Calyx $2\frac{1}{2}$ to nearly 3 lines long, the lobes all short, the upper ones very broadly falcate. Standard very broad, twice as long as the calyx; keel rather shorter, deeply coloured. Ovary stipitate, glabrous, with about 6 ovules. Pod $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 in. long, on a stipe longer than the calyx, the margins much thickened, the seeds separated by cellular tissue.—DC. Prod. ii. 117; Lodd. Bot. Cab. t. 271; *Platylobium lanceolatum*, Andr. Bot. Rep. t. 205; *P. ovatum*, Andr. Bot. Rep. t. 266; *Bossiae lanceolata*, Bot. Mag. t. 1144; *B. ovata*, G. Don, Gen. Syst. ii. 128.

Queensland. Wide Bay, Bidwill, in *Hook. Herb.*, but possibly some error.

N. S. Wales. Port Jackson, Banks and Solander, R. Brown, Sieber, n. 352, and others; Mount Imlay, near Twofold Bay, F. Mueller.

Victoria. Near Lake Victoria, Gipps' Land, F. Mueller.

28. **B. rufa**, R. Br. in *Ait. Hort. Kew. ed. 2*, iv. 267. A tall erect glabrous shrub with flattened branches, sometimes spinescent, bordered by narrow wings, sometimes disappearing in leafy specimens, more prominent on the leafless ones, with slightly indented nodes. Leaves when present obovate or oblong, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, very obtuse, rather thin, on slender petioles. Pedicels solitary or clustered, proceeding from leafless nodes even on leafy specimens, filiform, with very small bracteoles near the calyx. Calyx about 2 lines long, the 2 upper lobes united in a broad truncate emarginate upper lip, the lower ones small and acute. Standard broad, more than twice as long as the calyx; wings rather shorter; keel much shorter, edged with a close woolly fringe. Ovary stipitate, with 8 to 10 ovules. Pod $\frac{3}{4}$ to above 1 in. long, about $\frac{1}{4}$ in. broad, the margins nerviform, the stipes rather shorter or scarcely

longer than the calyx.—DC. Prod. ii. 117; *B. ensata*, Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 81, not of Sieb.

W. Australia. *R. Brown*, *Drummond*, *Preiss*, and others.

The following forms, different as they look, pass much into each other; all have similar flowers and fruit, differing from *B. riparia* in the comparatively larger standard and in the small fringed keel, and from *B. ensata* by the same characters and in the narrower pod without the thick margins of that species.

a. normalis. Branches elongated, leafless or nearly so, not spinescent.—Lodd. Bot. Cab. t. 1119, appears to represent this form.—King George's Sound, *R. Brown*, *Drummond*, 5th Coll. n. 87, and in another Coll. n. 84; Phillips river, *Maxwell*.

b. oxyclada. Branches numerous, divaricate, narrow or rarely very broad, leafless, mostly spinescent.—*B. oxyclada*, Turcz. in Bull. Mosc. 1853, i. 284.—*Drummond*, 5th Coll. n. 82.

c. virgata. Branches elongated, more or less leafy, not spinescent.—*B. virgata*, Hook. Bot. Mag. t. 3986; *B. paucifolia*, Benth. in Bot. Reg. 1841, Misc. 53; Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 81.—*Drummond*, n. 258; Tone, Gordon, and Blackwood rivers, *Oldfield*.

d. foliosa. Leaves rather numerous, branches often spinescent.—*B. paucifolia*, Lindl. Bot. Reg. 1843, t. 63; *B. spinescens*, Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 82.—Swan River, *Drummond*, 1st Coll. and n. 259; stony hills, York district, *Preiss*, n. 1030, 1031; stony places, S. Hutt river, *Oldfield*.

Closely allied to this is a stunted shrub from Dirk Hartog's Island, *Milne*, with very spinescent flat branches, and small coriaceous broadly obovate leaves, near those of *B. rhombifolia* or *B. microphylla*, but without flowers to determine its characters.

29. *B. bracteosa*, F. Muell. Herb. A glabrous leafless shrub, nearly allied to *B. ensata*, but more rigid, with flattened branches and broad thickly coriaceous wings, indented at the nodes so as to form prominent obtuse angles, with erect brown lanceolate scales, often 1 to 2 lines long, but very deciduous. Flowers solitary at the nodes, small and almost sessile. Bracts imbricate, the inner ones and bracteoles above 1 line long, but often very deciduous. Calyx about 2 lines long, rather rigid, the lobes shorter than the tube, obtuse, and all 5 nearly equal. Standard twice as long as the calyx; keel scarcely shorter than the standard, deeply coloured, quite glabrous. Ovary stipitate, with about 8 ovules. Pod not seen.

Victoria. In the Australian Alps, on the Mitta-Mitta and Macalister rivers, at an elevation of 3000 to 4000 ft., and on Mount Latrobe, F. Mueller. F. Mueller is disposed to include this among the forms of *B. scolopendria*, but independently of the more rigid habit, the differences in the bracts and calyx are generally very constant in *Bossiaeæ*.

30. *B. riparia*, A. Cunn. Herb. A glabrous leafless shrub, usually procumbent or diffuse, resembling some of the small-flowered specimens of *B. ensata*, but different in the proportion of the petals and in the pod. It is also usually more branched, the wings very narrow and less indented at the nodes. Flowers small, on short pedicels, with very small bracteoles. Calyx under 2 lines long, the lobes very short, the 2 upper ones united in a broad truncate upper lip as in *B. ensata*, the lower ones narrow, but scarcely shorter. Petals fully twice as long as the calyx, the keel almost as long as the standard, the wings scarcely so long. Ovary stipitate, glabrous, with 4 to 6 ovules. Pod $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long or rather more, scarcely more than 2 lines broad, on a stipe usually longer than the calyx; valves thin, with nerve-like margins.—*B. ensata*, Hook. f. Fl. Tasm. i. 94, but scarcely of Sieber.

N. S. Wales. Downs of Miner, on the upper branches of the Lachlan river, A. Cunningham (specimens imperfect).

Victoria. Maneroa, *F. Mueller*, and possibly some specimens from other localities, not determinable for want of flowers or fruit.

Tasmania. Derwent river, *R. Brown*; abundant throughout the island in various soils and situations, ascending to 4000 ft., *J. D. Hooker*.

S. Australia. Port Lincoln, *F. Mueller* (doubtful specimens, without flowers or fruit).

31. **B. ensata**, Sieb. in DC. Prod. ii. 117. An erect or procumbent glabrous leafless shrub, very variable in aspect, and not always easy to distinguish from *B. scolopendria*, with which *F. Mueller* unites it, and of which it may very likely prove a small-flowered variety, but the fruits of the different forms are as yet insufficiently known. Branches flat and winged as in that species, but usually narrower. Flowers smaller, the pedicels shorter and consequently less covered by the small bracts and bracteoles. Calyx rarely above 2 lines long, the keel much shorter than the standard, and glabrous as in *B. scolopendria*. Ovary distinctly stipitate, glabrous, with about 6 ovules. Pod not seen fully ripe, but apparently not so broad and more stipitate than in *B. scolopendria*, although with much more of the character of that species than of *B. riparia*.—Sweet, Fl. Austral. t. 51; *B. rufa*, Maund, Botanist, t. 81, not of R. Br.

Queensland. Moreton Bay, *F. Mueller*.

N. S. Wales. Port Jackson to the Blue Mountains, *R. Brown*, Sieber, n. 434, and others; and in the scrub in the interior, *Fraser*; Port Macquarie, *Backhouse*; and southward to Twofold Bay, *F. Mueller*.

Victoria. Snowy River, *F. Mueller*.

32. **B. scolopendria**, Sm. in Trans. Linn. Soc. ix. 303. An erect glabrous often somewhat glaucous leafless shrub, the branches flattened, with coriaceous distichous wings descending from the nodes, the 2 wings with the branch varying from 1 to 6 lines broad, the nodes scarcely indented. Leaves only on young seedlings and 1 or 2 occasionally at the base of the branches. Flowers usually solitary at the nodes on very short pedicels, the bracteoles under 1 line long, but almost covering the pedicel. Calyx about $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines long or rather more; lobes shorter than the tube, the 2 upper ones very broad, united in a broad emarginate upper lip, the lower ones nearly as long, lanceolate, acute. Standard fully $\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad; wings shorter; keel still shorter. Ovary almost sessile, glabrous, with about 6 ovules. Pod almost sessile, 1 in. long or more, about 5 lines broad, the valves flat but with broad very much thickened margins, more prominent even than in *B. heterophylla*, but without any cellular matter between the seeds inside.—Bot. Mag. t. 1235; DC. Prod. ii. 116; Lodd. Bot. Cab. t. 1747; *Platylobium scolopendrium*, Vent. Jard. Malm. t. 55; Andr. Bot. Rep. t. 191.

N. S. Wales. Port Jackson, *R. Brown*, Sieber, n. 357, and many others. The other stations usually given belong either to *B. ensata*, which, as above stated, may be only a small-flowered variety, or to *B. riparia*, differing more essentially both in flowers and fruit.

33. **B. Walkeri**, *F. Muell. Fragm.* ii. 120, iii. 97, 166. A glabrous leafless shrub with flattened winged branches, usually narrow and slightly indented as in *B. ensata*, but thickly coriaceous as in *B. bracteosa*. Pedicels usually solitary, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, the bracteoles all fallen from our specimens. Calyx about 5 lines long, very oblique, the lobes shorter than the tube, the 2 upper ones rounded and united to the middle, the lower ones narrower and

shorter. Standard scarcely twice as long as the calyx, wings about as long as the standard; keel considerably longer. Ovary stipitate, with about 20 ovules. Pod above 2 in. long, about 4 lines broad, on a stipes shorter than the calyx; valves apparently flat, with slightly thickened margins, but not seen quite ripe.

N. S. Wales. Peel Range, between the Lachlan and Murrumbidgee rivers, *Walker*; and thence to the Barrier Range, *Victorian Expedition*.

34. B. phylloclada, *F. Muell.* in *Trans. Phil. Inst. Vict.* iii. 52, *Fragm.* ii. 120. A tall glabrous glaucous leafless shrub, the branches flattened and very broadly winged, the wings forming angles projecting under the nodes from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ in., sometimes acute and pungent-pointed, sometimes shorter and obtuse. Pedicels solitary or more frequently clustered, rather slender, with small narrow bracteoles about the middle. Calyx 4 to 5 lines long, the 2 upper lobes as long as the tube, broadly obovate and distinct, the lower ones very small. Standard not twice as long as the calyx; wings shorter and narrower; keel as long as the standard or rather longer, woolly-ciliate on the edge. Ovary stipitate, glabrous, with 10 to 12 ovules. Pod above 1 in. long, $\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide, very flat, with slightly thickened margins.

N. Australia. Islands of the Gulf of Carpentaria, *R. Brown*; Fitzmaurice river, a chief component of the scrub between Van Alphen and Nicholson rivers, *F. Mueller*.

22. TEMPLETONIA, R. Br.

(*Nematophyllum*, *F. Muell.*)

Calyx 2 upper lobes or teeth completely united or rarely distinct, 2 lateral ones often shorter, lowest one the longest. Standard orbicular or obovate, usually reflexed; wings narrow, usually shorter than the standard; keel as long as the standard or shorter, the petals slightly united. Stamens all united in a sheath open on the upper side; anthers alternately long and erect and short and versatile. Ovary sessile or stipitate, with several ovules or rarely only 2 or 3; style incurved, filiform; stigma small, terminal. Pod sessile or stipitate, much flattened, ovate-oblong or linear, often oblique, completely dehiscent, the valves coriaceous, without thickened sutures. Seeds strophio-late.—Glabrous shrubs or rarely undershrubs, occasionally leafless, the branches angular or sulcate-striate. Leaves when present alternate, simple, entire. Stipules minute or spinescent. Flowers axillary, solitary or 2 or 3 together, red or yellow. Bracts 2 or 3 at the base of the pedicel as in *Bossiæa*, but usually very minute; bracteoles at or above the middle.

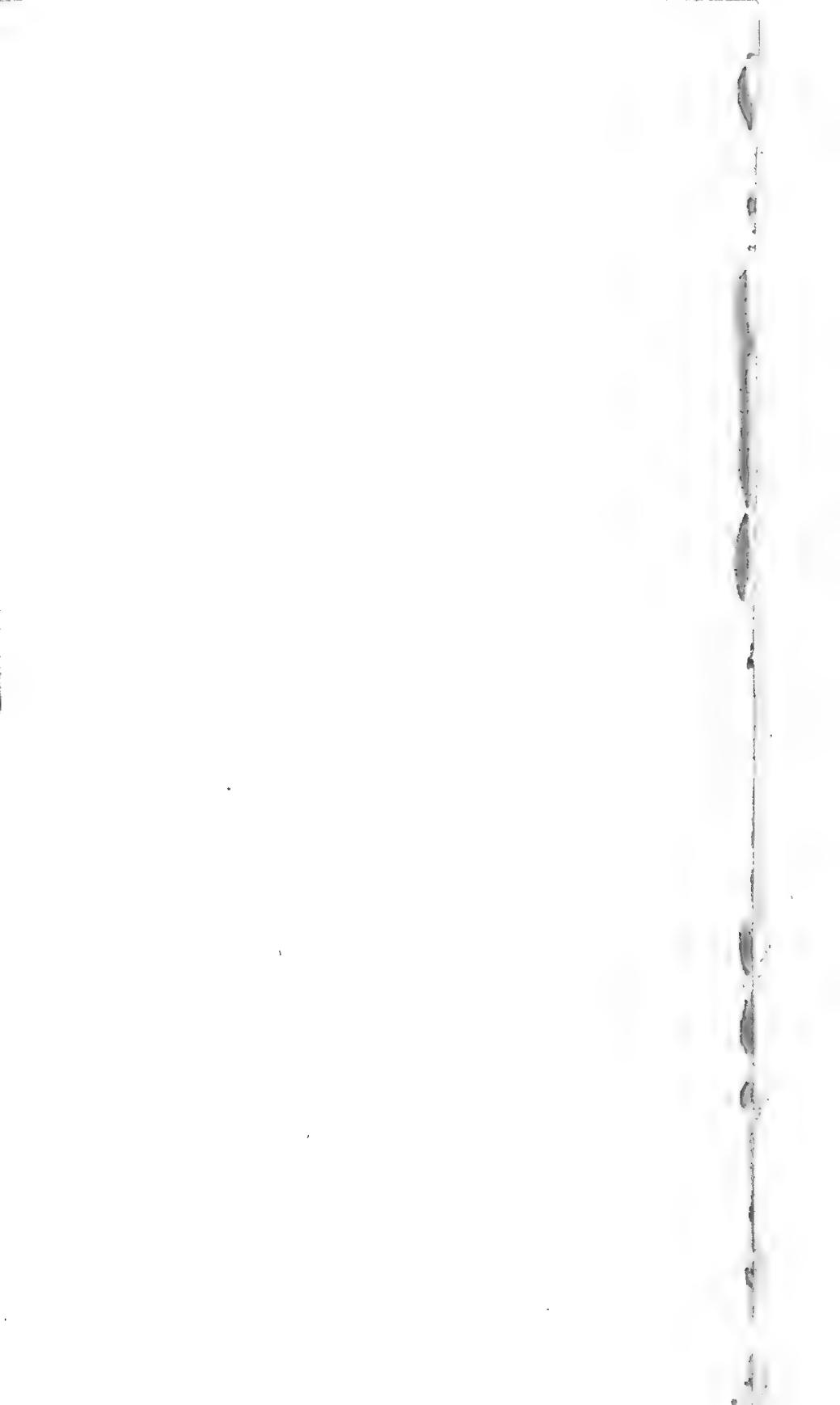
The genus is limited to Australia. It has as much variety in habit as *Bossiæa*, from which it differs in calyx, anthers, and pod, as well as in the striate-sulcate branches.

Stems leafy. Stipules minute or inconspicuous.

Leaves cuneate or obovate, obtuse or emarginate. Tall shrub with	
large red flowers	1. <i>T. retusa</i> .
Leaves ovate or elliptical, acute. Low undershrub	2. <i>T. Drummondii</i> .
Leaves narrow-linear.	
Calyx small, the lobes scarcely acute, shorter than the tube	3. <i>T. Muelleri</i> .
Calyx-lobes acuminate, much longer than the tube	4. <i>T. Hookeri</i> .
Stems leafy or leafless. Stipules spinescent, recurved	5. <i>T. aculeata</i> .
Stems leafless. Stipules minute, inconspicuous. Flowers small.	
Stems terete	6. <i>T. egena</i> .
Stems flattened	7. <i>T. sulcata</i> .



— *lathyrus sativus* L.



1. **T. retusa**, R. Br. in *Ait. Hort. Kew. ed. 2*, iv. 269. A tall, glabrous, often somewhat glaucous shrub, the branches angular and more or less sulcate. Leaves from broadly obovate to narrow cuneate-oblong, sometimes all under $\frac{3}{4}$ in., sometimes all above 1 in. long, obtuse emarginate or minutely mucronate, thickly coriaceous, nearly sessile or articulate on a short thick petiole. Pedicels shorter or longer than the calyx, rigid, with obtuse bracteoles near the middle, thickened and sulcate under the calyx after flowering. Calyx 3 to nearly 4 lines long, with 4 very short broad teeth, the lowest rather more prominent. Petals red or rarely white, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, all narrow, on short claws, and of nearly equal length. Ovary stipitate, glabrous, with 10 to 15 ovules. Pod $1\frac{1}{2}$ to nearly 2 in. long and about 5 lines broad, oblique, with a rigid hooked point, the stipes longer than the calyx; valves very coriaceous.—DC. Prod. ii. 118; Bot. Reg. t. 383; Bot. Mag. t. 2334; Lodd. Bot. Cab. t. 526; Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 88; *Rafnia retusa*, Vent. Jard. Malm. t. 53; *T. glauca*, Sims, Bot. Mag. t. 2088; Bot. Reg. t. 859; Lodd. Bot. Cab. t. 644; DC. Prod. ii. 118.

S. Australia. Memory Cove, R. Brown; from Port Lincoln around Spencer's Gulf to Lake Torrens and Flinders Range, F. Mueller, Whitaker, Warburton, and others.

W. Australia. From the Great Australian Bight to King George's Sound and Stirling Range and thence to Geographe Bay and Swan River, Fraser, Collie, Drummond, n. 273, Preiss, n. 1082 and 1083, Oldfield, and others; Dirk Hartog's Island, Milne.

The dissimilarity of the anthers is not so striking as in other species, yet on examination 5 will always be found longer and attached by the base, and 5 attached near the middle, all are much narrower than in *Bossiaeæ*.

2. **T. Drummondii**, Benth. Stems in our specimens ascending from a thick rhizome, not 6 in. high, simple or branched, glabrous, angular-striate. Leaves ovate or elliptical-oblong, mucronate, $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 in. long, rigid, glabrous, glaucous, articulate on a petiole of 1 to 4 lines. Stipules minute. Pedicels 3 to 4 lines long, the bracteoles rather below the middle. Calyx about 2 lines long, the 4 teeth or lobes nearly equal, much shorter than the tube, the uppermost broad and obtuse, the lateral ones rather smaller and almost acute, the lowest rather longer. Flowers not seen. Pod above 1 in. long, 4 to 5 lines broad, on a very short stipe; valves coriaceous, very convex.

W. Australia, Drummond.

3. **T. Muelleri**, Benth. A glabrous shrub or undershrub, with a thick stock and ascending or erect virgate stems of 1 to 2 ft., more or less sulcate-striate. Leaves few, the lower ones narrow-oblong, the upper ones linear, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long or in some specimens attaining 3 in., obtuse or with short recurved points, flat or concave, coriaceous, continuous or rarely when narrow showing a tendency to an articulation. Stipules minute. Pedicels solitary or 2 together, the bracteoles above the middle $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 line long. Calyx 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, the 4 lobes nearly equal and shorter than the tube, the uppermost broad, the lowest rather longer. Standard broad, reflexed, more than twice as long as the calyx; keel broad and nearly as long as the standard; wings much narrower and shorter. Ovary stipitate, with about 6 ovules. Pod oblong, oblique, about $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long and 5 lines broad, the stipes longer than the calyx; valves convex, almost turgid.—*Bossiaeæ stenophylla*, F. Muell. Fragm. i. 9.

Queensland. Wide Bay, *Bidwill*, *Leichhardt*.

N. S. Wales. Hawkesbury river, *R. Brown*; Cudgegong river, *A. Cunningham*; New England, near Tenterfield, *C. Stuart*.

Victoria. Murray river, *Prince Paul Wilhelm*; Wimmera river and Mount Arapiles, near Lake Hindmarsh, *Dallachy*; Milton, near Port Phillip, *Weidenbach*.

4. **T. Hookeri**, Benth. A tall slender shrub with erect branches, glabrous or slightly pubescent. Leaves rather crowded, linear-terete or almost filiform with a short recurved point, 1 to 3 in. long or even more, glabrous, usually articulate near the middle, showing that the lower portion is a petiole, with which the leaflet is occasionally continuous. Stipules minute. Pedicels filiform, often 1 in. long, with small bracteoles near the top. Calyx 5 to 6 lines long, the 4 lobes acuminate, longer than the tube, the uppermost with an inflexed point, the lateral ones shorter, the lowest considerably the longest. Petal-claws short; standard broad, 6 to 7 lines long; keel about as long; wings much smaller. Ovary stipitate, with about 6 ovules. Pod $\frac{3}{4}$ to above 1 in. long, about 4 lines broad, on a stipes longer than the calyx, oblique when young, but scarcely so when full grown; valves coriaceous, slightly convex.—*Nemotophyllum Hookeri*, F. Muell. in Hook. Kew. Journ. ix. 20.

N. Australia. N.W. coast, *Bynoe*; Islands of the Gulf of Carpentaria, *R. Brown*; Hooker's and Sturt's Creeks, *F. Mueller*.

5. **T. aculeata**, Benth. A low rigid shrub or undershrub, with a thick rhizome and numerous simple or branched often flexuous stems, rarely exceeding 1 ft. in height, sulcate-striate and glabrous or nearly so. Leaves few or sometimes none, the lower ones obovate or oblong, the uppermost linear, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 in. long, rigid and glabrous. Stipules rigid, recurved, prickly, and often 2 lines long. Pedicels short, the bracteoles about the middle. Calyx about 3 lines long, the 4 lobes of nearly equal length, rather shorter than the tube, the uppermost rather broader and the lowest rather longer than the lateral ones. Standard broad, reflexed, twice as long as the calyx; keel about as long as the standard; wings shorter. Ovary stipitate, with about 6 ovules. Pod about $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, on a stipes longer than the calyx; valves coriaceous, but nearly flat.—*Bossiaea aculeata*, F. Muell. Fragm. ii. 120.

W. Australia. Drummond, n. 141, and 2nd Coll. n. 101; Culjong river, Oldfield.

6. **T. egena**, Benth. A tall glabrous leafless shrub, with numerous erect terete sulcate branches, the nodes bearing only minute protuberances. Pedicels solitary or 2 together, rarely 1 line long, with small orbicular bracteoles close under the calyx. Calyx $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines long or rather more, with 5 nearly equal broad obtuse teeth, much shorter than the tube, the lowest rather the longest. Petals on rather long claws, scarcely twice as long as the calyx, the standard rather longer than the others. Ovary shortly stipitate, with 6 to 8 ovules. Pod nearly sessile, obliquely oblong, 6 to 8 lines long and about 4 broad, the valves very coriaceous and slightly convex.—*Daviesia egena*, F. Muell. in Trans. Vict. Inst. 118; *Bossiaea egena*, F. Muell. in Hook. Kew Journ. viii. 43; Fragm. iii. 94.

N. Australia. Hooker and Sturt's Creeks, *F. Mueller*.

N. S. Wales. Deserts of the Murray and Darling, *Victorian Expedition*; northward to Mount Aiton, *A. Cunningham*.

Victoria. Clayey and sandy, somewhat saline deserts of the Murray and Murrumbidgee, *F. Mueller*.

S. Australia. Barren bushy places along Spencer's Gulf to Lake Torrens, *F. Mueller*.



7. T. sulcata, Benth. A tall rigid glabrous leafless shrub, with numerous divaricate branches much flattened, sulcate, striate, and often ending in stiff thorns, notched at the nodes. Pedicels very short; bracteoles under the calyx, concave, sometimes nearly 1 line long. Calyx $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, somewhat rigid, the 4 lobes broad, obtuse, nearly as long as the tube, the lateral ones rather smaller than the others. Standard scarcely twice as long as the calyx; lower petals shorter. Ovary almost sessile, with 2 to 4 ovules. Pod sessile, very obliquely ovate, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, with a hooked point, valves thickly coriaceous and convex.—*Bossieea sulcata*, Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 81; *B. Rossii*, F. Muell. Fragm. iii. 94, 168.

Victoria. Mallee scrub, from the junction of the Murrumbidgee and Murray to Lake Hindmarsh, F. Mueller.

W. Australia, Drummond, n. 107, 108, and 144, J. S. Roe; sandy plains of the Avon, Preiss, n. 1028; clayey places, Phillips river, Maxwell.

23. HOVEA, R. Br.

(Poiretia, Sm.; Plagiobium, Sweet; Platychilum, Delaun.)

Calyx upper lobes united into a broad truncate upper lip, entire or slightly emarginate, the 3 lower ones much smaller, lanceolate. Petals clawed; standard nearly orbicular, emarginate; wings shorter, obliquely obovate, auriculate on the inner side at the base; keel much shorter, slightly incurved, obtuse, the petals slightly cohering. Stamens all united in a sheath open on the upper side and sometimes split also on the lower side, or rarely the uppermost stamens, and very rarely the lowest free; anthers alternately long and erect and short and versatile. Ovary sessile or stipitate with 2 or rarely more ovules; style incurved, rather thick; stigma terminal. Pod sessile or stipitate, turgid, very obliquely globular or ovoid, the valves at length entirely separating. Seeds reniform on short funicles, strophiolate.—Shrubs. Leaves alternate, simple, entire or prickly-toothed, glabrous above, often tomentose underneath. Stipules setaceous, minute or none. Flowers blue or purple, in axillary clusters or very short racemes or rarely solitary.

The genus is entirely Australian, and easily recognized by the habit, the calyx, the colour of the flower and short turgid pod, although it is closely connected with *Templetonia*, through *H. longipes*.

Ovary and pod sessile (Eastern species).

Pod glabrous or slightly pubescent.

Stems decumbent. Lower leaves ovate, upper ones lanceolate

or linear 2. *H. heterophylla*.

Stems erect. Leaves numerous, long, mostly narrow-linear . 1. *H. linearis*.

Pod tomentose or villous.

Leaves oblong, lanceolate or linear, obtuse at both ends 3. *H. longifolia*.

Leaves narrowed at both ends 4. *H. acutifolia*.

Ovary and pod stipitate, always glabrous.

Leaves with numerous oblique parallel veins. Calyx lower lobes nearly as long as the upper (East tropical species) 5. *H. longipes*.

Leaves smooth or reticulate the primary veins distant (when conspicuous) transverse or arcuate. Calyx lower lobes much shorter than the upper (Western species).

Leaves under $\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, narrow, entire. Branches spines-

cent 6. *H. acanthoclada*.

Leaves mostly above 1 in. long. No thorns.
 Leaves ovate or lanceolate, prickly-toothed. Upper stamen
 free 7. *H. chorizemifolia*.
 Leaves entire or slightly crisped, the margins flat or recurved.
 Upper stamen united with the rest.
 Tall shrub. Leaves elliptical to narrow-lanceolate. Calyx
 lower lobes at least $\frac{1}{2}$ as long as the upper. Ovules 2. 8. *H. elliptica*.
 Stems low or not much branched. Leaves ovate to
 linear. Calyx lower lobes very small. Ovules usually
 3 or more 9. *H. trisperma*.
 Leaves $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 in. long, narrow, rigid, the margins much re-
 volute.
 Leaves obtuse with a small scarcely pungent point 10. *H. stricta*.
 Leaves pungent-pointed 11. *H. pungens*.

1. ***H. linearis***, R. Br. in Ait. Hort. Kew. ed. 2, iv. 275. Apparently a low shrub, with erect not much-branched stems, of 1 to 2 ft., closely tomentose or pubescent or at length nearly glabrous. Leaves nearly all narrow-linear, 1½ to 3 in. long, obtuse with a small point, coriaceous with recurved margins, more or less reticulate, quite glabrous or pubescent underneath, the lower ones occasionally lanceolate or oblong-elliptical. Flowers rather small, solitary or 2 or 3 in each axil, on very short pedicels. Calyx about 2 lines long, more or less silky-hairy. Staminal sheath open on the upper side only. Ovary glabrous. Pod sessile, glabrous, about 4 lines broad and long.—DC. Prod. ii. 115; Lodd. Bot. Cab. t. 1222?; *Poiretia linearis*, Sm. in Trans. Linn. Soc. ix. 304.

N. S. Wales. Port Jackson, R. Brown, Sieber, n. 375, and others; and northward to Clarence river, Beckler.

This very much resembles the long linear-leaved varieties of *H. longifolia*. It appears to be a smaller plant, the leaves are not so coriaceous, the flowers smaller and the pod shorter, and always quite glabrous. The specimens figured, Bot. Reg. t. 463, and in Paxt. Mag. xii. 75, seem to connect this also with the following.

2. ***H. heterophylla***, A. Cunn. in Hook. f. Fl. Tasm. i. 93, t. 15. Very closely allied to *H. linearis*, and perhaps a variety only, although usually very different in aspect. Stems decumbent or prostrate at the base, with ascending or erect slender branches, clothed with a short close tomentum. Lower leaves ovate, intermediate ones lanceolate, the uppermost narrow, or sometimes quite linear, and rarely above 1½ in. long, obtuse or almost acute, the margins often recurved, reticulate and glabrous or slightly hairy underneath. Flowers of *H. longifolia* or rather larger. Calyx 2 to 3 lines long, the lower lobes sometimes nearly as long as the upper lip, but very narrow. Ovary and pod of *H. longifolia*, but quite glabrous or shortly pubescent.

Queensland. Stradbroke Island, Fraser, A. Cunningham; Sandstone Hills, towards Brisbane, Leichhardt.

N. S. Wales. Paramatta, Woolls; grassy valleys, near Macquarie river, A. Cunningham; Twofold Bay, F. Mueller.

Victoria. Glenelg river, Robertson; Mounts Dandenong and Disappointment, F. Mueller; in the Tatiara country, J. E. Woods.

Tasmania. Abundant in dry and stony places in various parts of the island, J. D. Hooker.

3. ***H. longifolia***, R. Br. in Ait. Hort. Kew. ed. 2, iv. 275. A stout erect shrub, attaining 8 to 10 ft.; branches usually erect, softly tomentose or the

smaller varieties bushy and stunted. Leaves oblong-lanceolate or linear, obtuse, with or without a small callous point, all under $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long in some varieties, in others all above 2 in., thickly coriaceous, with flat recurved or revolute margins, glabrous above and smooth and shining or densely reticulate, the primary veins when conspicuous transverse or arcuate, more or less rusty-tomentose underneath. Flowers very shortly pedicellate in axillary clusters, which sometimes grow out into interrupted spikes or racemes, or rarely solitary. Bracts and bracteoles small, usually obtuse. Calyx tomentose, 2 to 3 lines long; lobes all short, the upper broad truncate lip not much longer than the lower lobes, which are usually more obtuse than in *H. linearis*. Standard twice as long as the calyx. Staminal tube open on the upper side only. Ovary tomentose. Pod sessile, 4 to 6 lines broad, softly rusty-tomentose or almost villous.

N. Australia. Port Essington, *A. Cunningham* (specimens imperfect).

Queensland. Near Mount Owen, *Mitchell*; Newcastle Range and Suttor river, *F. Mueller*; Shoalwater Bay passages, *R. Brown*; Moreton Bay, *A. Cunningham*; near Warwick, *Beckler*; Ipswich, *Nerust*.

N. S. Wales. Port Jackson to the Blue Mountains, *R. Brown*, *Sieber*, and others; Macquarie and Lachlan rivers, *A. Cunningham*; northward to Clarence river, *Beckler*, and New England, *C. Stuart*, and southward to Twofold Bay, *F. Mueller*.

Victoria. Gipps' Land, Mitta Mitta river, Mount Butler, etc., ascending to 5000 ft., *F. Mueller*.

Tasmania. Port Dalrymple and Bass's Straits, *R. Brown*; abundant throughout the island, *J. D. Hooker*.

S. Australia. Rocky sides of Mount Remarkable and adjacent hills, *F. Mueller*.

The following forms, usually considered as distinct species, pass into each other by such insensible gradations, that I am unable to distinguish them otherwise than as varieties.

a. *normalis*. Leaves linear with revolute margins, usually 1½ to 3 in. long, but in some specimens shorter. Flower-clusters often shortly racemose.—*H. longifolia*, Bot. Reg. t. 614; Lodd. Bot. Cab. t. 994; *H. racemulosa*, Benth. in Bot. Reg. 1843, t. 4 (the supposed Swan River origin probably a garden mistake).—Port Jackson, *R. Brown*, *Sieber*, n. 376, and others, also *R. Brown's* Queensland specimens. Some specimens are very difficult to distinguish from *H. linearis*.

b. *rosmarinifolia*. Leaves linear, very obtuse and much revolute, but much shorter than in the normal form, and very much reticulate, otherwise closely connecting the short-leaved specimens of a and c.—*H. rosmarinifolia*, A. Cunn. in Field, N. S. Wales, 348.—Blue Mountains.

c. *lanceolata*. Leaves oblong, or lanceolate, or broadly linear, with flat or recurved margins, $\frac{2}{3}$ to 3 in. long, often rather thick, closely, but often densely tomentose underneath.—*H. lanceolata*, Sims, Bot. Mag. t. 1624; Bot. Reg. t. 1427 (a weak slender form ?); DC. Prod. ii. 115; *H. apiculata*, A. Cunn., and *H. mucronata*, A. Cunn. in G. Don, Gen. Syst. ii. 126; *H. purpurea*, Lodd. Bot. Cab. t. 1457; Maund, Botanist, t. 72; Hook. f. Fl. Tasm. i. 93, but scarcely of Sweet; *H. Beckeri*, F. Muell. in Linnaea, xxv. 391.—Extends over the whole range of the species and the most common form. The more northern specimens have often elongated interrupted inflorescences, and the tomentum of the under side of the leaves thin and pale-coloured; the Tasmanian and Victorian ones, especially those from high elevations, have usually smaller much more revolute leaves, and the tomentum more rusty.

d. *pannosa*. Leaves linear or oblong, rather large and very coriaceous, the tomentum soft and dense, often almost woolly. Flowers rather large, in close clusters, the calyx densely hirsute, the lower lobes narrow and acute. Pod often rusty-woolly.—*H. purpurea*, Sweet, Fl. Austral. t. 13; Bot. Reg. t. 1423; *H. villosa*, Lindl. in Bot. Reg. t. 1512; *H. pannosa*, A. Cunn. in Bot. Mag. t. 3053; *H. lanigera*, Lodd. in Steud. Nom. Bot. ed. 2; *H. ramulosa*, A. Cunn. in Bot. Reg., under n. 4 (a narrow-leaved form connecting it with the normal variety).—Blue Mountains and Queensland. The Port Essington specimens are also nearest to this variety.

4. ***H. acutifolia***, A. Cunn. in G. Don, *Gen. Syst.* ii. 126. A tall shrub, allied to the var. *pannosa* of *H. longifolia*, but with the leaves always narrowed at both ends. Branches densely tomentose-villous. Leaves elliptical-oblong or lanceolate, acuminate or acute, narrowed at the base, mostly 2 to 3 in. long, and the larger ones 1 in. broad in the middle, the margins slightly recurved, densely but minutely reticulate above, loosely tomentose-villous underneath, the primary veins few, nearly transverse or arcuate. Flowers in clusters of 2 or 3, like those of *H. longifolia*, var. *pannosa* or rather larger. Ovary sessile, tomentose-villous. Pod not seen.

Queensland. Brisbane river, *Fraser*, A. Cunningham, F. Mueller, and others; Pine river, *Fitzalan*.

5. ***H. longipes***, Benth. in Hueg. *Enum.* 37. A tall shrub, resembling at first sight some forms of *H. longifolia*, but readily distinguished by the venation of the leaf as well as by the flower and fruit. Branches, under side of the leaves and calyxes hoary or slightly rusty, with a close or soft tomentum. Leaves from oval-elliptical to oblong or lanceolate, obtuse with a minute callous point, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, coriaceous with slightly recurved margins, glabrous above and marked with numerous oblique parallel slightly reticulate primary veins. Flowers usually 2 or 3 together, each on a pedicel longer than the calyx, with 2 minute bracteoles near the end. Calyx very broadly campanulate, scarcely 2 lines long, the lobes or teeth all very short, the upper lip broad and truncate, but scarcely exceeding the lower lobes. Standard very broad, twice as long as the calyx. Ovary quite glabrous. Pod 4 or 5 lines broad and long, very coriaceous, quite glabrous, on a stipes from the length of the calyx to twice as long.—*H. leiocarpa*, Benth. Mitch. Trop. Austr. 289.

Queensland. Keppel Bay, R. Brown; dry forest and sheltered valleys, Mantuan Downs and Maranoa river, Mitchell; Burdekin river, F. Mueller; edge of the scrub, near Rockhampton, Thozet; Fitzroy river, Bowman.

N. S. Wales. Clarence river, Beckler.

6. ***H. acanthoclada***, F. Muell. *Fragm.* iv. 15. A rigid spreading divaricately branched shrub, with the habit of some of the spinescent *Bossiaeæ*; branches closely rusty-tomentose, the smaller ones ending in slender thorns. Leaves scattered or clustered, rarely 3 lines long, linear-oblong, obtuse, with revolute margins, glabrous above, rusty-tomentose underneath. Flowers usually solitary, on short pedicels. Bracteoles minute. Calyx minutely tomentose, turbinate-campanulate, about 2 lines long, the upper lip truncate, with acuminate angles, the lower lobes or teeth much shorter. Petals and ovary not seen. Staminal sheath open on the upper side. Pod obliquely ovoid, glabrous, on a stipes as long as the calyx-tube.—*Daviesia acanthoclada*, Turcz. in Bull. Mosc. 1853, i. 262.

W. Australia, Drummond, 5th Coll. n. 96; Phillips river, Maxwell. This species connects in some measure *Hovea* with *Bossiaeæ*, but the pod is entirely that of the former genus.

7. ***H. chorizemifolia***, DC. *Prod.* ii. 116. Usually a stout branching shrub of several ft., although occasionally the stems are nearly simple from a thick stock; branches rusty-tomentose, villous or nearly glabrous. Leaves from ovate to lanceolate, pungent-pointed, sinuate and prickly-toothed, often

undulate, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to nearly 3 in. long, coriaceous, reticulate and usually glabrous. Flowers 2 to 6 together, rather small, on short pedicels. Bracteoles subulate. Calyx silky-villous, 2 to 3 lines long; upper lip very large and broad, lower lobes very small. Ovary glabrous, with 2 ovules. Staminal sheath open on the upper side, and sometimes also on the under side, the upper stamens usually quite free. Pod glabrous, about as broad as long, on a short stipe.—Bot. Reg. t. 1524, Maund, Botanist, t. 130; *Plagiobium chorizemifolium*, Sweet, Fl. Austral. t. 2; Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 80; *P. ilicifolium*, Sweet, l. c. in a note; Meissn. l. c.; *H. ilicifolia*, A. Cunn. in Bot. Reg. 1844, t. 53 (a narrow-leaved branch).

W. Australia. Common from King George's Sound to Swan River, *R. Brown*, *Fraser*, *Drummond*, 1st Coll. and n. 181, *Preiss*, n. 1052, 1058, 1060, and others. I have in vain endeavoured to distribute our numerous specimens into appreciable varieties.

8. ***H. elliptica*, DC. Prod. ii. 115.** A tall shrub, attaining sometimes 8 to 10 ft., the branches rather slender, rusty with a minute tomentum. Leaves from ovate-elliptical to narrow-lanceolate, usually narrowed at both ends, obtuse or emarginate, with a minute point or rarely almost acute, 2 to 3 in. long on the larger branches, 1 to 2 in. on the smaller ones, not very coriaceous, reticulate with the primary veins nearly transverse, glabrous above, pale underneath with an appressed pubescence, the petioles often rather long. Flowers blue, in axillary clusters or short racemes, the pedicels often as long as or longer than the calyx. Calyx $2\frac{1}{2}$ or rarely 3 lines long; upper lip as long as the tube and very broad, lower lobes about half as long. Standard fully twice as long as the calyx. Staminal sheath open on the upper side and scarcely splitting on the lower side. Ovary glabrous with 2 ovules. Pod stipitate, glabrous, about as long as broad.—Lodd. Bot. Cab. t. 1450? (a starved specimen?); *Poiretia elliptica*, Sm. in Trans. Linn. Soc. ix. 305; *Platychilum Celsianum*, Herb. Amat. t. 187, according to G. Don, Gen. Syst. ii. 127; DC. Prod. ii. 116; *Goodia simplicifolia*, Spreng. Syst. Cur. Post. 267; *Hovea Celsi*, Bonpl. Jard. Malm. t. 51; DC. Prod. ii. 115; Bot. Reg. t. 280; Bot. Mag. t. 2005; Maund, Botanist, t. 40; Lodd. Bot. Cab. t. 1488; Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 79, and ii. 221; Paxt. Mag. iii. 241 with a fig.; *H. latifolia*, Lodd. Bot. Cab. t. 30 (?) (from the figure).

W. Australia. King George's Sound, *R. Brown*, *Menzies*, *Drummond*, and others; Sussex and Plantagenet districts, *Preiss*, n. 1053 and 1055; Vasse river, *Oldfield*.

9. ***H. trisperma*, Benth. in Hueg. Enum. 37.** An undershrub or little-branched shrub, with ascending or almost erect stems, of 1 to 2 ft., glabrous or pubescent. Lower leaves ovate or elliptical, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, upper ones lanceolate or linear, 1 to 3 in. long, obtuse with a short point or acute, glabrous and reticulate above, slightly tomentose or loosely pubescent underneath. Flowers rather large, usually 2 or 3 together on short pedicels. Bracts and bracteoles subulate. Calyx silky-villous, 3 to 4 lines long, the tube very short, the upper lip very large and rounded-truncate, the lower lobes not $\frac{1}{3}$ as long. Staminal sheath usually open on the lower as well as on the upper side, leaving the lowest stamen free, and rarely the uppermost one also. Ovary glabrous with 2 or more ovules, usually 3 in the normal form. Pod fully as broad as long, glabrous, on a stipe from half as long to

fully as long as the calyx.—Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 79; *H. Manglesii*, Lindl. Bot. Reg. 1838, t. 62 (said to differ in the sessile ovary, but it is figured as stipitate).

W. Australia. King George's Sound to Swan River, *R. Brown*, *Huegel*, *Drummond*, 1st Coll. and n. 179 and 180, *Preiss*, n. 1051, and others.

Var. *crispa*. More slender. Leaves from ovate to lanceolate, often slightly cordate, the margins crisped and sometimes almost crenulate. Calyx rather more hairy. Ovules 2 to 4.—*H. crispa*, Lindl. Bot. Reg. 1839, Misc. 19; Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 79.—Swan River, *Drummond*, 1st Coll.; Darling range, *Preiss*, n. 1063. *H. splendens*, Paxt. Mag. x. 103, from the figure given, must be very near this variety.

Var. *grandiflora*. Larger and nearly glabrous. Leaves more coriaceous, quite entire, strongly reticulate. Flowers large. Calyx often near 5 lines long. Ovules often 6.—*H. elliptica*, Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 79, not of DC.—Swan River, *Drummond*, 1st Coll. and n. 178.

10. **H. stricta**, Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 79, and in Bot. Zeit. 1855, 30. Stems little-branched, erect, rigid, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, loosely tomentose-villous. Leaves lanceolate or linear, or the lower ones ovate-lanceolate, often erect, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 in. long, obtuse with a short rigid point, the margins revolute, rounded or cordate at the base, rather rigid, reticulate and glabrous above, hoary-tomentose or loosely villous underneath. Flowers 2 or 3 together on short pedicels. Bracts and bracteoles subulate. Calyx 2 to 3 lines long, silky or loosely villous, upper lip large and broad, lower lobes much shorter narrow and acute, but not so small as in *H. trisperma*. Standard $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter. Staminal sheath often splitting on the lower side as well as the upper, but I have never seen any stamen free. Ovary stipitate, glabrous, with 2 ovules. Pod not seen.

W. Australia. Sandy woods, Sussex district, *Preiss*, n. 1057; Vasse river, *Oldfield*; Swan River and between Moore and Murchison rivers, *Drummond*, 6th Coll. n. 27.

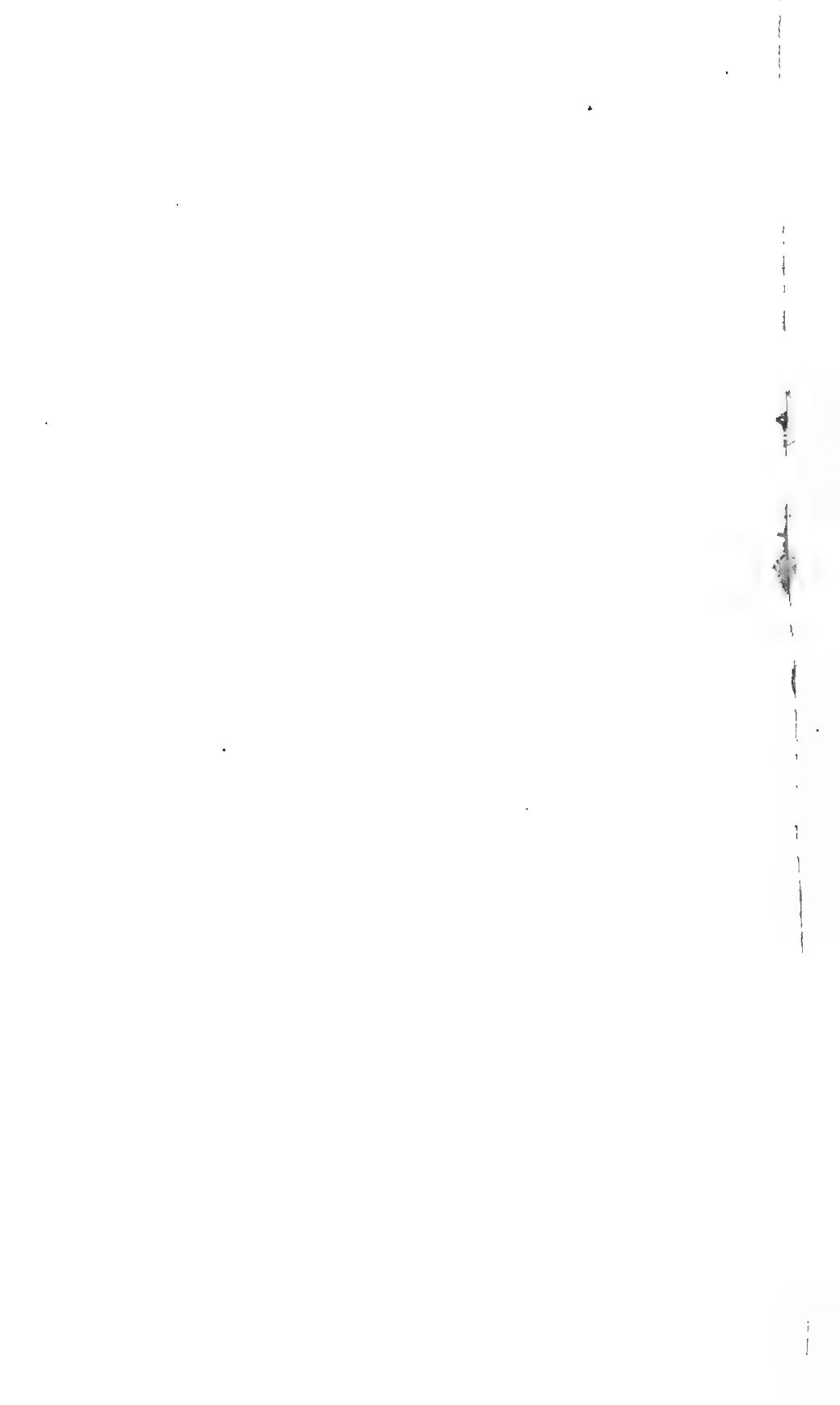
11. **H. pungens**, Benth. in *Hueg. Enum.* 37, and in *Hueg. Arch. Bot.* t. 7. An erect rigid not much-branched shrub of 1 to 2 ft., the branches softly pubescent or villous. Leaves linear or lanceolate, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 in. long, very spreading, rigidly coriaceous with pungent points, the margins much revolute, reticulate above, glabrous or the upper ones sprinkled with a few hairs. Stipules setaceous, often more conspicuous than in other species, but sometimes minute or deciduous. Flowers 1 to 3 together on short pedicels. Bracteoles subulate. Calyx 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 lines long, silky-villous or hirsute, the upper lip very broad, the lower lobes rather shorter. Standard about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter. Staminal sheath open on the upper side only. Ovary glabrous, with 2 or very rarely 3 ovules. Pod very oblique, rather longer than broad, the stipes very nearly as long as the calyx.—Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 78; Maund, Botanist, t. 164; Paxt. Mag. vi. 101, and x. 51 with figs.

W. Australia. Swan River, *Drummond*, 1st Coll. and n. 177, *Preiss*, n. 1054, *Oldfield* and others; Gordon river, *Oldfield*; along the coast to East Mount Barren, *Maxwell*. Var. *ulicina*. Lower leaves rather broader, calyx rather more hairy.—*H. ulicina*, Meissn. in Bot. Zeit. 1855, 30.—Between Moore and Murchison rivers, *Drummond*, 6th Coll. n. 26. Some specimens are, however, scarcely distinguishable from the common *H. pungens*, even as a variety.

24. GOODIA, Salisb.

Calyx 2 upper lobes united in a 2-toothed upper lip, 3 lower ones equal.





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Petals clawed; standard orbicular; wings narrow; keel broader, incurved, obtuse. Stamens all united in a sheath open on the upper side; anthers all versatile, alternately smaller. Disk annular between the stamens and ovary. Ovary stipitate, with 2 to 4 ovules; style subulate, incurved; stigma small, terminal. Pod stipitate, flat, valves thin with a nerviform edge. Seeds strophiolate.—Shrubs. Leaves pinnately 3-foliate, with entire leaflets. Flowers yellow mixed with purple, in terminal or leaf-opposed racemes. Stipules bracts and bracteoles membranous, but so deciduous as to be rarely seen but in very young branches or racemes.

The genus is limited to Australia, and although nearly allied to *Bossiaea* in its flowers and fruit, has the inflorescence of *Crotalaria*, and differs from all other *Genistææ* in its pinnately trifoliate leaves. It would therefore be equally well placed under *Galegeæ*, next to *Ptychosperma*.

Glabrous or the young shoots minutely pubescent 1. *G. lotifolia*.
Softly pubescent all over 2. *G. pubescens*.

G. (?) polysperma, DC. Prod. ii. 117, is *Argyrolobium Andrewesianum*, Steud., a South African, not an Australian plant.

G. retusa, Mackay, and *G. subpubescens*, Sweet, in Steud. Nom. Bot. ed. 2, are unpublished garden names, probably of some varieties of *G. lotifolia*.

1. ***G. lotifolia***, *Salisb. Parad. Lond. t. 41*. A tall much-branched shrub, either quite glabrous or the young shoots minutely pubescent and often glaucous. Leaflets ovate or obovate, very obtuse, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, the lateral ones usually at a considerable distance from the terminal one, the petiole slender. Racemes loose, many-flowered, 2 to 4 in. long. Calyx $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 lines long, the lower lobes linear-lanceolate nearly as long as the tube, the upper lip very broad, more or less 2-toothed at the top. Standard about twice as long as the calyx, notched, yellow with a purple base; lower petals rather shorter. Pod varying from $\frac{1}{2}$ to nearly 1 in. long and 3 to 4 lines broad, on a stipe much longer than the calyx, the upper suture often dilated, the valves thin with transverse reticulations sometimes very prominent, sometimes scarcely perceptible.—DC. Prod. ii. 117; Bot. Mag. t. 958; Lodd. Bot. Cab. t. 696; Hook. f. Fl. Tasm. i. 97; Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 88.

N. S. Wales. Hastings river, *Fraser*.

Victoria. In the scrub of the interior, *F. Mueller*; near Portland, *Robertson*.

Tasmania. Common in various parts of the island, *J. D. Hooker*.

S. Australia. Flinders range, Guichen and Rivoli Bays, Crystal Brook, etc.. *F. Mueller*; Onkaparinga range, *Whittaker*.

W. Australia, Drummond, 5th Coll. n. 89; Hay district, *Preiss*, n. 1014.

G. medicaginea, F. Muell. Fragm. i. 10, the prevailing Continental form, with shorter and smoother pods, passes gradually into the more common Tasmanian form.

2. ***G. pubescens***, *Sims. Bot. Mag. t. 1310*. Most probably a variety of *G. lotifolia*, differing in being softly pubescent all over, the leaflets usually narrower and more approximate at the end of the shorter petiole, the flowers rather smaller.—DC. Prod. ii. 117; Hook. f. Fl. Tasm. i. 97.

Victoria. Dandenong mountains, *F. Mueller*.

Tasmania. Common throughout the island, *J. D. Hooker*. It is united with *G. lotifolia* by F. Muell. Fragm. i. 10.

25. CROTALARIA, Linn.

Calyx-lobes nearly equal, or the 2 upper ones and the 3 lower ones more or less united. Standard orbicular or ovate; wings shorter; keel incurved or angled, terminating inwards in a straight or incurved beak. Stamens all united in a sheath, open along the upper side; anthers alternately long and erect and short and versatile. Ovary sessile or stipitate, with 2 or more ovules; style much incurved or suddenly bent inwards, with a longitudinal line of hairs above the middle on the inner side (sometimes very small); stigma terminal. Pod turgid or inflated, continuous inside. Seeds not strophiolate, on slender funicles.—Herbs or shrubs. Leaves simple or digitately compound with 1, 3 or (in species not Australian) 5 or 7 leaflets often marked with pellucid dots. Stipules free from the petiole, occasionally decurrent along the stem, frequently small or wanting. Flowers yellow or blue, in simple terminal racemes, becoming sometimes leaf-opposed, with a bract, often very small, under each pedicel and minute bractoles adnate to the calyx-tube or just below it.

A very large and well-marked genus, widely dispersed over the tropical and warm regions both of the New and the Old world. Of the 14 Australian species 8 are East Indian, and 2 of these are also abundant in many parts of Africa and America, the remaining 6 are endemic, 3 of them belonging to a group peculiarly Australian.

SERIES I. **Simplicifoliæ**.—Leaves simple, continuous with the short petiole, the Australian species all herbs or undershrubs.

Ovary and pod pubescent or villous.

Leaves ovate. Stipules leafy, semilunar or falcate. Flowers blue	1. <i>C. verrucosa</i> .
Leaves oblong, linear, or rarely obovate. Stipules setaceous or none. Flowers yellow.	
Ovules 2. Pod usually 1-seeded, not exceeding the calyx.	2. <i>C. crispata</i> .
Flowers small	
Ovules numerous. Pod many-seeded, above 1 in. long.	3. <i>C. juncea</i> .
Flowers rather large	

Ovary and pod quite glabrous.

Upper leaves usually linear. Petals and pod not exceeding the calyx.	
Calyx 3 to 4 lines long, silky-pubescent or shortly villous, the 2 upper lobes united	4. <i>C. linifolia</i> .
Calyx 1 in. long, densely hirsute with long spreading hairs, the upper lobes free	5. <i>C. calycina</i> .
Upper leaves broad, oblong-cuneate or rarely almost linear. Petals and pod much longer than the calyx.	
Leaves oblong cuneate. Flowers large in loose racemes.	
Calyx 4 to 6 lines; pod 1½ in. long	6. <i>C. retusa</i> .
Leaves oval-elliptical or oval-lanceolate. Flowers numerous in dense racemes. Calyx not above 3 lines, pod, under ½ in. long	7. <i>C. Mitchellii</i> .

SECT. II. **Unifoliolatæ**.—Leaves simple, the petiole articulate or geniculate above the middle. Stem shrubby.

Flowers under ¼ in. long; standard obtuse.

Leaves pubescent or villous, at least underneath. Stipules none or not decurrent	8. <i>C. Novæ-Hollandiae</i> .
Whole plant quite glabrous. Stipules decurrent	9. <i>C. crassipes</i> .
Flowers 1½ in. long or more; standard acute or acuminate	10. <i>C. Cunninghamii</i> .

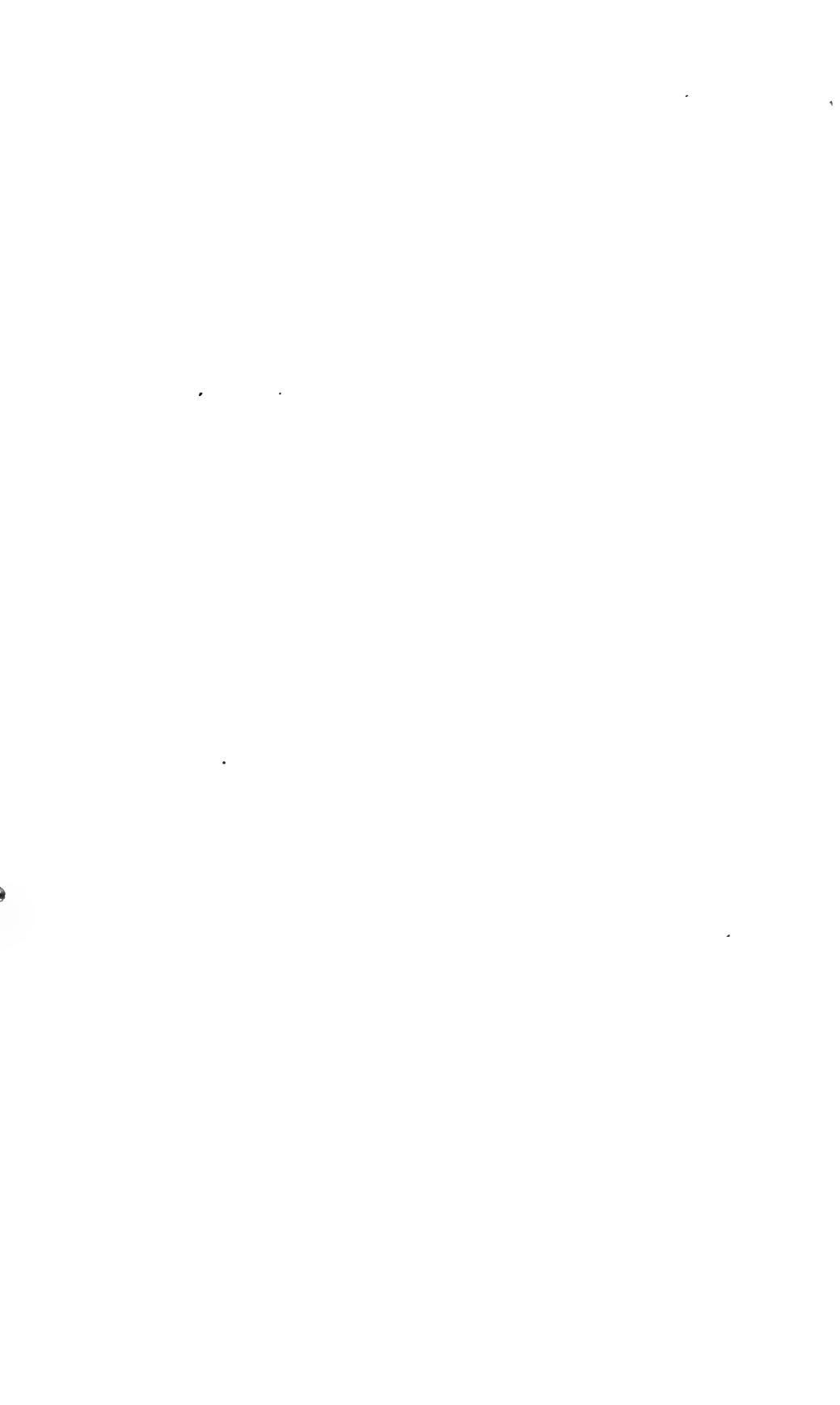
1928
L. C. L.
1928



Draba sibirica



Erythranthe lewisii (L.) Gray



SERIES III. **Digitatæ.**—Leaves all or mostly compound with 3 rarely 5 digitate leaflets. Herbs or shrubs.

Ovules 2. Pod small, as broad as long. Herb with small flowers 11. *C. trifoliastrum*. Ovules many. Pod oblong, much longer than the calyx.

Ovary and pod sessile or nearly so.

Calyx deeply lobed. Standard almost acute, slightly exceeding the calyx. Pod hirsute with spreading hairs 12. *C. incana*.

Calyx divided to the middle. Standard broad and obtuse, much longer than the calyx. Pod pubescent, tomentose or almost glabrous 13. *C. dissitiflora*.

Ovary and pod on a long stipe. Flowers large.

Leaflets 3. Standard acute 14. *C. laburnifolia*.

Leaflets usually 5. Standard very obtuse 15. *C. quinquifolia*.

SERIES I. **SIMPLICIFOLIÆ.**—Leaves simple, continuous with the short petiole, the Australian species all herbaceous or undershrubs.

1. **C. verrucosa**, Linu.; DC. Prod. ii. 125. A stout erect minutely pubescent annual of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft.; branches divaricate with prominent angles almost winged. Leaves usually ovate-rhomboidal 2 to 4 in. long, but passing sometimes into ovate-acuminate or almost lanceolate and 5 or 6 in. long, always very obtuse. Stipules semilunar or falcate, horizontally spreading. Flowers pale-blue, in loose terminal or leaf-opposed racemes. Calyx about 4 lines long, the lobes acuminate, longer than the tube, all free, the lowest rather the narrowest. Standard broad, above $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter. Ovary sessile, very villous all over or on the inner side, with above 20 ovules. Pod oblong, villous, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in. long.—Wight, Ic. t. 200; F. Muell. Fragm. iii. 54.

N. Australia. Victoria river and stony hills and grassy banks on the Wickham river, F. Mueller.

Queensland. Endeavour river, R. Brown; Cape Upstart, M'Gillivray; Bowen river, Bowman; Rockhampton, Thozet; Edgecombe Bay, Dallachy.

The species is common in East India, and is now spread over many parts of tropical Africa and America.

2. **C. crispata**, F. Muell. Herb. A low much-branched softly villous herb, the stems diffuse or ascending and not exceeding 1 ft. Leaves from obovate-oblong to narrow oblong-cuneate, or broadly linear, very obtuse, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 in. long, villous on both sides. Flowers small, few, in short loose terminal racemes. Bracts and bracteoles minute, ovate-acute or lanceolate, villous outside, glabrous inside. Calyx about 3 lines long, deeply cleft, the 3 lower lobes shortly united, the 2 upper ones broader, all lanceolate, very glabrous and sometimes viscous inside, villous outside, the margins often recurved and crisped after flowering. Petals scarcely exceeding the calyx. Ovary sessile, very villous, with 2 ovules. Pod ovoid, villous, scarcely exceeding the calyx. Seed usually solitary, black and shining.

N. Australia. Islands of the Gulf of Carpentaria, R. Brown; Victoria, Fitzmaurice and Baines rivers, F. Mueller.

This plant is referred by F. Mueller, Fragm. iii. 55, to *C. ramosissima*, Roxb., which it resembles in many respects, but which, in its large flowers and broad reflexed viscous bracts, is nearer to *C. lunulata*, Heyne. Both these species are allied to *C. paniculata*, and *C. crispata* is undoubtedly connected with them, although rather more distinct from ali, than they are from each other.

3. **C. juncea**, Linn.; DC. Prod. ii. 125. An erect annual, attaining

many feet, with few, erect, sulcate-striate, silky-pubescent branches. Leaves simple, nearly sessile, oblong or linear, obtuse, 1 to 3 in., or when narrow, 4 in. long or more, glabrous above or nearly so, pubescent underneath. Flowers rather large, yellow, not numerous, in a long terminal raceme. Calyx tomentose, 4 to 6 or even 7 lines long, deeply divided into narrow-lanceolate nearly equal lobes, the 2 upper ones truncate or hooked at the top. Petals slightly exceeding the calyx, the standard usually pubescent. Ovary sessile, villous, with about 20 ovules. Pod above 1 in. long, densely clothed with a rusty tomentum.—Andr. Bot. Rep. t. 422; Bot. Mag. t. 490; W. and Arn. Prod. Fl. Ind. 185 (with the synonyms given); F. Muell. Fragm. iii. 51.

N. Australia. Upper Victoria river, Hooker's and Sturt's Creeks, *F. Mueller*.

Queensland. Broad Sound, *R. Brown*; Logan river, *Fraser*; Port Denison, *Bowman*; Rockhampton, *Thozet, Dallachy*; Wide Bay, *Leichhardt*.

The species is common in East India, where it is much cultivated for the fibrous bark, used as a substitute for hemp under the name of *Sunn*.

4. **C. linifolia**, *Linn. f.*; *DC. Prod. ii.* 128. A perennial with a thick rhizome, or sometimes annual, exceedingly variable in aspect, usually silky-pubescent or villous, sometimes clothed with long spreading hairs or with a close or woolly white tomentum, often drying black. Stems erect or ascending, from a few inches to 1½ ft. high. Leaves simple, the lower ones, or nearly all in the smaller forms, obovate or oblong, obtuse and mostly under ½ in. long, the upper ones, or nearly all in the elongated varieties, narrow-oblong or linear, 1 to 2 in. long, obtuse or almost acute. Flowers small, yellow, in loose terminal racemes. Calyx 3 to 4 lines long, divided nearly to the base into 2 lips, the upper one 2-toothed, the lower one 3-lobed to the middle. Petals not exceeding the calyx. Ovary sessile, glabrous, with 10 to 20 ovules. Pod ovoid-globular, scarcely exceeding the calyx.—W. and Arn. Prod. Fl. Ind. 190; Benth. in Hook. Lond. Journ. ii. 569; *F. Mueller*. Fragm. iii. 55; *C. stenophylla*, *Vog.*; Benth. l. c.; *C. melonocarpa*, *Wall.*; Benth. l. c.

N. Australia. Islands of the Gulf of Carpentaria. *R. Brown*; N. W. Coast, *Bynoe*; Goulburn Island, *A. Cunningham*; Victoria river and Macadam range, *F. Mueller*.

Queensland. Endeavour river, Keppel Bay, Shoalwater Bay, etc., *R. Brown*; Cape York, *M'Gillivray*; Percy Island, *A. Cunningham*; Rockhampton, *Thozet* and others; Port Denison, *Fitzalan*; Moreton Bay, *M'Gillivray*, *F. Mueller*, and others.

N. S. Wales. Clarence river, *Beckler*.

R. Brown's herbarium comprises a particularly instructive series of specimens connecting the different forms, which have at first sight the appearance of distinct species. Amidst all these varieties the species is easily recognized by the calyx and pod.

5. **C. calycina**, *Schrantz*, *Pl. Rar. Hort. Monac.* t. 12. A decumbent or nearly erect annual, 1 to 1½ ft. high, not much branched, villous with appressed or scarcely spreading hairs. Leaves simple, nearly sessile, from short and oblong, to lanceolate or linear and 2 to 6 in. long, glabrous or nearly so above, villous underneath. Flowers in terminal racemes, remarkable for their large pendulous calyx, often fully 1 in. long, thickly covered with long spreading rusty hairs, deeply divided into nearly equal lobes the 2 upper ones rather broader. Petals pale yellow, shorter than the calyx. Ovary sessile, glabrous, with above 30 ovules. Pod oblong, not exceeding the calyx.—Benth. in Hook. Lond. Journ. ii. 564; *C. anthylloides*, *D. Don*; W. and Arn. Prod. Fl. Ind. 181, and of some others, not of *Lam.*

N. Australia. Arnhem S. Bay, *R. Brown*; S. Goulburn Island, *A. Cunningham*.

Queensland. Endeavour river and Broad Sound, *R. Brown*; Rockhampton, *Thozet*; Fitzroy river, *Dallachy*; Port Denison, *Fitzalan*.

6. C. retusa, *Linn.*; *DC. Prod.* ii. 125. An erect perennial or undershrub of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft., with few stiff erect branches, hoary with a short pubescence. Leaves simple, cuneate-oblong, very obtuse or retuse, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 in. long, glabrous above, hoary or silky-pubescent underneath. Flowers yellow, rather large, pendulous. Bracts and bracteoles as in the other Australian species small and narrow. Calyx 4 to 6 lines long, slightly pubescent, the tube broad, the lobes longer than the tube, the 2 upper ones rather broader, the lateral ones shortly united with the narrow lowest one. Standard broadly orbicular, $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 in. diameter. Ovary sessile, glabrous, with 18 to 20 ovules. Pod glabrous, much inflated, often attaining $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. in length.—*Bot. Reg.* t. 253; *Bot. Mag.* t. 2561; *W. and Arn. Prod.* 187; *F. Muell. Fragm.* iii. 51.

N. Australia. Sandy rocky situations on Victoria river, and Sea Range, Arnhem's Land, *F. Mueller*; Albert river, *Henne*.

Queensland. *Bowman*; Edgecombe Bay, *Dallachy*.

The species is widely spread over the warmer regions of the globe, both in the New and the Old World, but chiefly near the sea.

7. C. Mitchelli, *Benth. in Mitch. Trop. Austr.* 120. A perennial with a thick stock and erect branching stems of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft., more or less pubescent or tomentose. Leaves ovate-elliptical, ovate-lanceolate or rarely almost obovate or narrow-oblong, obtuse but usually less so than in *C. retusa*, 2 to 3 or rarely 4 in. long, glabrous above, hoary or loosely pubescent underneath. Flowers much smaller and more numerous than in *C. retusa*, in a dense terminal raceme often attaining 4 to 6 in. Calyx rarely 3 lines long, slightly pubescent, the lobes scarcely longer than the tube. Standard 5 to 6 lines diameter. Ovary sessile, glabrous, with 8 to 10 ovules. Pod under 1 in. long.

N. Australia. Wills's Creek, *Howitt's Expedition*.

Queensland. Bed of the Balonne river, *Mitchell*; Dawson and Brisbane rivers, *F. Mueller*; Wide Bay, *Bidwill*; Rockhampton, *Thozet*, *Dallachy*; Port Denison, *Fitzalan*.

N. S. Wales. Hunter's River, *R. Brown*; Clarence river, *Beckler*; head of the Gwydir, *Leichhardt*.

Much as the shape of the leaves varies, they are always broader and less cuneate than in *C. retusa*, and the pellucid dots are much less conspicuous.

SERIES II. UNIFOLIOLATÆ.—Leaves simple, the petiole articulate or geniculate above the middle. Stem shrubby.

The three following species appear to be anomalous in the development of their flowers. Most of the specimens of *C. Novæ-Hollandiæ* have the lower buds of the raceme still unopened whilst the upper ones are fully out, and I have observed it also in one or two racemes of *C. Cunninghamii*; in another I see undeveloped buds irregularly mixed. The only 2 specimens of *C. crassipes* are not in a state to show the order of development. It remains, however, as yet doubtful whether the inflorescence is really centrifugal, or whether the development of the lower buds has been from some cause retarded after their first appearance.

8. C. Novæ-Hollandiæ, *DC. Prod.* ii. 127. An erect shrub, of 2 or 3 ft., with terete or angular closely tomentose branches. Leaves oval-elliptical or oblong, very obtuse, 2 to 3 in. long, glabrous or pubescent above, silky-pubescent, tomentose or villous underneath, the petiole from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

long, more or less distinctly articulate or geniculate above the middle. Flowers yellow, rather numerous, in terminal racemes, variable in size. Bracts small and narrow. Calyx about 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, the lobes all acuminate, nearly equal and scarcely longer than the tube. Standard 6 to 8 lines diameter, glabrous. Ovary sessile, pubescent or villous, with 15 to 20 ovules or even more. Pod 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, tomentose-pubescent, or at length nearly glabrous.—*C. oblongifolia*, Hook. Ic. Pl. under n. 830; *C. Mitchelli*, F. Muell. Fragm. iii. 50, not of Benth.

N. Australia. N.W. coast, *Bynoe*; Nichol Bay, *F. Gregory's Expedition*; Upper Victoria river and Alligator Point, *F. Mueller*; Gulf of Carpentaria, *Henne, Landsborough*; near Mount Humphries, *M'Douall Stuart*.

The above specimens comprise the 3 following rather marked forms:—

- a. *parviflora*. Leaves glabrous above. Flowers small. Pod oblong, about $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long.
- b. *oblongifolia*. Leaves glabrous above or slightly pubescent. Flowers rather large. Pod above 1 in. long, much inflated.
- c. *lasinophylla*. Leaves softly pubescent on both sides. Flowers rather large. Bracts closely reflexed.

9. C. crassipes, Hook. Ic. Pl. t. 830. Apparently a tall and erect plant, closely allied to *C. Novæ-Hollandiae*, with the same oblong or elliptical obtuse leaves on articulate or geniculate petioles, but the whole plant is perfectly glabrous, and the subulate stipules, and the back of the petiole are continued below the insertion of the leaf into raised angles shortly decurrent on the stem. The inflorescence is that of *C. Novæ-Hollandiae*, the flowers rather larger and the calyx-lobes rather longer. The ovary is as glabrous as the rest of the plant.

N. Australia. N.W. coast, *Bynoe*.

10. C. Cunninghamii, R. Br. in App. *Sturt Exped.* 8. A shrub, of 2 to 3 ft., with softly tomentose terete or slightly angular branches. Leaves ovate, usually broad, very obtuse, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 in. long, densely and softly tomentose-pubescent or villous on both sides, the petiole $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, articulate or geniculate above the middle. Stipules and bracts softly subulate, sometimes rather long, but very deciduous. Racemes terminal, usually short and dense, sometimes reduced to a sessile cluster, rarely 4 to 5 in. long. Flowers very large, of a yellowish-green colour, more or less streaked with dark lines. Calyx tomentose, the tube about 3 lines long, the lobes varying from that length to twice as long, all nearly equal. Standard ovate, acuminate, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long when fully developed; keel rather longer; wings shorter. Ovary shortly stipitate, villous, with 20 or more ovules. Pod coriaceous, tomentose, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long.—Hook. Ic. Pl. t. 829; F. Muell. Fragm. iii. 52.

N. Australia. Common on the sandy shores of the N.W. coast, *Bynoe*; from Cygnet Bay, *A. Cunningham*, to Victoria river, and the Gulf of Carpentaria, *F. Mueller*, *Leichhardt*; sandy ridges of the Hammersley Range, *F. Gregory's Expedition*; Nichol Bay and De Grey river, *Roddley's Expedition*; Mount Humphries, *M'Douall Stuart*.

S. Australia. Towards Spencer's Gulf, *Warburton*; near Cooper's Creek, *Wheeler, Howitt's Expedition*.

W. Australia. Sharks Bay, *M. Brown*.

C. Sturtii, R. Br. in App. *Sturt Exped.* 7, gathered by D. Sturt between latitudes 28° and 26° , which I have not seen, is believed both by Hooker and by F. Mueller to be the same as *C. Cunninghamii*, the specimen of the latter seen by R. Brown having been imperfect as to inflorescence, and there is nothing in R. Brown's diagnoses of *C. Sturtii*, which

does not agree perfectly with the common state of *C. Cunninghamii*, but in the description the tenth stamen is said to be free, which I have never found in *C. Cunninghamii*.

SERIES III. DIGITATÆ.—Leaves all or mostly digitately compound, with 3 leaflets in the Australian species, very rarely reduced to 1 in a few leaves of one species, 5 or 7 in some East Indian species. Herbs or shrubs.

11. **C. trifoliastrum**, Willd.; W. and Arn. Prod. 191. A perennial with rather slender, erect ascending or decumbent branching stems, usually 1 to 2 ft. high, more or less pubescent. Leaflets 3, usually oblong-cuneate, but varying from obovate and under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, to linear-cuneate and about 1 in. long, very obtuse or retuse, glabrous above, hoary or pubescent underneath, the petiole slender. Flowers usually small, but variable in size, in terminal racemes of 1 to 3 in. Calyx pubescent, about 2 lines long, the lobes narrow and much longer than the tube, the 2 upper ones rather smaller than the others. Standard broad, exceeding the calyx, but usually shorter than the straight beak of the keel. Ovary sessile, pubescent, with 2 ovules. Pod about 2 lines broad and not longer, tapering into a short hooked point, pubescent or nearly glabrous.—Wight, Ic. t. 421.

N. Australia. N.W. coast, Bynoe; Victoria river, F. Mueller; islands of the Gulf of Carpentaria, R. Brown, Henne; Port Essington, Armstrong.

Queensland. Bay of Inlets and Shoalwater Bay, R. Brown; Wide Bay, Bidwill; Port Curtis, M'Gillivray; Rockhampton, Thozet, Dallachy; Port Denison, Fitzalan.

F. Mueller, Fragn. iii. 56, unites this with *C. medicaginea*, Lam., but the latter appears to be always prostrate, with small broad leaflets, unless when drawn up in luxuriant grass, the racemes much shorter, the flowers smaller, the standard larger in proportion to the keel, etc.

F. Mueller's herbarium contains also a single imperfect specimen from the Gulf of Carpentaria, Laudsborough, allied to *C. trifoliastrum*, but evidently shrubby, with woolly tomentose branches and larger flowers, closely resembling *C. Notonii*, W. and Arn. Prod. ii. 192 (the same as *C. rostrata*, W. and Aru. I. c. 191), but the materials are insufficient for ascertaining whether it be a distinct species.

12. **C. incana**, Linn.; DC. Prod. ii. 132. An erect herb, usually annual, attaining 2 or 3 ft., the branches tomentose, pubescent or rusty-villous. Leaflets 3, obovate or orbicular, very obtuse, usually $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 in. long, glabrous above, more or less ciliate on the edge and sometimes hairy underneath, on a long common petiole. Flowers small, yellow, in short terminal or leaf-opposed racemes. Calyx 3 to 4 lines long or rarely rather more, the lobes finely acuminate, several times longer than the small tube. Standard as long as or rather longer than the calyx, broad, but almost acuminate; wings narrow; keel nearly as long as the standard; anthers smaller than in most species and rather less disproportioned. Ovary sessile, villous, with numerous densely crowded ovules. Pod sessile, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, usually much inflated and hirsute with spreading hairs.—Benth. in Mart. Fl. Bras. Leg. 27; F. Muell. Fragn. iii. 53; *C. affinis*, DC. Prod. ii. 132; *C. herbaea*, Schweigg. in Schrank, Syll. Pl. Ratisb. ii. 77; *C. cubensis*, DC. Prod. ii. 131; *C. Schimperi*, A. Rich. Fl. Abyss. i. 151.

Queensland. Keppel Bay, R. Brown; Moreton island and Gilbert river, F. Mueller; Rockhampton and Bowen river, Bowman, Dallachy. The species is widely dispersed over the tropical and subtropical regions of the New and the Old World. The figure in Bot. Reg. t. 377, usually quoted for it, represents rather *C. striata*, DC. Prod. ii. 131, another common tropical species, but not as yet found in Australia.

13. **C. dissitiflora**, Benth. in *Mitch. Trop. Austr.* 386. An erect perennial, of 1 to 2 ft., the branches hoary or silky-tomentose. Leaflets usually 3, broadly obovate, oblong, or rarely almost linear, very obtuse, rarely above 1 in. long, and often much smaller, usually glabrous above and hoary-tomentose or silky underneath, rarely glabrous or villous on both sides. Flowers yellow, in a rather loose terminal raceme, often elongating to 5 or 6 in. Calyx 2 to 3 lines long, the lobes rarely longer than the tube, and all nearly equal. Standard broad, twice as long as the calyx; keel rather shorter. Ovary shortly stipitate, more or less pubescent or villous, with 10^{*} to 12 ovules. Pod pubescent, tomentose, or nearly glabrous.

N. Australia. Gulf of Carpentaria, *Landsborough*.

Queensland. Balonne river, *Mitchell*; Suttor river, *F. Mueller*, Broad Sound, *Bowman*; Rockhampton, *Thozet, Dallachy*; heads of the Isaacs and Bowen rivers, *Bowman*.

Var. *eremaea*. Leaflets narrow, the lateral ones often small or wanting, softly tomentose hoary or white.—*C. eremaea*, F. Muell. Rep. Greg. Pl. 5; referred to *C. dissitiflora*, F. Muell. Fragm. iii. 56.—Flooded border of Wills's Creek, *Murray*, also—

N. S. Wales. Between the Darling and Cooper's Creek, *Neilson*.

S. Australia. Cooper's Creek, *C. A. Gregory*; towards Spencer's Gulf, *Warburton*.

Var. *rugosa*. Leaves soft, silky-villous on both sides. Flowers small.—Sturt's Creek and Newcastle Water, *F. Mueller*.

Var. (?) *grandiflora*. Very silky-villous. Flowers much larger.—Hammersley Range, *F. Gregory's Expedition*; Port Nichol and De Grey River, *Ridley's Expedition*.

14. **C. laburnifolia**, Linn.; DC. Prod. ii. 130. An erect glabrous shrub of several feet, with rather slender terete branches. Leaflets 3, petiolulate, ovate, mostly acute, 1 to 2 in. long, on a rather long common petiole. Flowers large, yellow, in loose terminal or leaf-opposed racemes. Calyx 5 to 6 lines long, the lobes acuminate, much longer than the broad tube. Standard broadly ovate, shortly acuminate, fully $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long; wings not half so long, broad, with the transverse folds particularly prominent; keel with a long straight beak, as long as the standard. Ovary on a long stipe, glabrous with 20 to 30 or more ovules. Pod 1½ in. long or more, on a stipe much longer than the calyx.—W. and Arn. Prod. 193; F. Muell. Fragm. iii. 53.

Queensland. Cape Cleveland, *A. Cunningham*; Cape Upstart, *M'Gillivray*; sandy shores of the Burdekin, Dawson and Burnett rivers, *F. Mueller*; Port Denison, *Fitzalan*; Burdekin and Bowen rivers, *Bowman*.

The species is common on the sandy coasts of East India.

15. **C. quinquefolia**, Linn.; DC. Prod. ii. 135. An erect annual, attaining 3 or 4 ft., with a hollow stem, glabrous or silky-pubescent. Leaflets usually 5, lanceolate or linear, obtuse, 1½ to 3 in. long or the central one longer, almost sessile on a rather long common petiole. Flowers large, yellow, in loose terminal or leaf-opposed racemes. Bracts lanceolate, acuminate, reflexed. Calyx 5 to 6 lines long, the lobes broad, acuminate, scarcely longer than the tube. Standard broad, very obtuse, about $\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter; wings rather shorter; keel with an acute curved beak. Pod glabrous, about 2 in. long, on a stipe equal to or longer than the calyx.—W. and Arn. Prod. 194.

Queensland. On the lower Burdekin river, *Bowman*. The species is generally dispersed over E. India and the Archipelago.





26. PENTADYNA~~MIS~~, R. Br.

Calyx-lobes nearly equal. Standard broad, without auricles, but with callousities decurrent on the claw; keel obtuse, as long as the wings. Upper stamen free, the others united; anthers alternately long and erect, and short and versatile. Ovary with several ovules; style incurved, bearded upwards along the inner side; stigma terminal. Pod flattened.—Herbs. Leaves 3-foliate. Leaflets sessile (digitate?). Flowers yellow, in axillary racemes.

The genus is limited to the single Australian species.

1. **P. incana**, R. Br. in App. *Sturt Exped.* 76. An erect branching hoary-white herb or perhaps undershrub, of about 2 ft. Leaflets linear, obtuse, the central one the longest and scarcely 1 in. long. Racemes many-flowered, the pedicels as long as the calyx. Calyx-lobes acute, as long as the tube. Petals more than twice as long as the calyx. Ovary pubescent. Unripe pod hoary-white, acuminate by the incurved base of the style.

S. Australia. On sandhills with *Crotalaria Sturtii*, Sturt. I have seen no specimens answering at all to the above character, which I have taken from R. Brown. The affinity of the genus must therefore remain uncertain till the plant has been again seen and examined. The author suspects that one of my *Vignas* may be another species, but I have seen no plant, allied to *Vigna*, which has any tendency to the dimorphous anthers, hitherto, among *Phaseolæ*, only observed in *Mucuna*, *Teramnus*, and *Dioctea*. F. Mueller, *Fragn.* iii. 56, refers the plant, without hesitation, to *Crotalaria dissitiflora*, Benth., var. *eremaea*, but R. Brown describes the keel as obtuse, the stamens diadelphous, and the pod flattened, all of them characters incompatible with *Crotalaria*.

27. ROTHIA, Pers.

(Westonia, Spreng.; Xerocarpus, Guillm. and Perr.)

Calyx narrow, the lobes nearly of equal length, the 2 upper ones rather broader. Standard ovate or oblong; wings narrow; keel-petals like the wings and scarcely cohering. Stamens all united in a sheath open on the upper side; anthers small, uniform. Ovary sessile, with several ovules; style straight, not bearded, with a terminal stigma. Pod linear or linear-lanceolate, acute, not divided inside, opening when ripe on the upper side as a follicle. Seeds without any strophiole.—Annuals. Leaves digitate, with 3 leaflets. Stipules free. Flowers very small, leaf-opposed.

Besides the Australian species, which is also E. Indian, there is only one other species from tropical Africa.

1. **R. trifoliata**, Pers.; DC. *Prod.* ii. 382. A diffuse or prostrate annual, attaining 1 to 1½ ft., softly hairy in all its parts. Leaflets from almost obovate to narrow-oblong, quite entire, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. or rarely $\frac{3}{4}$ or even 1 in. long, on a short common petiole. Stipules ovate and leaf-like, but small. Flowers rarely above 2 lines long, solitary or 2 together on very short pedicels opposite the leaves. Bracts and bracteoles small, setaceous. Pod narrow-linear, 1 to 2 in. long.—W. and Arn. *Prod.* 195; Wight, *Ic. t.* 199.

N. Australia. Upper Victoria river, F. Mueller. Not uncommon in E. India.

TRIBE III. TRIFOLIÆ.—Herbs, very rarely shrubs. Leaves usually pinnately or rarely digitately 3-foliate, the veinlets of the leaflets extending

to the edge and often produced into minute teeth. Peduncles, racemes or flower-heads axillary, or apparently terminal by the reduction of the upper floral leaves, never leaf-opposed. Upper stamens free, except in *Ononis*, the others united in a sheath. Ovules 2 or more (except in *Medicago lupulina*). Pod not articulate.

This tribe, consisting chiefly of European and North Asiatic plants, with a few American or tropical species, is represented in Australia by only one indigenous species, and that one closely allied to some east Mediterranean forms. Several European species have however become more or less established in waste or cultivated places in the settled colonies, especially the following:—

Ononis Natrix, Linn. A low much-branched perennial, more or less viscid-pubescent. Leaves pinnately trifoliate or the upper ones 1-foliate, with denticulate leaflets. Flowers rather large, yellow, often streaked with purple, solitary on axillary peduncles. Stamens all united in a closed tube. Pod straight, oblong, turgid.—Campbell's Creek, *Herb. F. Mueller.*

Medicago sativa, Linn., or cultivated *Lucern*. A perennial with ascending or erect stems, of 1 to 2 ft. Leaves pinnately 3-foliate. Peduncles axillary, bearing a short close raceme of violet or blue flowers. Upper stamen free. Pod spirally twisted so as to form 2 or rarely 3 complete coils, without tubercles or prickles.—Rocky pastures, Victoria and S. Australia, *F. Mueller*.—*M. lupulina*, Linn., a softly pubescent or hairy annual. Leaves pinnately 3-foliate. Peduncles axillary, bearing a compact raceme or head of very small yellow flowers. Ovary 1-ovulate. Pod small, kidney-shaped, marked with veins curved almost into a spire, the minute base of the style completing the spire.—Gabo island, *Maplestone*, and about Port Jackson.—*M. denticulata*, Willd. An annual, glabrous or nearly so. Leaves pinnately 3-foliate. Stipules finely-toothed. Flowers very small, yellow, few, in little heads on axillary peduncles. Pod spirally-twisted, forming 2 or 3 loose flat coils veined on the surface and edged with 2 rows of hooked or curved prickles.—Waste places, Queensland, N. S. Wales, Victoria, and S. Australia.

Melilotus parviflora, Desf. A slender branching annual. Leaves pinnately 3-foliate with narrow leaflets. Flowers small, yellow, in slender axillary racemes. Pod of 1 or 2 seeds, straight, thick, small, but longer than the calyx, indehiscent.—About Port Jackson, in Tasmania and in S. Australia.

Trifolium pratense, Linn., or *Red Clover*. A more or less hairy decumbent or erect perennial, of 1 to 2 ft. Leaves digitately 3-foliate. Flowers of a purplish-red, in ovoid showy heads, apparently terminal, with 2 sessile 3-foliate leaves close under the head. Claws of the lower petals adhering to the staminal tube, as in all the following species of *Trifolium*. Pod small, enclosed in the calyx.—Pastures on the Snowy River, in the Australian Alps, *F. Mueller*.—*T. repens*, Linn., or *White or Dutch Clover*. A glabrous or slightly hairy perennial, the stems creeping and rooting at the nodes. Leaves digitately 3-foliate, with obovate leaflets. Peduncles axillary, long and erect, bearing a globular dense umbel of white flowers. Pod 2- to 4-seeded, usually protruding from the calyx, but enclosed in the withered corolla.—Victoria and S. Australia.—*T. agrarium*, Linn., or *Hop Clover*. A slender branching annual, glabrous or nearly so. Leaves pinnately 3-foliate, with obovate or orbicular leaflets. Flowers small, yellow, 30 to 50 together, in loosely globular or ovoid heads, turning a pale-brown in fading, persistent, reflexed, with a strongly striate standard concealing the small pod.—Victoria and S. Australia.—*T. procumbens*, Linn. (*T. minus*, Sm.), differing from *T. agrarium*, in being more slender and procumbent, with smaller flowers, less than 20 in the head, and the faded standard scarcely striate. Victoria and Tasmania.

28. TRIGONELLA, Linn.

Calyx-teeth nearly equal. Petals free from the staminal tube; standard obovate or oblong, narrowed at the base but scarcely clawed; wings and keel shorter, obtuse. Upper stamen free or at first united with the others; filaments not dilated; anthers uniform. Ovary sessile or shortly stipitate, with several ovules; style filiform. Pod either linear straight or curved, or

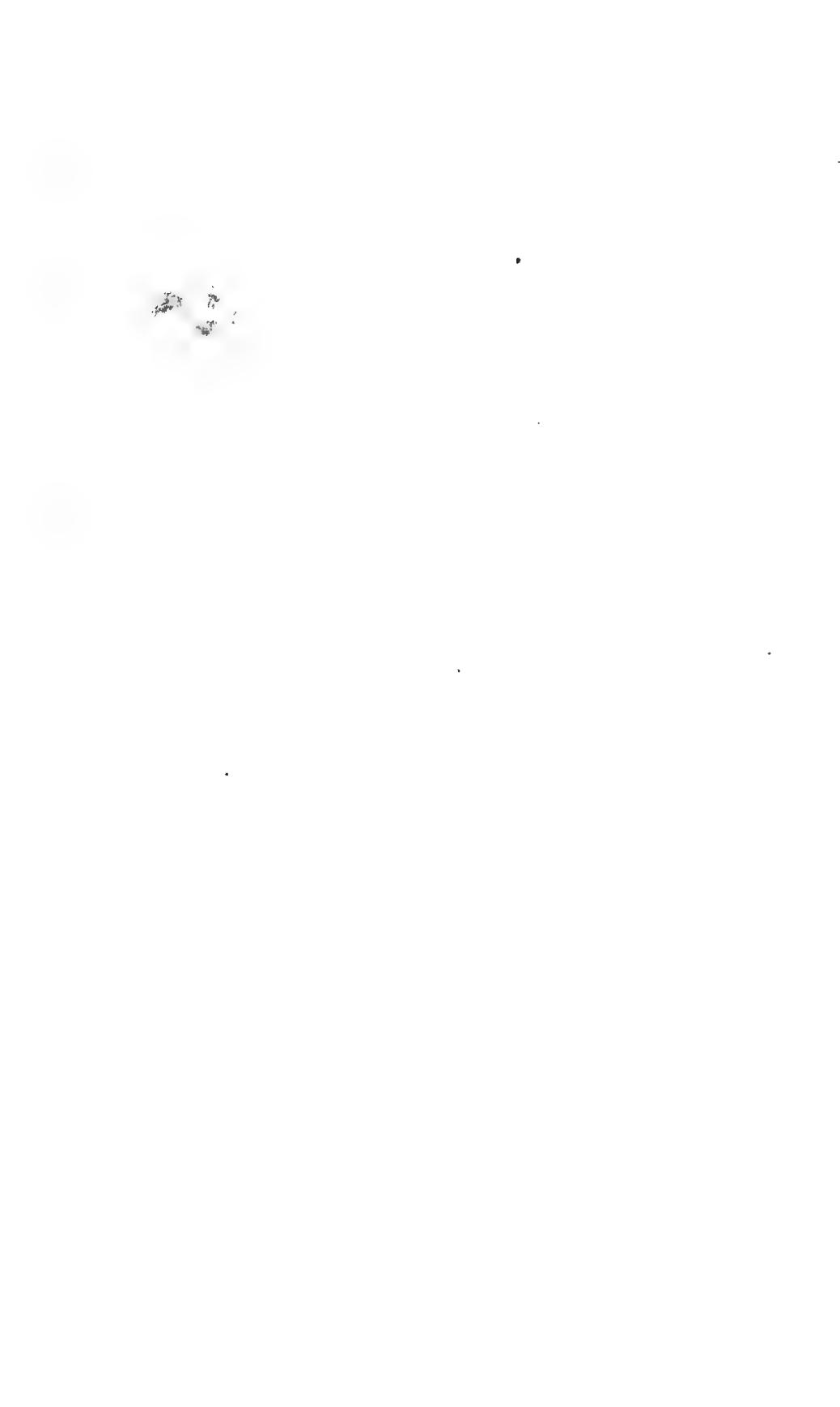


Trigonella subevisissima Lindl.

Specie nova

W. Meijer ex







in species not Australian, flat and falcate, or short with a long beak, 2-valved or indehiscent. Seeds not strophiolate.—Herbs, often strong-scented. Leaves pinnately 3-foliate, the leaflets usually denticulate. Stipules adnate to the petiole. Flowers yellow white or blue, in axillary heads umbels or short racemeæ.

The genus is rather numerous in species in the warmer extratropical regions of the northern hemisphere in the Old World, one of the common ones being also found in South Africa. The only Australian species is very nearly allied to an Egyptian one, although not quite identical with any form hitherto observed there.

T. suavissima, Lindl. in Mitch. *Three Exped.* i. 255. An annual, either quite glabrous or sprinkled with a few hairs on the under side of the leaves and on the calyxes, the stems prostrate or ascending, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 or 3 ft. in length. Leaflets broadly obovate or obocordate, rarely above $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, more or less denticulate, on a long slender petiole. Stipules semisagittate, deeply toothed. Flowers small, yellow, in sessile clusters. Calyx about 2 lines long, the lobes lanceolate-subulate, rather rigid, fully as long as the tube. Standard longer than the calyx; wings and keel scarcely shorter. Upper stamen free. Pod linear, curved, almost obtuse, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, and about 1 line broad, opening in 2 thin reticulate valves, either flat or undulate.

N. S. Wales. On the Darling river, Mitchell, also *Victorian Expedition*; Molle's Plains, A. Cunningham.

Victoria. Wimmera, Dallachy.

S. Australia. Central Australia, M'Kinlay's *Expedition*; grassy and saline plains towards Cudnaka, F. Mueller.

W. Australia. Between Moore and Murchison rivers, Drummond, 6th Coll. n. 30.

The species is closely allied to *T. hamosa* of the northern hemisphere, which is also found in S. Africa, and to the E. Mediterranean *T. microcarpa*, Poir., and *T. anguina*, Delile, but not quite identical with either.

TRIBE IV. EULOTEÆ.—Herbs, rarely shrubs. Leaves pinnate or sometimes apparently digitately 3-foliate, the lowest pair of leaflets taking the place of stipules; leaflets entire. Flowers capitate or umbellate, on axillary peduncles. Upper stamen usually free, at least at the base, the others united in a sheath; filaments either all or 5 only dilated towards the end. Pod not articulate.

29. LOTUS, Linn.

Calyx-lobes nearly equal or the lowest longer. Standard obovate or orbicular; keel much incurved, beaked. Upper stamen free, the rest united in a sheath; filaments, above the sheath, alternately dilated near the top; anthers uniform. Ovary sessile, with several ovules; style bent above the ovary, glabrous, with a terminal stigma. Pod usually linear, terete, with cellular partitions between the seeds. Seeds not strophiolate.—Herbs, or, in species not Australian, undershrubs. Leaves of 4 or 5 leaflets, 3 almost digitate at the end of the petiole, 1 or 2 close to the stem, taking the place of stipules. Real stipules reduced to minute tubercles or dark spots, or entirely wanting. Flowers yellow pink or white, usually several together in an umbel, on an axillary peduncle, with a leaf-like bract under the umbel.

The genus is widely spread over the temperate regions of the northern hemisphere in the Old World, the mountains of tropical Asia, and extratropical South Africa. Of the Australian species, one has a very wide European and Asiatic range, the other is endemic.

Flowers yellow. Calyx-lobes about as long as the tube 1. *L. corniculatus*.
Flowers pink or white. Calyx-lobes usually longer than the tube : : 2. *L. australis*.

L. tetragonolobus, Linn., an annual with deep purple-red flowers, belonging to the section *Tetragonolobus*, with the pods winged, a native of Southern Europe, has been introduced as a weed of cultivation in the Bugle Range, S. Australia, *F. Mueller*.

1. ***L. corniculatus***, Linn.; *Ser. in DC. Prod.* ii. 214. A perennial, with prostrate, decumbent, ascending or almost erect stems, from a few in. to nearly 2 ft. high, the Australian specimens usually glabrous or somewhat glaucous, but often hairy in other countries. Leaflets usually obovate or ovate, acute, and rarely much above $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, the 2 stipular ones broader and very oblique, but sometimes all are narrow. Flowers yellow, often tinged with bright red, from about 5 to near 10 in the umbel. Calyx 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, usually slightly hairy, the lobes narrow and subulate-acuminate, about as long as the tube. Standard fully 5 lines diameter; wings nearly as long; keel with a long straight beak. Pod linear, terete, straight, rather slender, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Seeds globular, separated by thin transverse partitions.—*Hook. f. Fl. Tasm.* i. 98.

N. S. Wales. Port Jackson to the Blue Mountains, *R. Brown* and others; New England and Clarence river, *Beckler*.

Victoria. Wimmera, *Dallachy*.

Tasmania. Port Dalrymple, *R. Brown*; abundant in rich soils and marshy places, affording good pasture and ascending to 4000 ft., *J. D. Hooker*.

S. Australia. Near Bethanie, *F. Mueller*.

The species is widely spread over Europe, temperate Asia, and the mountainous districts of East India.

2. ***L. australis***, Andr. *Bot. Rep.* t. 624. A perennial, sometimes almost shrubby at the base, with diffuse ascending or erect stems, either glabrous and glaucous or more frequently pubescent on the younger branches and peduncles, and in some Queensland specimens softly villous all over. Leaflets usually narrower than in *L. corniculatus*, and the stipular ones less dissimilar, but varying from obovate and all under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, to linear and 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Inflorescence and pod of *L. corniculatus*, and the flowers scarcely to be distinguished except by the colour, which is usually pink, but varies from white to a purple-red; they are also very variable in size, in some forms much smaller, in others much larger than in *L. corniculatus*; the tube of the calyx is also shorter, and the lobes longer than in that species.—*Ser. in DC. Prod.* ii. 212; *Bot. Mag.* t. 1365; *Hook. f. Fl. Tasm.* i. 98; *L. leavigatus*, Benth. in *Mitch. Trop. Austr.* 62; *L. albidus*, Lodd. *Bot. Cab.* t. 1063; *Maund, Botanist*, t. 211.

N. Australia. E. tributaries of Victoria river, *F. Mueller*; Nichol Bay and De Grey river, *Ridley's Expedition*.

Queensland. Keppel Bay, *R. Brown*; Port Curtis, *M'Gillivray*; Moreton Bay, *A. Cunningham*; near Mount Faraday, *Mitchell*; Edgecombe Bay, Rockhampton, etc., *Dallachy*.

N. S. Wales. Hunter's River, *R. Brown*, *Oldfield*; Macquarie river, *Mitchell*; northwards to Clarence river, *Beckler*; New England, *C. Stuart*; and in the interior to the Murray.

Victoria. Pasture land, frequent on the coast and on several ranges in the interior, *F. Mueller*; Wimmera, *Dallachy*.

Tasmania. Port Dalrymple, *R. Brown*; sandy shores of the N. coast, *J. D. Hooker*.

S. Australia. Near Adelaide, *Whittaker*; Lofty and Bugle ranges, Mount Remarkable, etc., *F. Mueller*; Kangaroo Island, *Waterhouse*.



W. Australia. Flinders Bay, Collie; between Moore and Murchison rivers, Drummond, 6th Coll. n. 32, Oldfield.

Var. *parviflorus*. Leaves small, usually broad. Flowers often solitary or only 2 or 3 together on the peduncle, very much smaller, and often but not always deeply coloured, the calyx-lobes very fine and scarcely so long in proportion to the tube as usual in *L. australis*.—*L. coccineus*, Schlecht. Linnaea, xxi. 452.—Paterson's River, R. Brown; Peel's Range, A. Cunningham; in the Murray desert and numerous S. Australian localities, Behr, F. Mueller, and others; between Moore and Murchison rivers, Drummond, 6th Coll. n. 31, Oldfield; Nichol Bay and De Grey river, Ridley's Expedition. Most of the specimens have a very different aspect from those of the normal *L. australis*, but there are also too many intermediate forms to admit of characterizing it as a distinct species.

TRIBE V. GALEGEÆ.—Herbs not twining, shrubs or rarely tall trees or woody climbers. Leaves pinnate, rarely reduced to 1 or 3 leaflets. Stipellæ none, or setaceous in a few pinnate genera. Upper stamen usually free, at least at the base, the others united in a sheath, very rarely all united; filaments filiform. Ovules usually 2 or more. Pod not articulate, 2-valved, except in *Psoralea*.

This tribe comprises a large number of genera from all parts of the world, generally distinguished by their stems not twining, pinnate leaves without tendrils, diadelphous stamens, and 2-valved pod; but to all these characters there are exceptions, connecting them with almost all the other tribes of Papilionaceæ. Thus, amongst Australian genera, *Psoralea* is connected with the 1-seeded *Hedysareae* by its indehiscent 1-seeded pod; *Ptychosema* and *Lamprolobium* have the stamens of *Genisteæ*; and *Millettia* has the habit of *Dalbergiae*. *Goodia*, placed in *Genisteæ*, might be nearly as well inserted next to *Ptychosema*, among *Galegeæ*; and in several genera of *Phaseoleæ*, there are species which, by their erect stems, 5- or 7-foliate leaves, or evanescent stipellæ, connect that tribe with *Galegeæ*.

30. PSORALEA, Linn.

(Meladenia, Turcz.)

Calyx-lobes nearly equal or the lowest the largest, or the 2 upper ones united. Standard ovate or orbicular; wings slightly adhering to the keel, which is slightly incurved, obtuse, and shorter than the other petals. Upper stamen free or more or less adhering to the others; anthers uniform. Ovary with a single ovule; style filiform or dilated at the base. Pod small, ovate, not dehiscent, the pericarp usually adhering to the seed.—Herbs undershrubs or rarely shrubs, dotted with black or transparent glands. Leaves of 3, 5, or 7 digitate entire leaflets, or of 1 or 3 pinnately arranged entire or toothed leaflets, or in species not Australian pinnate with several leaflets. Stipules attached by a broad base. Flowers purple pink blue or white, usually small, and in the Australian species, in axillary spikes or racemes. Bracts membranous, deciduous, each usually with 2 or 3 flowers in its axil.

A large genus, widely distributed over various parts of the globe, but most abundant in S. Africa and N. America. Of the Australian species, one is also a native of the Indian Archipelago, the remainder are endemic, but some are very nearly allied to some of the E. Mediterranean species.

Leaves all 1-foliate. Leaflets entire or toothed.

Calyx lower lobe much longer than the others.

Plant softly pubescent or silky-villous. Leaflets entire 1. *P. badocana*.

Plant hispid. Leaflets toothed 2. *P. Archeri*.

Calyx-lobes nearly equal in length. Plant very dark and rough, with glandular dots.

Plant pubescent or villous. Flowers in nearly globular short racemes	3. <i>P. balsamica</i> .
Plant glabrous or slightly hoary. Flowers small, in loose elongated racemes	10. <i>P. leucantha</i> .
Leaves all pinnately 3-foliolate, or the lower ones rarely 1-foliolate. Calyx lower lobe much longer than the lateral ones. Leaflets entire. Flowers in dense heads. Calyx very hispid, the lower lobe long-lanceolate. Petals shorter than the calyx	4. <i>P. plumosa</i> .
Flowers in interrupted spikes. Petals longer than the calyx. Calyx pubescent	5. <i>P. pustulata</i> .
Calyx densely clothed with soft white woolly hairs	6. <i>P. lachnostachys</i> .
Calyx lower lobe scarcely exceeding the upper ones. Leaflets usually toothed. Calyx softly silky-villous or black, 2 to 4 lines long, completely concealing the pod. Calyx 3 to 4 lines long, the lateral lobes short. Plant usually white-tomentose	7. <i>P. eriantha</i> .
Calyx about 2 lines long, the lobes nearly equal. Plant hoary or pubescent	8. <i>P. patens</i> .
Calyx hoary-tomentose or slightly pubescent, 1 to 1½ lines long, open when in fruit, and scarcely exceeding or shorter than the pod. Leaflets ovate or elliptical, mostly ¾ to 1 in. long	9. <i>P. cinerea</i> .
Leaflets oblong or lanceolate, 1½ to 3 in. long	10. <i>P. leucantha</i> .
Leaves digitately 3- to 7-foliolate. Leaflets entire. Spikes dense. Calyx 2 to 2½ lines long, black or silky-villous, much longer than the pod	12. <i>P. adscendens</i> .
Racemes slender. Calyx 1 to 1½ lines long, slightly pubescent, about as long as the pod	11. <i>P. tenax</i> .

1. **P. badocana**, Benth. An erect stout undershrub or shrub, of 2 to 3 ft., softly tomentose or silky-villous all over and strongly scented, the black dots mostly concealed by the indumentum. Leaflet single, on a petiole articulate near the top, ovate to lanceolate, obtuse or scarcely acute, 2 to 3 in. long, entire, softly villous on both sides and usually silky underneath. Stipules linear-subulate or broad and subulate-acuminate, often $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Flowers in dense heads or short spikes, all axillary or sessile or very shortly pedunculate. Calyx softly villous, fully 5 lines long in the normal forms, including the lower lobe, which is much longer than the others and boat-shaped. Petals shorter than the lower calyx-lobe. Pod small, reticulate, glandular.—*Liparia badocana*, Blanco, Fl. Filip. 597; *Meladenia densiflora*, Turez. in Bull. Mosc. 1818, i. 576.

N. Australia. Gulf of Carpentaria, *R. Brown*; N. coast, *A. Cunningham*; Port Essington, *Armstrong*. Also in New Guinea, *McGillivray*, and the Philippine Islands, *Cuming*, n. 1149 and 1649.

Var. *grandiflora*. Spikes crowded and often 1 to 1½ in. long. Calyx fully 7 lines long. Pod tomentose.—*P. Archeri*, F. Muell. Fragm. iv. 21, partly.—Regent's River, N.W. coast, *A. Cunningham*; Upper Victoria river, *F. Mueller*.

Var. *cephalantha*. Rather less villous. Stipules broad, triangular, very shortly acuminate. Spikes or flower-heads globular. Calyx rather smaller than in the normal form, the lowest lobe scarcely so long as the petals.—*P. cephalantha*, F. Muell. Fragm. iv. 35.

Queensland. Mount Elliott, *Dallachy*.

2. **P. Archeri**, F. Muell. Fragm. iv. 21 (partly). Very nearly allied to *P. badocana*, with which F. Mueller unites it, but apparently an erect

coarse annual of 1 to 2 ft., hirsute with much more rigid and spreading hairs than in that species. Leaves similarly 1-foliate, the leaflet ovate or oblong, obtuse, 2 to 3 in. long, but always toothed. Flower-heads sessile and very hispid. Flowers of *P. budoacana*, but the calyx-lobes more subulate. Pod ovoid, almost acute, very hispid.

N. Australia. Upper Victoria river, *F. Mueller*.

3. **P. balsamica**, *F. Muell. in Trans. Vict. Inst.* iii. 55. A tall undershrub, softly pubescent or villous, or at length nearly glabrous, the branches very rough with numerous prominent tubercular glands. Leaflets single, on a petiole articulate at the top, elliptical-oblong obtuse or mucronate, dentate, 1½ to 3 in. long, slightly pubescent, the black or brown glandular dots numerous. Flowers shortly pedicellate, in nearly globular short racemes, in the upper axils or at the ends of the branches. Calyx shortly villos, 2 to 2½ lines long, open when in fruit, the lobes shorter than the tube, the lowest broader but not longer than the others. Petals rather longer than the calyx; keel shorter than the others and obtuse. Pod obovate, very obtuse, pubescent, nearly as long as the calyx.

N. Australia. Van Alphen river, *F. Mueller*; Attack Creek, *M'Douall Stuart*.

4. **P. plumosa**, *F. Muell. Fragm.* iv. 22. Apparently an annual, erect, nearly simple, 6 to 9 in. high, very hispid with long spreading rigid hairs. Leaves pinnately 3-foliate; leaflets obovate or elliptical, acute or mucronulate, quite entire, ¼ to 1 in. long, the lateral veins few. Flower-spikes dense, short, shortly pedunculate, very hispid. Bracts broad. Calyx-tube very short, the lowest lobe lanceolate, acuminate, nearly 4 lines long, the upper ones scarcely half as long and narrow. Petals shorter than the lower calyx-lobe; keel with a short erect point. Pod ovoid, slightly hirsute.

N. Australia. Hooker's Creek, *F. Mueller*.

5. **P. pustulata**, *F. Muell. in Trans. Vict. Inst.* iii. 54. An undershrub with stout rigid erect branches attaining 5 to 10 ft. in height, loosely pubescent and sprinkled with large almost scale-like glands. Leaves pinnately 3-foliate; leaflets obovate or oblong, very obtuse, 1 to 2 in. long, entire, softly pubescent. Stipules broad, rigid, striate. Flowers shortly pedicellate, in rather loose axillary racemes of 2 to 4 in., flowering almost from the base. Calyx about 3 lines long, slightly pubescent and sprinkled with prominent glands; the lobes rather broad, the 4 upper ones very short, the lowest nearly twice as long. Petals half as long again as the calyx, the standard rather broad. Pod enclosed in the somewhat inflated calyx, ovoid-oblong, slightly hairy, very glandular.

N. Australia. Victoria river, and sources of Nicholson river, Gulf of Carpentaria, *F. Mueller*; Nichol Bay, *F. Gregory's Expedition*.

6. **P. lachnostachys**, *F. Muell. Fragm.* iii. 105: From the single fragment of this plant in F. Mueller's herbarium, it would appear to have the habit, foliage, inflorescence, and floral characters of *P. pustulata*, except that the flowers are rather larger, and the rhachis of the racemes, the pedicels, and the calyxes are densely clothed with soft, very white, woolly hairs.

N. Australia. Nichol Bay, *F. Gregory's Expedition*.

7. *P. eriantha*, Benth. in *Mitch. Trop. Austr.* 131. A perennial with a woody rhizome and prostrate or ascending stems of 1 to 2 ft., hoary or white with a short or soft tomentum. Leaves pinnately 3-foliolate; leaflets ovate obovate or almost orbicular, toothed, hoary or white-tomentose, the terminal one usually $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 in. or rarely $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, the lateral ones smaller. Stipules short. Spikes pedunculate, sometimes dense and 1 to 2 in. long, more frequently rather loose and 2 to 3 or even 4 in. long. Flowers bluish, almost sessile. Calyx 3 to nearly 4 lines long, clothed with a soft white tomentum or pubescence, the lowest lobe rather longer than the 2 uppermost, the lateral ones much shorter. Petals rather longer than the calyx. Pod ovoid, obtuse, tomentose or villous, shorter than the calyx.

Queensland. In the bed of the Balonne river, near St. George's Bridge, *Mitchell*.

N. S. Wales. Near the Darling river, *Dallachy and Goodwin*; sandhills near Menindee, *Victorian Expedition*.

Victoria. Along the Murray from the junction of the Murrumbidgee to the western limits of the colony, *F. Mueller*.

S. Australia. Along the Murray, *F. Mueller*; Mount Kingston, *M'Douall Stuart*.

W. Australia, *Drummond*, 4th Coll. n. 158, 5th Coll. n. 96.

The species is nearly allied to, although not identical with, *P. Jaubertiana*, Fenzl, from the E. Mediterranean region.

8. *P. patens*, Lindl. in *Mitch. Three Exped.* ii. 9. A perennial with a woody rhizome and erect or ascending branches of 1 to 2 ft., hoary-tomentose or pubescent. Leaves pinnately 3-foliolate. Leaflets from ovate-rhomboïd to broadly lanceolate, obtuse, usually rounded at the base, mostly 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, denticulate, green or minutely hoary-tomentose. Spikes at first dense, but afterwards elongated and interrupted, on very long peduncles. Flowers nearly sessile, the bracts small. Calyx softly silky with white or black hairs, about 2 lines long, the lobes about as long as the tube, the lowest much broader but not longer than the others. Standard and wings half as long again as the calyx; keel shorter, obtuse. Pod tomentose, much shorter than the calyx.—*P. australasica*, Schlecht. *Linnæa*, xx. 668.

N. Australia. Victoria river, *F. Mueller*; Attack Creek, *M'Douall Stuart's Expedition*.

Queensland. On the Burdekin and near Port Denison, *Bowman, Dallachy*.

N. S. Wales. On and near the Lachlan river, *A. Cunningham, Fraser, Mitchell*; near Wellington, *C. Moore*.

Victoria. On the Murray river, *F. Mueller*.

S. Australia. S. coast, *R. Brown*; common about Bethanie, *Behr*; Lofty Ranges, *F. Mueller*; about Adelaide, *Whittaker*; Spencer's Gulf, *Warburton*.

This plant, *P. eriantha* and *P. cinerea*, are all considered by *F. Mueller* as forms of one species; they belong to the same group as *P. plicata*, Delile, from Africa and the E. Mediterranean region, and are all nearly allied to that species, although none are quite identical with it.

9. *P. cinerea*, Lindl. in *Mitch. Three Exped.* ii. 65. A perennial with ascending or erect branching stems as in *P. patens*, but more slender, minutely hoary as well as the leaves. Leaves pinnately 3-foliolate; leaflets ovate or elliptical, cuneate at the base, mostly $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 or $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, mucronate and irregularly denticulate. Racemes pedunculate, slender, loose and much longer than the leaves. Flowers very small, shortly pedicellate. Calyx scarcely above 1 line long, rather open, the teeth short broad and nearly equal. Petals but little longer than the calyx, the keel very obtuse. Pod about as long as the calyx, slightly hairy.—*P. Drummondii*, Meissn. in *Bot. Zeit.* 1855, 31.

N. Australia. Victoria river, *Bynoe*, *F. Mueller*; Gulf of Carpentaria, *Landsborough*.

N. S. Wales. Lachlan and Darling rivers, *A. Cunningham*, *Mitchell*, *Dallachy* and *Goodwin*.

W. Australia. Between Moore and Murchison rivers, *Drummond*, 6th Coll. n. 33.

10. **P. leucantha**, *F. Muell.* in *Trans. Vict. Inst.* iii. 54. A tall undershrub or shrub with spreading branches, minutely hoary-tomentose or glabrous. Leaves pinnately 3-foliolate or some of them 1-foliolate; leaflets oblong or lanceolate, mucronate but otherwise obtuse, entire or bordered by small creatures or prominent glands, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 or even 4 in. long, hoary-tomentose or nearly glabrous. Flowers small, white with a blue keel, pedicellate in rather loose pedunculate racemes of 2 to 3 in. or sometimes longer, often clustered along the rhachis. Calyx about $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, the lobes of nearly equal length, the 2 upper ones united, the lowest broader than the others. Petals twice as long as the calyx; standard obovate; keel rather shorter. Pod nearly glabrous, exceeding the calyx, very oblique and much wrinkled.

N. Australia. Hammersley range, Nichol Bay, *F. Gregory's Expedition*; gravelly banks of the Victoria river, *F. Mueller*, *Bynoe*, Attack Creek, *M'Douall Stuart*; Arnhem's Land, *F. Mueller*; Gulf of Carpentaria, *Landsborough*.

Queensland. Bowen river, *Bowman*; Bogie river, and Edgecombe Bay, *Dallachy*.

11. **P. tenax**, *Lindl.* in *Mitch. Three Exped.* ii. 10. A perennial with decumbent or ascending rather slender branching-stems of 1 to 2 ft., glabrous or minutely pubescent with appressed hairs. Leaves digitately 5- or 7-foliolate with linear-lanceolate or oblong-elliptical acute leaflets of $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in., or the lower leaves with 3 broader and more obtuse leaflets, all quite entire, glabrous or sprinkled underneath with a few appressed hairs. Flowers small, blue (or purple?), very shortly pedicellate in dense or interrupted racemes of 1 to 4 in., on very long peduncles. Calyx 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, the lobes acute, as long as the tube, the 2 upper ones united to the middle, the lowest one broad. Standard usually not half as long again as the calyx; keel shorter, obtuse. Pod ovoid, slightly pubescent, about as long as the open fruiting calyx.

Queensland. *Bidwill*; Dawson river and Peak Downs, *F. Mueller*.

N. S. Wales. Grassy banks of rivers towards the Lachlan and Darling, *A. Cunningham*, *Dallachy* and *Goodwin*; open forest land, Argyle county, *A. Cunningham*; Puen Buch, *American Exploring Expedition*; New England, *C. Stuart*; head of the Gwydir and plains of the Condamine, *Leichhardt*; Clarence river, *Beckler*. In *R. Brown's* collection without the precise station.

Var. (?) *major*. Leaves all 3-foliolate with broader leaflets. Standard nearly twice as long as the calyx.—*N. S. Wales*, *A. Cunningham*; Moreton Bay, *C. Stuart*.

12. **P. adscendens**, *F. Muell.* in *Trans. Vict. Inst.* i. 40. A perennial with a woody rhizome and straggling or ascending branching stems of 1 to 2 ft. or more, glabrous or sparingly pubescent. Leaves digitately 3-foliolate; leaflets mostly lanceolate or oblong-elliptical, quite entire, 1 to 2 or even 3 in. long, glabrous or sprinkled with a few hairs, those of the lower leaves smaller and broader. Flowers purple pink or white, nearly sessile in dense ovoid or cylindrical spikes of $\frac{3}{4}$ to 3 in., rarely fewer-flowered and almost interrupted, on very long peduncles. Calyx 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, clothed with soft silky white or black hairs, lobes scarcely so long as the tube and nearly equal. Standard about half as long again as the calyx; keel short. Pod

ovate, densely granular-glandular, much shorter than the calyx.—*P. Gunnii*, Hook. f. Fl. Tasm. i. 99.

N. S. Wales. Near Nangas, *Backhouse*.

Victoria. Grassy moist banks of rivers and along the torrents in the Australian Alps, F. Mueller.

Tasmania. Near Woolnorth, *Gunn*.

S. Australia. Torrens and Gawler rivers, Barossa range, near Villunga, etc., F. Mueller.

Var. *parva*. Flowers rather smaller, few, in less dense spikes, calyx hoary-pubescent.—*P. parva*, F. Muell. in Trans. Vict. Inst. i. 40.—Dry pastures, Thompson and Latrobe rivers, F. Mueller, also most of the S. Australian specimens.

The works in which Dr. Hooker and Dr. Mueller respectively described this species were published at about the same time, but the latter may have been before the Australian work a few months before the former was issued in England.

31. INDIGOFERA, Linn.

(*Sphaeridiophorum*, Desv.)

Calyx-tube short broad and oblique, the teeth or lobes nearly equal or the lowest longest. Standard ovate or orbicular, sessile or narrowed into a short claw; keel erect, obtuse or acuminate, with a hollow protuberance or spur on each side. Upper stamen free from the base, the others united in a sheath open on the upper side; anthers uniform, tipped by the point of the connectivum resembling a small gland. Ovary sessile or nearly so, with several or rarely 1 or 2 ovules; style incurved at the top, with a terminal stigma. Pod oblong, linear or rarely globular, terete or rarely flattened, straight or incurved, 2-valved, divided transversely between the seeds by cellular tissue. Seeds globular, or truncate at each end, or flattened, not strophiolate.—Herbs undershrubs or shrubs, more or less clothed or sprinkled with appressed hairs attached by the centre, sometimes mixed with loose hairs or tomentum. Leaves in the Australian species 1-foliate or pinnate with 3 or more leaflets, occasionally stipellate. Stipules small, setaceous. Flowers usually red or purple, in axillary spikes or racemes. Bracts usually small and deciduous. Bracteoles none. Standard usually silky-pubescent outside.

A very large and distinct genus widely spread over the warmer regions of the globe, especially numerous in tropical and southern Africa. Of the Australian species 9 out of the 11 herbaceous ones are common in India, the remaining 2 herbaceous ones and the 6 shrubby ones are all endemic.

Calyx-lobes very much longer than the very short tube. Herbs or undershrubs (except *I. rugosa*).

Leaves simple, nearly sessile.

Leaves linear or narrow-oblong.

Flowers in short sessile spikes. Pod globular, 1-seeded . . . 1. *I. linifolia*.

Flowers in long pedunculate racemes. Pod linear, several-seeded

5. *I. haplophylla*.

Leaves cordate-ovate. Pod short, usually 2-seeded 2. *I. cordifolia*.

Leaflets single, ovate, rugose, very white, on a petiole of 3 to 4 lines

13. *I. rugosa*.

Leaves pinnately 3-foliate. Flowers scarcely 2 lines long, in very short sessile spikes.

Plant conspicuously glandular-dotted. Ovules 2. Pod ovoid-oblong, 2 lines long, reflexed, pubescent and glandular 4. *I. glandulosa*.



Plant with very small glandular dots. Ovules 8 or more
 Pod slender, reflexed, glabrous, nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long 6. *I. trifoliata*.
 Plant pale or hoary. Ovules many. Pod spreading, slightly incurved, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, obtusely 4-angled 7. *I. trita*.
 Leaves pinnate, with several pairs of leaflets.
 Pod short. Ovules and seeds 2. Spikes short dense and sessile 3. *I. enneaphylla*.
 Pod linear. Ovules and seeds several.
 Calyx much shorter than the petals.
 Flowers rather crowded in sessile racemes. Pod 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, with an incurved point 8. *I. parviflora*.
 Flowers very small, distant, in slender racemes. Pod $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, straight, very slender, often viscid 9. *I. viscosa*.
 Calyx-lobes about as long as the petals. Racemes loose.
 Plant hirsute with spreading hairs 10. *I. hirsuta*.
 Calyx-teeth all very short, the lower ones rarely rather longer than the tube. Shrubs (except *I. pratensis*).
 Leaflet 1, articulate on the petiole.
 Leaflet broadly obovate, with parallel prominent pinnate veins . 12. *I. monophylla*.
 Leaflet ovate or oval-oblong, reticulate and very rugose 13. *I. rugosa*.
 Leaflets usually 5, obovate or orbicular, the veins scarcely conspicuous 14. *I. saricola*.
 Leaflets 9 or more.
 Herb or undershrub. Leaflets mucronate and distinctly veined.
 Stipellæ scaceous. Flowers 5 to 6 lines long 11. *I. pratensis*.
 Shrubs. Leaflets obscurely veined. Stipellæ none or replaced by small glands.
 Calyx truncate, the teeth scarcely prominent. Plant nearly glabrous. Flowers 3 to 4 lines long, on rather long pedicels. Pod quite glabrous 15. *I. australis*.
 Calyx-teeth distinct, the lowest as long as the tube or nearly so.
 Whole plant slightly caescent. Pods pubescent, at least when young. Leaflets contracted at the base or petiolulate 16. *I. brevidens*.
 Branches densely tomentose. Leaflets sessile, orbicular or nearly so, thick, glabrous on both sides 17. *I. coronillaefolia*.

I. atropurpurea, Ham. (Wight, Ic. t. 369), a Himalayan shrubby species which is occasionally grown in our plant-houses, has been sent by C. Moore from Richmond river, and is in Leichhardt's collection from Glendon, but is probably not indigenous to Australia. *I. decora*, Lindl. Bot. Reg. 1846, t. 22, a Chinese shrubby species, has also escaped from gardens in the neighbourhood of Moreton Bay.

§ 1. *Herbaceous species.*

1. ***I. linifolia*, Retz**; DC. Prod. ii. 222. A slender much-branched diffuse or procumbent annual or perennial of $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., more or less hoary or white. Leaves simple, almost sessile, linear or rarely oblong-lanceolate, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Flowers very small, in sessile spikes, very short when in flower, and rarely lengthening to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. when in fruit. Calyx-teeth subulate-pointed, much longer than the tube, the lower ones as long as the petals. Standard sessile, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines long. Ovary sessile, with 1 ovule. Pod nearly globular, white-tomentose, about 1 line diameter.—W. and Arn. Prod. 198; F. Muell. Fragm. iii. 101; *Sphaeridiophorum linifolium*, Desv., and *S. abyssinicum*, Spach, in Jaub. and Spach, Ill. Pl. Or. v. 103, t. 494.

N. Australia. N. Goulburn Island, A. Cunningham; Victoria river, F. Mueller; Port Essington, Armstrong; Sweers island, Henne.

Queensland. Endeavour river, *Banks and Solander*; Shoalwater Bay, *R. Brown*; Dawson river, *F. Mueller*; Rockhampton, *Dallachy*; Bremer river, *Fraser*; also in *Leichhardt's collection*.

N. S. Wales. Sandy banks of Hunter's River, *A. Cunningham*.

The species is common in tropical Asia and some parts of Africa. Wight, Ic. t. 313, represents a short broad-leaved variety not found in Australia.

2. **I. cordifolia**, *Heyne*; *DC. Prod.* ii. 222. A diffuse or prostrate branching annual or perennial of a few inches or rarely extending to nearly 1 ft., hoary or white with forked hairs, not so appressed as usual in the genus. Leaves simple, nearly sessile, broadly ovate-cordate, mostly about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Flowers very minute, in short sessile spikes or clusters. Calyx-tube scarcely any; lobes subulate, about 1 line long. Petals scarcely exceeding the calyx; standard narrowed into a long claw; keel acuminate. Ovary with 2 ovules. Pod about 2 lines long, pubescent, usually 2-seeded.

N. Australia. Port Essington, *Armstrong*. Found also in tropical Africa, E. India and Timor.

3. **I. enneaphylla**, *Linn.*; *DC. Prod.* ii. 229. A prostrate straggling or rarely erect perennial of 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., hoary or almost silky-pubescent, the branches angular with the hairs sometimes spreading. Leaflets 5 to 9, mostly alternate or scarcely opposite, obovate or oblong-euneate, 3 to 4 or rarely 5 lines long. Flowers very small, in sessile spikes which are short and dense when in flower, rarely $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long in fruit. Calyx-teeth much longer than the tube and shorter than the petals. Standard about 3 lines long, narrowed into a broad claw; keel narrow, almost acuminate. Ovary with 2 or rarely 3 ovules. Pod terete, about 3 lines long, usually 2-seeded.—W. and Arn. Prod. 199; Wight, Ic. t. 403; F. Muell. *Fragm.* iii. 102.

N. Australia. Nichol Bay, *F. Gregory's Expedition*; Depuech Island, *Bynoe*; stony, chiefly basaltic, plains and hills, Upper Victoria river, *F. Mueller*.

Queensland. Bay of Inlets, *Banks and Solander*; Keppel Bay, *R. Brown*; Dawson river, *F. Mueller*; Fitzroy river, *Dallachy*; Port Denison, *Fitzalan*; Connor's River, *Bowman*.

N. S. Wales. Between Darling river and Cooper's Creek, *Neilson*.

The species is common in the plains of India.

4. **I. glandulosa**, *Willd.*; *DC. Prod.* ii. 223. An annual or perennial with the habit nearly of *I. trifoliata*, but usually rather stouter and taller, more pubescent, and conspicuously marked with glandular dots, especially on the under side of the leaflets. Leaflets 3, from obovate to narrow-oblong, obtuse, $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 in. long, more hoary than in *I. trifoliata*. Flowers very small, in sessile racemes very short at first, but lengthening out to nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ in. Calyx glandular and hirsute, about 1 line long, the lobes subulate, much longer than the tube. Standard about 2 lines long, narrowed at the base, pubescent and glandular outside. Ovules 2. Pod reflexed, ovoid-oblong, almost 4-angled, about 2 lines long, glandular and pubescent.—W. and Arn. Prod. 199; Wight, Ic. t. 330; *Psoralea Leichhardtii*, F. Muell. *Fragm.* iv. 22.

Queensland. Comet river, *Leichhardt*. The species is widely spread over E. India. It has the habit and foliage of *I. trifoliata*, with the pod of *I. enneaphylla*.

5. **I. haplophylla**, *F. Muell. Fragm.* iii. 102. An erect or rarely diffuse branching herb of 1 ft. or rather more, pale or hoary with a slight pubescence. Leaves simple, almost sessile, linear or very narrow-oblong, mostly 1 to 2 in.

long. Racemes slender, pedunculate, scarcely exceeding the leaves. Calyx-lobes much longer than the tube, but much shorter than the petals. Standard narrowed at the base, but not clawed; keel obtuse. Pod straight, rather slender, cylindrical, spreading, often 1 in. long or rather more.

N. Australia. Rocky springs and torrents on the Upper Victoria river, *F. Mueller*; islands of the Gulf of Carpentaria, *R. Brown*.

6. *I. trifoliata*, Linn.; DC. Prod. ii. 223. Stock perennial, with several ascending or erect rather slender stems of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 or $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., the pubescence very short and scarcely hoary. Leaflets 3, on a slender petiole, obovate-oblong cuneate or narrow-oblong, mostly $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 in. long, green or slightly hoary underneath. Racemes sessile, exceedingly short. Flowers very small. Calyx-teeth much longer than the tube, but scarcely so long as the claws of the lower petals. Standard about 2 lines long, narrowed into a short broad claw; keel obtuse, pubescent and glandular as well as the standard. Pod slender, reflexed, about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, with 4 prominent angles or narrow longitudinal wings, many-seeded.—W. and Arn. Prod. 201; Wight, Ic. t. 314; F. Muell. Fragm. iii. 104.

Queensland. Bustard Bay, Banks and Solander; Northumberland island, *R. Brown*; Glasshouse mountains, *F. Mueller*; along the coast and adjoining islands, *A. Cunningham*, *M'Gillivray*, *Henne*, *Dallachy*, also in *Leichhardt's* collection. The species is widely spread over E. India and the Archipelago. It is always much more slender than *I. trita*, with more closely sessile short spikes or clusters of much smaller flowers.

7. *I. trita*, Linn. f.; DC. Prod. ii. 232. A decumbent or suberect perennial of $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., pale or hoary with a minute pubescence. Leaflets 3, or very rarely 5, on a rather rigid petiole, from broadly obovate and 3 or 4 lines long, to elliptical-oblong and above 1 in. long. Flowers small, very nearly sessile; the racemes sometimes short, dense, and nearly sessile, sometimes pedunculate, interrupted, and attaining several inches. Calyx-teeth much longer than the tube, but not exceeding the claws of the lower petals. Standard nearly 3 lines long, narrowed at the base but scarcely clawed; keel almost acuminate. Pod rather rigid, usually incurved, obscurely quadrangular, with thickened sutures, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long or even more.—Hook. Comp. Bot. Mag. i. t. 16; W. and Arn. Prod. 203; Wight, Ic. t. 315, 386; F. Muell. Fragm. iii. 103.

N. Australia. Gravelly plains, Upper Victoria river, *F. Mueller*; islands of the Gulf of Carpentaria, *R. Brown*, *Henne*; and adjoining mainland, *Landsborough*.

Queensland. In the interior, *Mitchell*; Peak Downs, *F. Mueller*; Bowen river, *Bowman*.

N. S. Wales. Between Darling river and Cooper's Creek, *Neilson*.

The species is widely spread over E. India and the Archipelago. *I. Leschenaultii* and *I. limoriensis*, DC. Prod. ii. 223, which have been referred to *I. trifoliata*, both belong to *I. trita*.

8. *I. parviflora*, Heyne; W. and Arn. Prod. 201. An erect herb of 1 to 2 ft., pale or hoary with a minute pubescence. Leaflets 9 to 13 or rarely fewer, linear or rarely oblong, mostly $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 in. long. Racemes usually short, rather loose, rarely lengthening out to 1 or 2 in., and flowering almost from the base. Calyx small, the lobes much longer than the tube but much shorter than the petals. Standard 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, narrowed into a short claw, glabrous or nearly so; keel terminating in a linear obtuse point protruding beyond the wings. Anthers small, tipped with a minute point. Pod nearly

glabrous, linear, with thickened sutures, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, straight except an incurved or hooked end.—*I. deflexa*, Hochst. in A. Rich. Fl. Abyssin. i. 178; *I. oxycarpa*, F. Muell. Fragm. iii. 103.

N. Australia. Nichol Bay and De Grey river, *Ridley's Expedition*; stony hills and gravelly banks, Victoria river and Sturt's Creek, F. Mueller.

Queensland. Walloo, *Bowman*.

The species is common in the E. Indian peninsula, also in Abyssinia and Cordofan.

9. **I. viscosa**, Lam.; DC. Prod. ii. 227. A slender wiry annual or perennial, with much-branched decumbent or erect stems of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 ft., more or less clothed with spreading glandular viscid hairs, mixed with the ordinary pubescence of the genus. Leaflets 9 to 15, ovate or oblong, sometimes all under 2 lines, sometimes 3 to 4 lines long. Flowers very small, distant, in slender racemes rather shorter than the leaves. Calyx-lobes much longer than the tube, but not exceeding the claws of the lower petals. Standard almost sessile, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines long; keel obtuse, the lateral spurs very short. Pod slender, straight, spreading or pendulous, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, torulose, with viscid hairs mixed with the ordinary pubescence.—W. and Arn. Prod. 200; Wight, Ic. t. 404; F. Muell. Fragm. iii. 104.

N. Australia. Victoria river, F. Mueller; Brinkley's Bluff, M'Douall Stuart; islands of the Gulf of Carpentaria, R. Brown; Port Essington, Armstrong.

Queensland. Endeavour river, Banks and Solander, R. Brown; Port Curtis, M'Gillivray; E. coast, A. Cunningham; Port Denison, Fitzalan; Rockhampton, Bowman; Comet river, Leichhardt.

The species is widely spread over tropical Asia and Africa.

10. **I. hirsuta**, Linn.; DC. Prod. ii. 228. A decumbent or ascending branching annual, 1 to 2 ft. high, remarkable for the spreading hairs which clothe the branches, petioles, inflorescence, and calyx. Leaflets 7 to 11, obovate or oblong, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 in. long, with stiff appressed hairs. Racemes usually dense, shortly pedunculate, 1 to 4 in. long. Calyx with scarcely any tube, the subulate lobes often nearly as long as the petals. Standard fully 3 lines long, narrowed into a distinct claw. Pod about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, straight, quadrangular, reflexed on the peduncle, very hirsute.—W. and Arn. Prod. 204; Hook. Comp. Bot. Mag. ii. t. 24; Benth. Fl. Hongk. 76; F. Muell. Fragm. iii. 105.

N. Australia. N. coast, R. Brown; Victoria river and Arnhem's Land, F. Mueller; Port Essington, Armstrong; islands off the coast, A. Cunningham, Henne.

Queensland. Bay of Inlets, Banks and Solander; Keppel Bay, R. Brown; Port Denison, Fitzalan; Rockhampton, Bowman; Taylor's Range, Fraser; Brisbane river, F. Mueller.

N. S. Wales. Hunter's River, Leichhardt.

The species is widely distributed over tropical Asia and Africa, and now introduced also into some parts of tropical America.

11. **I. pratensis**, F. Muell. Rep. Burdek. Exped. 10. A diffuse perennial, pale or hoary with the ordinary pubescence of the genus, the branches angular, ascending to 1 or 2 ft. Leaflets about 13 to 21, from broadly oval-oblong to narrow-oblong, obtuse with a fine straight point, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 in. long, the pinnate veins usually conspicuous underneath. Stipules setaceous, often 3 to 4 lines long, and small setaceous stipellæ usually present. Flowers rather large, in pedunculate racemes longer than the leaves, the pedicels 2 to

3 lines long. Calyx above 1 line long, the teeth shorter than the tube as in the shrubby species. Standard nearly 6 lines long; keel almost acuminate. Pod cylindrical, straight, rather thick, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long.

Queensland. Bay of Inlets, Banks and Solander; Broad Sound and Keppel Bay, R. Brown; along various points of the E. coast and adjoining islands, A. Cunningham, M'Gillivray, Henne, and others; in the interior, Mitchell; on the Burdekin, F. Mueller; Brisbane river, Fraser, F. Mueller, etc.; Mackenzie Hill, Leichhardt.

§ 2. *Shrubby species.*

12. **I. monophylla**, DC. Prod. ii. 222. A straggling shrub of 2 to 3 ft., the branches and foliage very hoary or white with minute hairs. Leaflets single, articulate on the petiole with a pair of minute stipellæ, broadly obovate, $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 in. long, the parallel primary veins very prominent underneath. Racemes shortly pedunculate, at length exceeding the leaves. Calyx-teeth shorter than the tube, the upper ones broad and distant. Standard sessile, about 3 lines long; keel almost acute. Pod straight, above 1 in. long, softly tomentose.—F. Muell. Fragm. iii. 44.

N. Australia. Baudin's Expedition; Depuech Island, N.W. coast, Bynoe; Nichol Bay and Fortescue river, F. Gregory's Expedition.

13. **I. rugosa**, Benth. A shrub of 2 or 3 ft., the branches white with a dense soft tomentum. Leaflets solitary, ovate or oval-oblong, very obtuse, about $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long in the specimen before me, reticulately veined and very rugose, soft and white on both sides with a minute almost silky pubescence; the petiole articulate above the middle. Flowers in short dense nearly sessile racemes, the petals as well as the calyx white-tomentose. Calyx about 2 lines long, the subulate lobes longer than the tube. Standard nearly 4 lines long, broad, acute, sessile; lower petals narrow and rather shorter. Anthers very prominently apiculate. Ovary glabrous with about 10 ovules. Pod not seen.

N. Australia. Bed of the Fortescue river, N.W. coast, F. Gregory's Expedition (Herb. F. Mueller).

14. **I. saxicola**, F. Muell. Herb. A shrub of 3 or 4 ft. with spreading branches, slightly hoary with a minute pubescence. Leaflets 5 or rarely 7, obovate or orbicular and very obtuse, mostly about 1 in. long, on petiolules of 1 to 2 lines, the pinnate veins scarcely prominent. Racemes pedunculate, rather slender, longer than the leaves. Calyx-teeth shorter than the tube, the upper ones broad and distant. Standard sessile, 3 lines long or rather more; keel acute. Pod terete, spreading, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, straight.

N. Australia. Port Essington, A. Cunningham; grassy stony plains, Sea Range, F. Mueller.

15. **I. australis**, Willd.; DC. Prod. ii. 226. An erect branching shrub of 2 to 4 ft., assuming occasionally the appearance of a low undershrub, either glabrous or slightly sprinkled with the small hairs of the genus. Leaflets usually 9 to 17, oblong, obtuse or retuse, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, but varying to broadly ovate, almost orbicular in some specimens or nearly linear in others. Stipules small; stipellæ none except minute glands. Flowers red and showy, in dense or loose racemes shorter or rather longer than the leaves, the pedicels usually longer than the calyx. Calyx about 1 line long, broad

and obliquely truncate, the teeth either inconspicuous or the lower ones especially slightly prominent, but always much shorter than the tube. Standard truncate at the base, with an exceedingly short claw, 3 to 4 lines long. Pod spreading, terete, straight or nearly so, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long.—Vent. Jard. Malm. t. 45; Bot. Reg. t. 386; Lodd. Bot. Cab. t. 149; Hook. f. Fl. Tasman. i. 99; *I. angulata*, Lindl. Bot. Reg. t. 991; *I. sylvatica*, Sieb. in Hook. Bot. Mag. t. 3000; *I. ervooides*, Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 88.

Queensland. Brisbane river, Moreton Bay, *Fraser*, *A. Cunningham*, *F. Mueller*, and others.

N. S. Wales. Port Jackson to the Blue Mountains, *R. Brown*, *Sieber*, n. 379, 380, and others; Hunter's River, *Backhouse*; northward to Hastings and Clarence rivers, *Beckler*; New England, *C. Stuart*; and southward to Argyle county, *M'Arthur*; Two-fold Bay, *F. Mueller*; and in the interior to the Darling and Lachlan rivers, *A. Cunningham*, *Neilson*, etc.

Victoria. Grassy places near Melbourne and Port Phillip to Gipps' Land, etc., *F. Mueller*, and others.

Tasmania. Derwent river, *R. Brown*: abundant in many places throughout the island, *J. D. Hooker*.

S. Australia. Lofty Ranges, *F. Mueller*.

W. Australia, *Drummond*, 5th Coll. Suppl. n. 44; rocks of Mount Matilda, *Preiss*, n. 1967.

Amidst all its variations, this species may be known by its glabrous, not hoary, aspect, notwithstanding the minute hairs often visible under a lens, by the very short or quite obsolete teeth of the calyx, and by the pod glabrous even when quite young. The following are the principal forms it assumes, which, although they often pass one into another, are nevertheless sometimes considered as distinct species.

a. *angulata*. Tall, with angular branches. Flowers large and showy. The most common form in our gardens, and received from Port Jackson, Port Phillip, and other maritime districts, the only one in Tasmania, and includes Drummond and Preiss's W. Australian specimens.

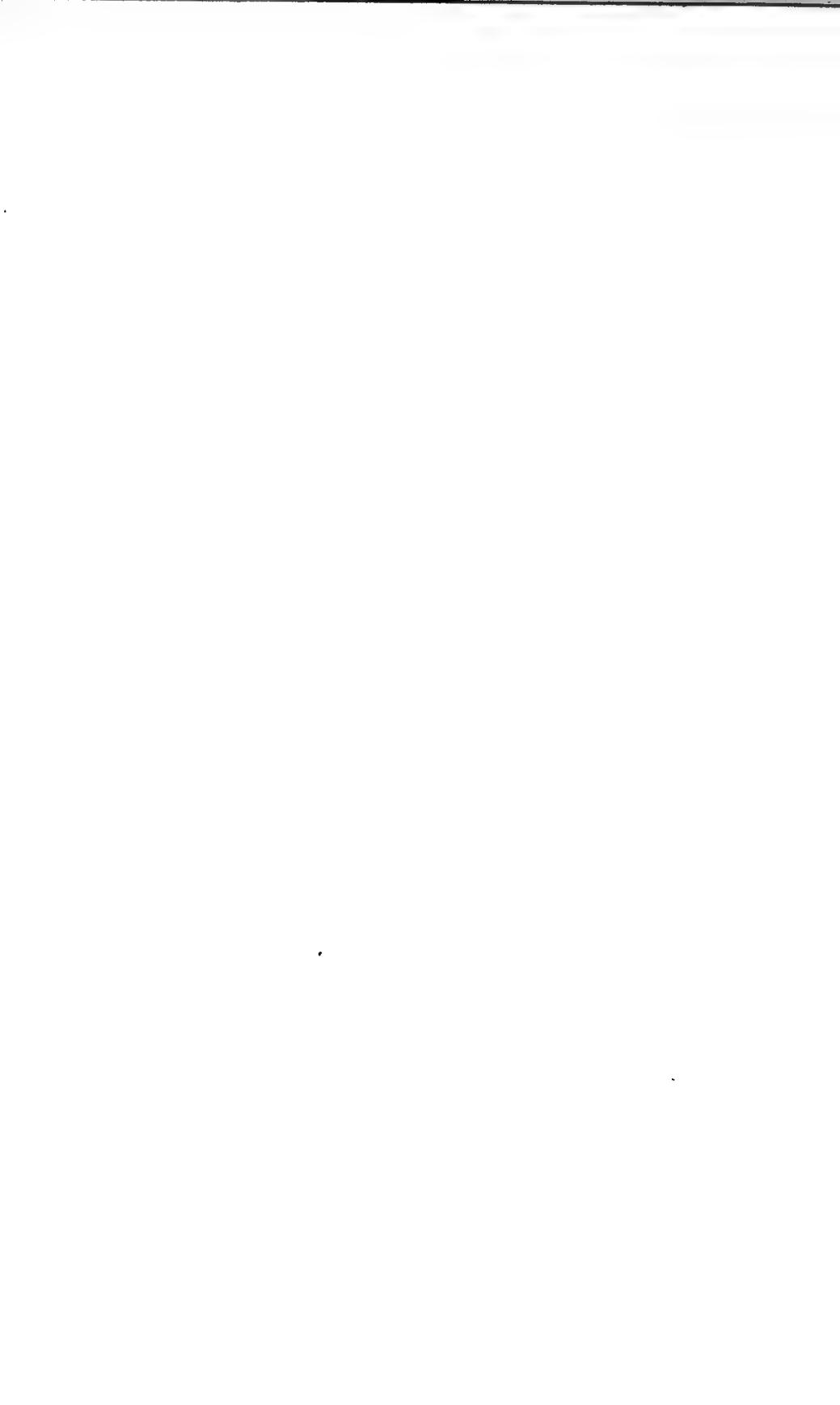
b. *gracilis*, DC. Branches terete and as well as the petioles and racemes more slender. Flowers rather smaller. Apparently common in Victoria, the Blue Mountains, and in the northern districts of N. S. Wales to the Brisbane in Queensland.

c. *minor*. More scrubby and branched, of a pale colour, the branchlets short and somewhat angular. Leaflets small, with small stipellary glands. Flowers small, in short racemes. Chiefly in the interior of N. S. Wales and S. Australia, on the Lachlan and Darling, etc., and northward to Clarence river.

d. *signata*, F. Muell. Rigid, very glabrous, apparently almost leafless, the numerous rigid petioles bearing very small orbicular obovate or cuneate leaflets in distant pairs, with very prominent dark-coloured stipellary glands. Flowers as in the var. *minor*.—Between Ovens river and Mayday Hills in Victoria, *F. Mueller*; Port Jackson, *Herb. Mueller*; and Queensland, *Bowman*.

e. *platypoda*. With the same rigid aspect and few small leaflets with prominent stipellary glands as the var. *signata*, but the common petioles very rigid and flattened, often above 1 line broad.—New England, *C. Stuart*; Arne river, *Beckler*.

16. ***I. brevidens***, Benth. in Mitch. *Trop. Austr.* 385. A slender shrub, very nearly allied to *I. australis*, of which F. Mueller considers it a variety, but always hoary or silvery with the appressed forked pubescence of the genus or white with a denser tomentum. Leaflets from about 9 to 21, obovate or olong, obtuse or mucronate, rarely $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, usually firmer than in *I. australis*, and hoary or white on both sides, more or less petiolulate. Stipules rather short and deciduous or rarely more persistent and recurved. Flowers rather smaller than in *I. australis*, the calyx-teeth much more prominent although still very short, the lowest occasionally as long as the tube.





Standard densely silky-pubescent. Pod always pubescent or tomentose, at least when young.—*I. lasiantha*, F. Muell. in Rep. Greg. Exped. 6.

N. Australia. M'Donnell Range and up to lat. 20° 20', *M'Douall Stuart's Expedition*.

Queensland. St. George's Bridge on the Balonne, *Mitchell*; Peak Downs, *F. Mueller*; in the scrub north of Expedition Range, *Leichhardt*; also in *Bowman's* and other collections.

N. S. Wales. On the Darling, *Neilson* and others.

S. Australia. Cooper's Creek, *A. C. Gregory*; towards Spencer's Gulf, *Warburton*.

W. Australia. Murchison river, *Oldfield*.

Var. *uncinata*. Stipules persistent, broader at the base, recurved and sometimes spinescent.

Var. (?) *galeoides*, R. Br. Branches softly tomentose; leaflets numerous, very white underneath. Pod small, loosely pubescent.—Cumberland Islands, *R. Brown*.

17. **I. coronillæfolia**, *A. Cunn. Herb.* Shrubby, the branches very white with a dense soft tomentum. Leaflets 15 to 21 or more, sessile, broadly ovate or orbicular, very obtuse, 2 to 4 lines long, thick, veinless, and almost glabrous, the common petiole white-tomentose. Racemes about as long as the leaves. Calyx distinctly but shortly toothed. Petals hoary-pubescent. Pod straight, nearly terete, about 1 in. long, glabrous.

N. S. Wales. In the barren rocky country west of Wellington Valley, *A. Cunningham*; Castlereagh, *C. Moore*. The species requires further investigation from more perfect specimens, but the foliage gives it a different aspect from any forms of *I. australis* or of *I. brevidens*.

A fragment from M'Donnell's Range, M'Douall Stuart's Expedition, with the leaflets white tomentose on both sides, has some affinity to *I. coronillæfolia*, but is too imperfect for determination.

32. PTYCHOSEMA, Benth.

Calyx turbinate, the 2 upper lobes united in a truncate emarginate upper lip. Petals on rather long claws; standard nearly orbicular, emarginate; wings falcate-oblong, free; keel shorter, nearly straight, obtuse. Stamens all united in a sheath open on the upper side; anthers uniform. Ovary sessile, with several ovules; style short, inflexed, the stigma oblique outwards. Pod . . .—Herb. Leaves unequally pinnate. Peduncles terminal, 1-flowered.

The genus is limited to the single Australian species, apparently allied on the one hand to *Goodia*, on the other to *Tephrosia*.

1. **P. pusillum**, *Benth. in Lindl. Swan R'v. App. 16.* A small, slender, nearly glabrous perennial, the diffuse stems mostly 2 to 3 in. long. Leaflets 7 to 11, from obovate to linear-cuneate, obtuse or acute, mostly 2 to 3 lines long, much narrowed at the base, green on both sides, the primary veins very prominent underneath. Peduncles slender, terminal, 1 to 2 in. long, articulate and bearing 1 or 2 small bracts at about two-thirds of their length, the upper portion or pedicel bearing 2 bracteoles at some distance from the calyx. Calyx slightly hirsute, about 3 lines long, the lobes about as long as the tube, the 3 lower ones lanceolate, acute. Standard about 4 lines diameter, strongly striate-veined outside, without callosities inside. Ovules 4 or 5. Pod unknown.

W. Australia. Swan River, *Drummond*, 1st Coll., and n. 251.

33. LAMPROLOBIUM, Benth.

Calyx deeply cleft, the 2 upper lobes united nearly to the top. Standard orbicular, narrowed into a short claw; wings obliquely oblong, free; keel much curved, obtuse. Stamens all united in a sheath open on the upper side; anthers uniform. Ovary shortly stipitate, with several ovules; style filiform, incurved, with a terminal stigma. Pod stipitate, oblong-linear, very flat, 2-valved, with transverse partitions between the seeds, the valves coriaceous. Seeds oblong, with a fleshy strophiola. Radicle short, quite straight.—Shrub. Leaves pinnate, without stipellæ. Stipules minute. Flowers yellow, small, solitary (or 2 or 3?) on terminal or lateral peduncles. Bracts and bracteoles minute and very deciduous.

The species is limited to a single species endemic in Australia. In the structure of the seeds, with a straight embryo, it differs from all *Galegeæ* except the S. American genera *Bronniartia* and *Harpalyce*.

1. **L. fruticosum**, Benth. An erect shrub of a man's height, the branches softly pubescent. Leaflets 3, 5 or 7, or rarely solitary in the upper leaves, oblong, obtuse or mucronate, 1 to 2 in. long, coriaceous, glabrous or sprinkled with appressed hairs above, silky-pubescent underneath. Peduncles short, terminal axillary or extra-axillary and all apparently 1-flowered in the specimens seen, but perhaps sometimes bearing a raceme of 2 or 3. Calyx silky-villous, 3 to 4 lines long, like that of some *Crotalariae*, the 2 upper lobes falcate and united in a concave upper lip. Petals not exceeding the calyx. Pod 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, 3 or 4 lines broad, glabrous and smooth. Seeds transverse.—*Crotalaroides fruticosa*, Soland. ms.; *Glycine lamprocarpa*, A. Cunn. Herb.

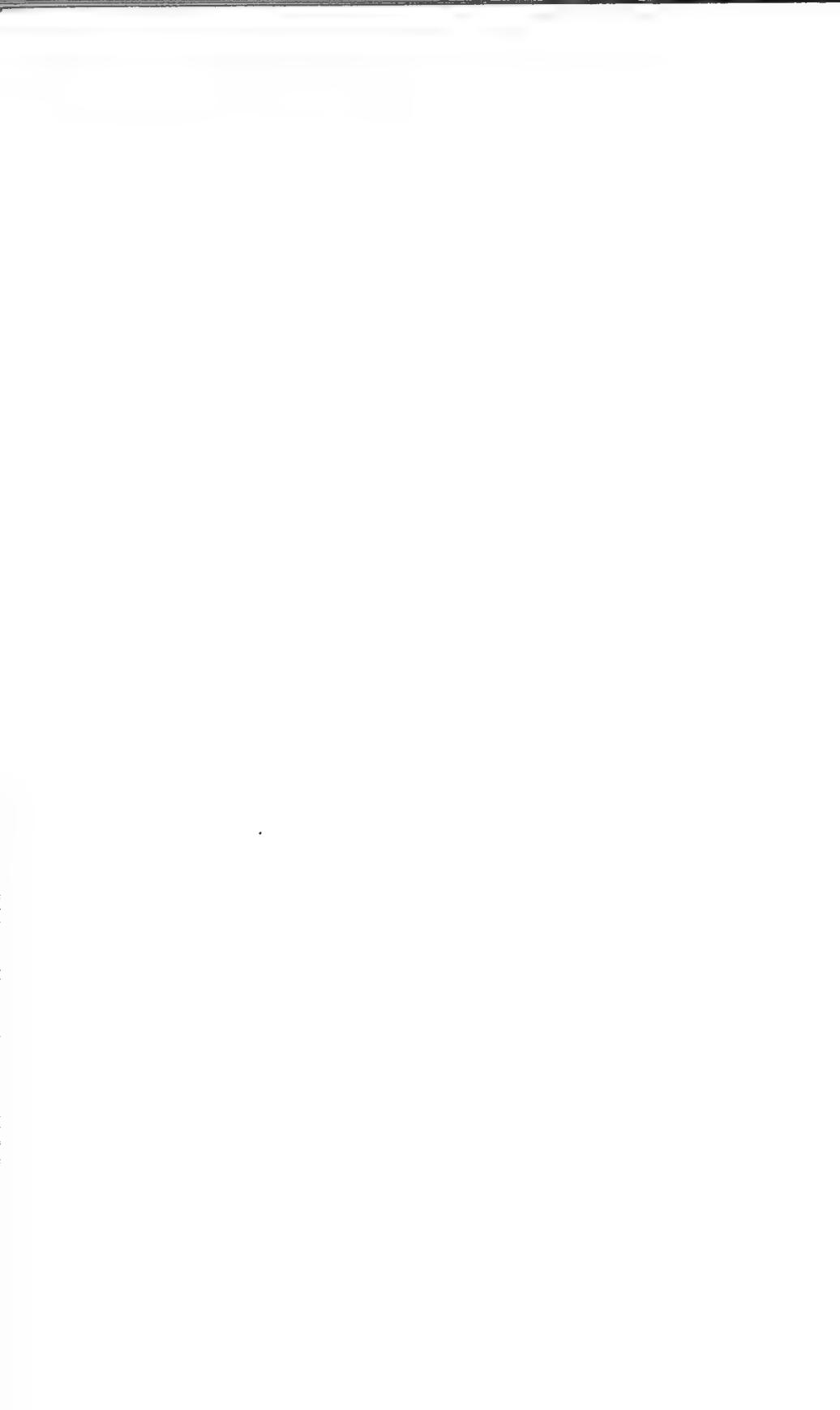
Queensland. Endeavour river, Banks and Solander, A. Cunningham.

34. TEPHROSIA, Pers.

Calyx-teeth or lobes nearly equal, or the 2 upper ones more united, or the lowest the longest. Petals clawed; standard nearly orbicular, usually reflexed; wings slightly adhering to the keel; keel incurved, obtuse or scarcely acute. Upper stamen free at the base, usually geniculate and at first united with the others in the middle in a tube or sheath, often quite free as the flowering advances; anthers uniform. Ovary sessile, with many or rarely 1 or 2 ovules; style in the Australian species glabrous, incurved or inflexed, more or less flattened with a terminal stigma, often slightly penicillate. Pod linear or rarely ovate, flattened, 2-valved. Seeds often with a small strophiola.—Herbs undershrubs or, in species not Australian, shrubs. Leaves pinnate; leaflets usually opposite with a terminal odd one, sometimes reduced to a single leaflet, either sessile or articulate on the petiole, the veins in most species numerous, parallel and oblique with the midrib. Flowers red purple or white, in pairs or clusters, in terminal, leaf-opposed or rarely axillary racemes, the lower clusters occasionally or sometimes all in the axils of the leaves. Bracteoles none. Standard always and the keel sometimes pubescent or silky-villous with appressed hairs.

A large genus, widely spread over the warmer regions of the New and the Old World,







and particularly numerous in species in S. Africa. The Australian species are all endemic with the exception of *T. purpurea*, and, even of that, scarcely any of the Australian varieties quite agree with the common Asiatic and African forms. The Australian species also all, with the exception perhaps of *T. flammea* and *T. crocea*, belong to the section *Reineria*, with terminal or leaf-opposed racemes or axillary clustered pedicels, and to the large subsection with subulate or small stipules, except perhaps *T. venulosa*, in which they are broad and striate, but not so much so as in the S. African *Apodynomenes*. Several species differ from all extra-Australian ones in the venation of the leaflets. One Australian species also, *T. brachycarpa*, is remarkable for having the flowers and fruit of the African *Requierias*, whilst another, *T. coriacea*, has very nearly their foliage. In general the Australian species, more even than the Asiatic ones, are extremely difficult to define; the terminal or axillary, racemose or clustered inflorescences, usually so distinct, seem to pass the one into the other or to be blended together even on the same specimen, the foliage and indumentum is more than usually diversified and variable, and when to this is added the imperfection of the specimens we possess from tropical Australia, it must be expected that further investigation may considerably modify the circumscriptions of several of the species here described.

Leaflets obovate, oval, elliptical, or oblong, the primary veins anastomosing or reticulate within the margin.

Leaflets solitary or rarely 3, coriaceous. Flowers in axillary clusters. Pod softly tomentose

1. *T. coriacea*.

Leaflets mostly 5 to 11, rarely under 1 in. long. Racemes elongated.

2. *T. flammea*.

Plant softly tomentose or silky. Flowers numerous. Calyx 4 to 5 lines long, softly villosa, lobes longer than the tube

3. *T. reticulata*.

Plant nearly glabrous. Flowers few. Calyx scarcely 2 lines long, the teeth very short

4. *T. crocea*.

Leaflets numerous, above $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, glabrous above, silky-pubescent or villous underneath. Racemes long.

5. *T. oblongata*.

Leaflets $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 in. long, very silky underneath, the veins reticulate. Stipules persistent. Bracts small

6. *T. porrecta*.

Leaflets 1 to 2 in. long, silky-pubescent underneath, the primary veins parallel but anastomosing within the margin. Stipules very deciduous. Bracts linear-subulate, long

7. *T. polyziga*.

Leaflets numerous, not $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Racemes long.

Plant loosely pubescent or villous. Stipules striate, reflexed. Leaflets 11 to 19

8. *T. graminifolia*.

Plant closely silky-pubescent. Stipules minute, erect. Leaflets 30 to 40 or more

9. *T. simplicifolia*.

Leaves all or mostly simple or 1-foliate. Leaflets long and linear or cuneate-oblong, the veins mostly reaching the margin or irregular.

10. *T. leptoclada*.

Leaflets sessile, long, linear-lanceolate, the veins anastomosing.

11. *T. oligophylla*.

Flowers small

Leaflets shortly petiolate, long, narrow-linear, without stipella. Flowers middle-sized

Leaflets long and narrow-linear, either solitary with 2 stipellae or 3 with the middle one sessile or rarely another pair lower down.

Flowers very small

Leaflets cuneate-oblong, 1 or rarely 3 or 5. Flowers large

Leaves pinnate. Primary veins of the leaflets oblique, numerous, and parallel.

Flowers nearly sessile, mostly axillary. Pod straight, densely and softly villous. Plant softly tomentose or villous.

12. *T. Stuartii*.

Flowers not above 2 lines long. Ovule 1. Pod ovate

Flowers about 3 lines. Ovules 2 or rarely 3. Pod $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long

Flowers about 4 lines. Ovules about 6. Pod 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long	13. <i>T. eriocarpa</i> .
Flowers in short dense terminal racemes. Leaflets narrow, silvery-silky underneath.	
Pod straight. Standard about 4 lines diameter. Leaflets usually silky on both sides	14. <i>T. phæosperma</i> .
Pod incurved towards the end. Standard nearly 6 lines diameter. Leaflets usually green above	15. <i>T. astragaloides</i> .
Flowers in long or slender racemes.	
Leaflets small, numerous, with a long terminal one. Flowers small. Pod long	16. <i>T. juncea</i> .
Leaflets few, or, if many, the terminal one not longer than the others.	
Pod about 1 in. long, nearly straight. Seeds orbicular. Leaflets 7 to 15. Flowers rarely 3 lines long. Pod obliquely acute, thin.	
Racemes filiform, not 2 in. long, with few distant pairs of flowers	17. <i>T. filipes</i> .
Racemes long and slender	18. <i>T. remotiflora</i> .
Leaflets solitary or rarely 3 or 5. Flowers about 6 lines long. Pod coriaceous, almost obtuse	19. <i>T. oligophylla</i> .
Pod above 1 in. long, more or less incurved. Seeds transversely oblong. Racemes usually long.	
Leaflets few, cuneate, glabrous, on long petioles. Calyx large, nearly glabrous; lobes lanceolate. Standard very silky	20. <i>T. macrocarpa</i> .
Leaflets usually above 7. Calyx small, on a slender pedicel; teeth subulate or very short. Pod glabrous pubescent or loosely villous	21. <i>T. purpurea</i> .
Leaflets usually few, long, and narrow. Calyx large, densely rusty-villous; lobes longer than the tube, incurved, acuminate. Pedicels short. Pod softly and closely pubescent	22. <i>T. Bidwilli</i> .
Leaflets usually few, cuneate, silky on both sides. Calyx small, softly silky. Pedicels short. Pod much curved, scarcely flattened, densely silky-tomentose	23. <i>T. rosea</i> .

1. ***T. coriacea*, Benth.** Branches softly pubescent. Leaflets solitary, on a petiole of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ in., or rarely 3, obovate, very obtuse or retuse, 1 to 2 in. long, coriaceous, minutely pubescent, the pinnae, veins, and reticulate veinlets prominent underneath, as in *T. flammea*. Flowers in axillary clusters, smaller than in *T. flammea*, but imperfect in our specimens. Calyx villos, the lobes long and acute, the lowest exceeding the others and twice as long as the tube. Upper stamen free at the base, but not so geniculate as in most species. Pod linear, slightly falcate, softly pubescent, above 1 in. long. Seeds lenticular, with a small strophiole.

N. Australia. Upper Victoria and Fitzmaurice rivers, F. Mueller. It is possible that in other specimens the branches may terminate in racemes, yet the flowers, as far as known, and seeds appear to be quite different from those of *T. flammea*, the only allied species. The foliage is nearly that of the African *Requienias*.

2. ***T. flammea*, F. Muell. Herb.** An erect branching undershrub, of 3 to 4 ft., the branches clothed with a loose velvety-rusty pubescence. Leaflets 5 to 9, or 3 in the uppermost leaves, broadly elliptical-oblong or almost ovate or obovate, very obtuse, 1 to 2 in. long, shortly and softly pubescent or almost silky on both sides, the somewhat distant primary veins and reticulate veinlets very prominent underneath. Racemes terminal or in the upper axils.

Flowers usually orange-red, numerous, clustered and rather large. Calyx-tube 2 lines long, the lobes lanceolate, as long as the tube. Standard fully 4 lines diameter, callous at the base above the claw; keel much curved, almost rostrate, but obtuse. Upper stamen and an adjoining portion of the staminal tube hairy. Pod long, linear, rusty-villous, but not seen perfect. Seed nearly orbicular, with a small oblong strophiole.

N. Australia. York Sound, *A. Cunningham*; Upper Victoria river, *F. Mueller*. In inflorescence this species seems to connect the sections *Brissonia* and *Reineria*; the very flat glabrous style is more that of *Reineria*. The venation of the leaflets differs from that of any extra-Australian species.

3. **T. reticulata**, *R. Br. Herb.* (*under Galega*). Rootstock perennial, with prostrate or ascending stems, of 2 ft. or more, minutely pubescent with appressed hairs. Leaflets 5 to 11 or more, petiolulate, ovate or oblong, obtuse, thinly coriaceous, the primary veins scarcely more prominent than the reticulate veinlets, glabrous or loosely pubescent underneath. Stipules sometimes lanceolate, the lower ones reflexed. Racemes long and rigid, terminal or leaf-opposed. Flowers rather small, in distant pairs, on pedicels as long as the calyx. Calyx scarcely 2 lines long, the lobes shorter than the tube. Standard very broad; keel incurved, obtuse. Pod broadly linear, nearly straight or recurved, pubescent, the upper suture thickened, the valves very flat. Seeds orbicular.

N. Australia. Islands of the Gulf of Carpentaria, *R. Brown*; Sims's Island, *A. Cunningham*; Endeavour river, *Banks and Solander* (a more glabrous form).

4. **T. crocea**, *R. Br. Herb.* (*under Galega*). Stems or branches diffuse or ascending, attaining 2 ft. or more, softly silky-villous. Leaflets usually 11 to 17, from obovate to narrow-oblong, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 in. long, obtuse or mucronate, nearly glabrous above, softly silky underneath, the primary veins anastomosing and reticulate. Stipules lanceolate or linear, reflexed, persistent. Racemes long, terminal, leafy at the base. Flowers (pale yellow, *R. Br.*) in distant pairs or clusters on short pedicels. Bracts small. Calyx silky-pubescent, about 3 lines long, the lobes nearly as long as the tube. Standard very silky. Pod $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in. long, incurved, softly velvety. Seeds orbicular.

N. Australia. Islands of the Gulf of Carpentaria, *R. Brown*.

5. **T. oblongata**, *R. Br. Herb.* (*under Galega*). An erect shrub or undershrub, of 5 or 6 ft., the branches angular, softly pubescent. Leaflets usually 11 to 17, oblong, obtuse, 1 to 2 in. long, nearly glabrous above, silky-pubescent underneath, the primary pinnate veins parallel and prominent underneath, but anastomosing within the margin. Stipules very deciduous. Racemes long and rigid, terminal or in the upper axils, rarely leaf-opposed. Flowers (almost orange, *R. Br.*, becoming pink when dry) in distinct clusters. Bracts linear-subulate, more conspicuous than in most species. Standard fully $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, callous at the base above the claw; keel much shorter and much curved. Style flattened, glabrous. Pod not seen.

N. Australia. Islands of the Gulf of Carpentaria, *R. Brown*. A very imperfect specimen of *A. Cunningham*'s from the N. coast, may belong to the same species, the specimens of which sometimes almost assume the aspect of a *Millettia*.

6. *T. porrecta*, R. Br. Herb. (*under Galega*). Rootstock thick, with elongated diffuse or ascending stems, the whole plant loosely pubescent or nearly glabrous. Leaflets usually 11 to 19, sessile, from broadly elliptical-oblong to nearly linear, obtuse or with recurved points, 3 to 8 lines long, coriaceous, the primary veins arcuate and anastomosing within the edge, and conspicuous on both sides. Stipules striate, recurved. Racemes long and slender, terminal, often leafy at the base, the floral leaves usually 3-foliolate. Flowers rather small, on pedicels longer than the calyx. Calyx pubescent, about 2 lines long, the lobes narrow subulate, pointed, at least as long as the tube. Standard pubescent, about 4 lines diameter. Style scarcely flattened, strongly bearded. Pod about 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, arcuate, pubescent. Seeds orbicular.

N. Australia. Islands of the Gulf of Carpentaria, *R. Brown*; Port Essington, *Armstrong*.

7. *T. polyziga*, F. Muell. Herb. Stems or branches elongated, hoary or almost silvery with a close tomentum. Leaflets 20 to 40 or more, on a common petiole of 3 to 5 in., oblong, obtuse, mostly 4 or 5 lines long, rigid, nearly glabrous above, silvery pubescent underneath, the primary veins few and anastomosing within the margin. Flowers small, in distant clusters, in long often branched racemes. Pedicels short. Calyx silky-tomentose, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, the lobes rather broad, acute, shorter than the tube. Standard broad; keel obtuse. Style flat. Pod nearly straight, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in. long, softly tomentose. Seeds lenticular.

N. Australia. Upper Victoria river, *F. Mueller*; islands of the Gulf of Carpentaria, *R. Brown*.

8. *T. graminifolia*, F. Muell. Herb. Rootstock perennial, with ascending or erect branching stems of 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., slender, angled, glabrous or loosely pubescent. Leaves few, simple, sessile, linear or linear-lanceolate, acuminate, 3 to 5 in. long, rather rigid, glabrous or nearly so, the primary veins very oblique, occasionally anastomosing. Racemes slender. Flowers small, in distant pairs or clusters. Calyx-tube not 1 line long, the teeth or lobes shorter than the tube, lanceolate. Standard broad, with a small callosity above the claw; keel much curved, obtuse. Style flattened. Pod linear, pubescent, but only seen young.

N. Australia. Providence Hill, *F. Mueller*.

9. *T. simplicifolia*, F. Muell. Herb. Rootstock perennial, with ascending or erect branching stems of 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., slightly angular, glabrous or loosely pubescent. Leaflets single, articulate on a petiole of from $\frac{1}{2}$ to above 1 in. long, linear or linear-lanceolate, 3 to 5 in. long, rather rigid, glabrous or pubescent, obliquely pinnerved, without stipellæ. Stipules rigid. Racemes terminal, often leafy at the base. Flowers in distant pairs, larger than in *T. graminifolia*. Calyx-tube softly pubescent, $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines long; lobes lanceolate, acute, shorter than the tube. Standard almost reniform; keel curved, obtuse. Staminal sheath earlier open on the upper side than in most species, the upper filament adhering to one side in the middle. Style much flattened. Pod not seen.

N. Australia. Trap plains, Roper river, *F. Mueller*.

10. **T. leptoclada**, Benth. Apparently annual, erect, much branched at the base, loosely pubescent. Leaflets either single with a pair of stipellæ, or 3 digitate at the end of the petiole, or rarely 1 or 2 pairs lower down the petiole, linear, often 2, 3, or even 4 in. long when single, acutely acuminate, glabrous above, pubescent underneath. Racemes long, slender, with very small flowers in distant pairs. Pedicels slender. Calyx-teeth subulate, longer than the short tube. Standard not 3 lines diameter. Pod long, narrow, straight, pubescent. Seeds nearly orbicular.

N. Australia. Upper Victoria river, F. Mueller.

Queensland. Bowen river, Bowman.

11. **T. brachycarpa**, F. Muell. Herb. An erect herb, not exceeding 10 in. in any of our specimens, with spreading, softly-pubescent branches. Leaflets 3, 5, or rarely 7, oblong-cuneate obtuse or retuse, rarely above $\frac{1}{2}$ in. closely silky-pubescent, especially underneath. Flowers very small, either in leaf-opposed clusters of 2 or 3, or 2 or 3 pairs in a raceme of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 in., with a leaf under each pair. Calyx-lobes acute, the 2 uppermost and the lowest as long as the tube, the lateral ones shorter. Standard broad, not 2 lines long; keel slightly curved, obtuse. Ovary with a single ovule. Style flattened. Pod very villous, ovate, compressed, 3 to 4 lines long. Seed transversely oblong.

N. Australia. Desert near Hooker's Creek, F. Mueller. This has the flowers and fruit, although not the foliage or inflorescence, of the African *Requienia*, which it is therefore necessary to unite as a section to the genus *Tephrosia*.

12. **T. Stuartii**, Benth. A low erect herb, with the habit of *T. brachycarpa*, the branches softly villous. Leaflets 3 or 5, from obovate to oblong-cuneate, obtuse with a small soft point, about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, softly silky-villous. Flowers about 3 lines long, sessile in leaf-opposed clusters of 2 or 3, or in short spikes with a leaf at the base of the cluster, so that the floral leaves often appear opposite, with the flowers in the axils of one of each pair. Calyx-lobes about as long as the tube. Standard broad; keel incurved, obtuse. Ovary with 2 or rarely 3 ovules, style flattened. Pod oblong, straight with a hooked point, flat, softly villous, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. Seeds 2 or 3, orbicular.

N. Australia. In lat. $18^{\circ} 35'$, M'Donall Stuart; Sturt's Creek, F. Mueller: the latter an imperfect, somewhat doubtful specimen, with the flowers in pairs on a leaf-opposed peduncle. This species connects the anomalous *T. brachycarpa* with the rest of the genus, and especially with the following species.

13. **T. eriocarpa**, Benth. Branches densely tomentose-villous. Leaflets 3, 5, or rarely 7, in some specimens broadly oblong-cuneate, emarginate, and mostly about 1 in. long, in others narrow-oblong or linear, 1 to 2 in. long and mucronate, nearly glabrous above, silky-villous underneath, with parallel oblique veins. Flowers in almost sessile leaf-opposed pairs, or in racemes of 2 to 3 in., leafy at the base. Calyx softly villous, the tube very short; lobes nearly 2 lines long. Standard about 4 lines diameter, but not seen perfect. Pod 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, straight or slightly recurved, densely and softly villous, the valves convex. Seeds orbicular, usually about 6.

N. Australia. Deserts of Sturt's Creek and Victoria river, F. Mueller.

14. **T. phæosperma**, *F. Muell. Herb.* A shrub of about 2 ft., the branches closely but densely silky-tomentose. Leaflets 5 to 9 or rarely 11, oblong-cuneate or linear-oblong, obtuse or almost acute, mucronate, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ or rarely nearly 2 in. long, rather rigid, more or less silky on both sides, and strongly marked with oblique parallel veins. Flowers clustered, in dense terminal racemes of 1 to 2 in. Pedicels short. Calyx silky, the tube about 1 line long, the lobes at least as long, subulate-acuminate. Standard about 4 lines diameter; keel much curved, almost acute. Pod straight, rarely above 1 in. long, slightly pubescent; valves broad and coriaceous. Seeds nearly orbicular.

N. Australia. N. coast, *A. Cunningham*; Upper Victoria river, *F. Mueller*.

15. **T. astragaloides**, *R. Br. Herb.* (*under Galega*). An erect undershrub of 1 to 2 ft., the branches softly pubescent or silky. Leaflets usually 7 to 17, rather crowded, oblong-cuneate or almost linear, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 in. long, obtuse or retuse, slightly pubescent and green above, softly silky and almost silvery underneath. Racemes short, leafy, with crowded rather large flowers, or very rarely elongated with distant clusters. Calyx 2 lines long or rather more, the lobes narrow, acute, rather shorter than the tube, the 2 upper ones united above the middle. Standard 5 or 6 lines diameter; keel incurved, obtuse. Style less flattened than in the other Australian species, and almost terete at the end, with a penicillate stigma. Pod above 1 in. long, incurved towards the end, tomentose. Seeds orbicular.

Queensland. Shoalwater Bay, *R. Brown*, *A. Cunningham*; Dunk Island, *M'Gillivray*; Burdekin Expedition, *F. Mueller*; Rockhampton, *Thozet, Dallachy*; near Marlborough, *Bowman*.

Var. (?) *macrostachya*. Raceme elongated. Leaflets silky-villous on both sides. Pod of *T. astragaloides*.—Bowen river, *Bowman*.

16. **T. juncea**, *R. Br. Herb.* (*under Galega*). An annual or perennial, with erect, slender but rigid and virgate, not much branched stems, of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., glabrous or hoary-pubescent. Leaflets above 20, on a long slender common petiole, the terminal one oblong-linear $\frac{3}{4}$ to above 1 in. long, the others very much smaller, obovate obcordate or cuneate, from under 3 to nearly 5 lines long, glabrous above, hoary or silky underneath. Flowers small, in distant pairs, in long slender terminal racemes. Calyx about 1 line long, with very short teeth. Standard nearly 3 lines diameter. Pod 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long or more, narrow, usually incurved towards the end, glabrous or slightly pubescent. Seeds more or less transversely oblong.

N. Australia. Islands of the Gulf of Carpentaria, *R. Brown*.

Queensland. Endeavour river and Bustard Bay, *Banks and Solander*; Broad Sound, *R. Brown*; Gould Island, *M'Gillivray*; Wide Bay, *Bidwill*; Rockhampton, *Thozet*; Elliott river, *Bowman*; also in Leichhardt's collection.

17. **T. filipes**, *Benth.* A perennial, with slender diffuse or ascending branching stems, rarely above 1 ft. long, minutely silky-hoary. Leaflets 7 to 15, narrow-oblong or linear, those of the lower leaves obtuse, of the upper leaves acute with straight or recurved points, all rather rigid, glabrous above. Racemes filiform, 1 or rarely 2 in. long, with usually only 2 distant pairs of small flowers, or the terminal ones more rigid, leafy at the base. Pedicels longer than the calyx. Calyx about 1 line long, including the short teeth.



Standard about 3 lines diameter. Style flattened. Pod about 1 in. long, straight, glabrous or nearly so. Seeds orbicular.

N. Australia. Islands of the Gulf of Carpentaria, *R. Brown*, *Henne*.

Queensland. Northumberland Islands, *R. Brown*; Dawson river, *F. Mueller*; Endeavour river and Percy Island, *A. Cunningham*; May Day Island, *Armstrong*; Wide Bay, *Bidwill*; Erythrina Creek, *Leichhardt*.

Var. *latifolia*. Leaflets cuneate-oblong, silky underneath.—Endeavour river, *Banks* and *Solander*.

18. **T. remotiflora**, *F. Muell. Herb.* A perennial or undershrub of 1 to 2 ft. or more, slightly pubescent or silky-hoary. Leaflets usually 7 to 11, oblong-cuneate, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 in. long, obtuse or retuse, with a minute straight or recurved point, glabrous above, hoary or silky underneath. Racemes very long, slender, with small flowers in distant clusters. Pedicels rather longer than the calyx. Calyx silky-pubescent, the tube $\frac{3}{4}$ line long, the teeth rather longer, subulate-acuminate. Standard not 3 lines diameter. Style much flattened. Pod about 1 in. long, obliquely acute or slightly falcate, glabrous or slightly pubescent; valves thin. Seeds orbicular.

N. Australia. N. coast, *R. Brown*; Fitzmaurice and Upper Victoria rivers, *F. Mueller*; Albert river, *Henne*. Differs from all the varieties of *T. purpurea* in the much smaller flowers, the smaller, thinner, and straighter pod, and in the shape of the seed.

19. **T. oligophylla**, *Benth.* Rootstock woody, with ascending stems of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 ft., glabrous or slightly pubescent. Leaflets 1, 3 or rarely 5, broadly oblong-cuneate to narrow-oblong, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, obtuse or retuse with a small point, glabrous or sprinkled underneath with a few hairs, the primary veins not so close as in most species. Flowers usually numerous, rather large, the racemes not very long. Bracts subulate, persistent. Pedicels short. Calyx-tube nearly glabrous, about 1 line long, the teeth rather longer, subulate-acuminate. Standard fully 4 lines diameter; keel much curved, obtuse. Style flattened. Pod straight or slightly recurved (not incurved), about 1 in. long, glabrous or nearly so. Seeds orbicular.

N. Australia. Cape York, *M'Gillivray*; Albany Island, *F. Mueller*.

20. **T. macrocarpa**, *Benth.* Stems apparently loosely ascending, rather rigid, glabrous. Leaflets 3, 5 or 7, oblong-cuneate, very obtuse or emarginate, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, much narrowed into a petiolule of 1 to 3 lines, glabrous, rigid, the parallel primary veins very prominent underneath. Racemes very long. Flowers rather large, in distant pairs. Pedicels at least as long as the calyx. Calyx glabrous and rather thick; lobes lanceolate, as long as the tube, the 2 upper ones more or less united, the lowest longer and incurved. Standard silky-villous, 4 to 5 lines diameter. Style very flat. Pod glabrous, flat, falcate, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 in. long and nearly 3 lines broad. Seeds orbicular.

N. Australia. N.W. coast (Victoria river?), *Bynoe*; Sturt's Creek, *F. Mueller*.

21. **T. purpurea**, *Pers.*; *W. and Arn. Prod.* 218. A perennial or undershrub of 1 to 2 ft., with spreading or decumbent branches, glabrous hoary or pubescent. Leaflets usually 7 to 11, oblong-cuneate or linear, obtuse or with a small recurved point, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 in. long, glabrous above, hoary or silky underneath. Racemes terminal or leaf-opposed, the lower ones often

very short, the upper ones 6 in. long or more, with distant fascicles of 2 to 4 pinkish flowers. Calyx minutely pubescent, the tube about 1 line long, the lobes subulate-pointed, variable in length. Standard about 4 lines diameter; keel obtuse. Upper stamen slightly cohering with the others in the bud, but very soon quite free. Style much flattened. Pod glabrous or pubescent, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, more or less falcate. Seeds transversely oblong.—*T. Baueri*, Benth. in A. Gray, Bot. Amer. Expl. i. 408.

N. Australia. Hills near Nichol Bay, *F. Gregory's Expedition*; Port Cooper, *Herb. F. Mueller* (very pubescent fragmentary specimens); Arnhem S. Bay, *R. Brown*.

Queensland. Bowen river, *F. Mueller*; Port Denison, *Fitzalan*.

N. S. Wales. Clarence river, *Beckler*; Hunter's River, *American Exploring Expedition*.

The species is very common in tropical Asia and E. tropical Africa, where it varies considerably as to stature, length of raceme, indumentum, etc., but where the calyx-lobes are always subulate and longer than the tube. Among the Australian specimens, those above quoted are the only ones I have seen agreeing in this respect as well as in foliage with the Asiatic ones. The following forms, which are probably varieties of the same species, do not nevertheless appear to be represented out of Australia.

Var. *brevidens*. More shrubby and erect, with the habit of the Pacific island variety usually named *T. piscatoria*, Pers.; hoary with a minute appressed pubescence. Leaflets mostly 9 to 15. Racemes usually very long. Calyx-teeth very short on the lowest nearly as long as the tube.—Various points of the N. and E. coasts, islands of the Gulf of Carpentaria, *R. Brown*; Endeavour river, *Banks and Solander*; Port Essington, *Armstrong*; Cape Upstart, *M'Gillivray*; Wide Bay, *Bidwill*; Percy Island, *A. Cunningham*; Macquarie river, *Bowman*; the latter specimen imperfect.

Var. *rufescens*. Habit of the var. *brevidens*, but the branches densely and softly rusty-villous. Leaflets more numerous, often above 20. Racemes long and many-flowered. Calyx-teeth short as in the var. *brevidens*.—Rocky hills, Gorman Creek, Moreton Bay, *C. Stuart*; Port Bowen, *A. Cunningham*; Archer's Hill, *Leichhardt*.

Var. *longifolia*. Leaflets very narrow, obtuse acute or mucronate, often 1 to 2 in. long. Racemes long. Calyx-teeth subulate, but rather short.—Gulf of Carpentaria, *R. Brown*, *Landsborough*; Dépôt Creek, *F. Mueller*; Albert river, *Henne*.

Var. *sericea*. Leaflets numerous, narrow, acute, silky underneath. Calyx-teeth short.—Broad Sound, *R. Brown*, *Bowen*.

Var. (?) *laxa*. Stems loosely decumbent. Leaflets few, broad, loosely pubescent or villous, the veins parallel above, almost reticulate underneath. Calyx-teeth subulate, but very short.—Islands of the Gulf of Carpentaria, *R. Brown*, *Henne*.

22. **T. Bidwilli**, Benth. Rootstock woody, with ascending or erect stems of 1 to 2 ft., more or less pubescent. Leaflets in the lower leaves 3 or 5, oblong or lanceolate, in the others 7 to 11, linear or linear-lanceolate, acutely acuminate, 1 to 2 or even 3 in. long, narrowed at the base, in distant pairs along a slender rigid petiole, green on both sides, but slightly pubescent underneath. Racemes usually on long peduncles, the lower pairs of flowers distant. Calyx densely rusty-pubescent, the tube about $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, the lobes longer, incurved, narrow, but not subulate, the 2 upper ones united above the middle. Standard fully 5 lines broad; keel much incurved, almost acute. Style much flattened. Pod $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in. long, slightly incurved, softly pubescent. Seeds transversely oblong.

Queensland. Wide Bay, *Bidwill*; Burnett river, *F. Mueller*.

N. S. Wales. Clarence and Macleay rivers, *Beckler*.

Var. (?) *densa*. Leaflets shorter and more silky; inflorescence dense, but with the calyx of *T. Bidwilli*.

N. Australia. Hills near Nichol Bay, *F. Gregory's Expedition*.



23. T. rosea, F. Muell. Herb. A perennial or undershrub, with ascending branches, closely but rather densely silky-tomentose. Leaflets usually 5 or 7, oblong-cuneate or obovate-oblong, very obtuse or retuse, green and slightly pubescent above, silky underneath. Racemes long and rather rigid. Flowers small, in clusters of 2 or 3. Pedicels usually shorter than the calyx. Calyx silky-tomentose, the tube about 1 line long, the teeth or lobes about as long. Standard about 3 lines diameter, the claw short. Style much flattened. Pod narrow, densely silky-pubescent, much curved, the sutures scarcely thickened, the valves very convex. Seeds transversely oblong.

N. Australia. Montague Sound, N.W. coast, *A. Cunningham*; Victoria river and Depot Creek, *F. Mueller*.

Var. (?) *angustifolia*. Leaflets linear, elongated. Pod softly villous.

N. S. Wales. Between Darling river and Cooper's Creek, *Neilson*. The specimen insufficient for accurate determination.

35. MILLETTIA, W. and Arn.

Calyx broad, truncate or with short teeth or lobes, the 2 upper ones often united. Standard broad, usually reflexed; keel incurved, obtuse. Upper stamen free or cohering with the others in the middle; anthers uniform. Ovary sessile or rarely stipitate, surrounded at the base by an angular or cup-shaped disk, with several ovules; style inflexed, terete, glabrous, with a small terminal stigma. Pod broadly linear-lanceolate or oblong, flat and hard, or if convex, thick and woody, opening at length in 2 valves. Seeds orbicular or reniform, not strophiolate.—Trees, tall shrubs or woody climbers. Leaves unequally pinnate; leaflets pennivined with reticulate veinlets, usually stipulate. Stipules small. Racemes terminal or paniculate at the ends of the branches. Flowers usually purple pink or white, clustered or scattered along the rhachis. Bracts and bracteoles usually very deciduous.

A large genus, ranging over the warmer regions of Asia and Africa, with one endemic Australian species. It differs from the North American and Japanese genus *Wistaria*, only in the hard, usually flat or thick pod, not opening so readily, although not absolutely indehiscent as in the *Dalbergieæ*.

I. M. megasperma, F. Muell. (under *Wistaria*). A tall evergreen woody climber, glabrous except a slight hoariness on the young shoots and panicles. Leaflets 7 to 13, obovate or obovate-oblong, shortly acuminate, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in. long, somewhat coriaceous and green on both sides. Racemes 4 to 6 in. long, several in a terminal almost leafless panicle. Flowers scattered, purple. Calyx about $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, the lobes nearly as long as the tube, the 2 upper ones united into a very broad truncate upper lip. Standard above $\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad, minutely silky-pubescent, with a slightly prominent transverse callous appendage inside above the claw. Upper stamen quite free. Ovary stipitate. Pod about 6 in. long, thick, hard, almost woody, densely velvety outside. Seeds large and thick.—*Wistaria megasperma*, F. Muell. Fragm. i. 10.

Queensland. Pine river, near Moreton Bay, *W. Hill, F. Mueller*; Nurrum-Nurrum Creek, *Leichhardt*.

N. S. Wales. Richmond river, *C. Moore*.

36. SESBANIA, Pers.

(Agati, Desv.)

Calyx-tube broad, truncate, or with nearly equal teeth or lobes. Standard orbicular or ovate, spreading or reflexed; keel incurved, obtuse or acuminate, the claws much longer than those of the other petals. Upper stamen free, geniculate near the base, the others united in a sheath angled near the base; anthers uniform or nearly so. Ovary with several ovules; style glabrous, with a small terminal stigma. Pod long and linear (or in some species not Australian oblong), 2-valved or indehiscent, the endocarp continuous with spurious transverse partitions separating the seeds. Seeds without any strophiole.—Herbs or shrubs, sometimes arborescent, but of very few years' duration. Leaves abruptly pinnate, with numerous entire leaflets, the stipellæ minute or none. Stipules setaceous, usually very deciduous. Flowers yellow, red, variegated or white, in short loose axillary racemes; pedicels slender. Bracts and bracteoles very rarely persistent to the time of flowering.

The genus is widely spread over the tropical regions both of the New and the Old World. Of the four Australian species, three are the commonest Asiatic ones, two of them extending also over tropical Africa, the fourth is endemic.

Flowers very large (nearly 3 in. long), the petals narrowed at the end 1. *S. grandiflora*.
 Flowers not 1 in. long. Petals broad.
 Racemes pendulous. Stem shrubby 2. *S. ægyptiaca*.
 Racemes erect. Stem herbaceous.
 Bracts and bracteoles very deciduous. Calyx-teeth very short. 3. *S. aculeata*.
 Bracts and bracteoles setaceous, often persistent. Calyx-teeth subulate-pointed, nearly as long as the tube 4. *S. simpliciuscula*.

1. *S. grandiflora*, Pers. Syn. Pl. ii. 316. A tall shrub or small tree of very few years' duration, glabrous and more or less glaucous. Leaflets 10 to 30 pairs, oblong or elliptical, obtuse and often mucronate, 1 to 1½ in. long. Racemes short, with 2 to 4 very large flowers, white in our Australian specimens. Calyx-tube $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, without the turbinate base, the teeth or lobes short and broad. Petals 2 to nearly 3 in. long; standard ovate, rather shorter than the others; keel much incurved, ending in an obtuse beak. Pod upwards of a foot long, nearly 3 lines broad.—*Agati grandiflora*, Desv.; DC. Prod. ii. 266; W. and Arn. Prod. 215; *A. formosa*, F. Muell. Fragm. ii. 88.

N. Australia. Near Nichol Bay, *F. Gregory's and Ridley's Expeditions*; Glenelg river, N.W. coast, Clarkson; Fitzmaurice river, Arnhem's Land, *F. Mueller*.

The red-flowered variety, *S. coccinea*, Pers. l. c., or *Agati coccinea*, Desv., is not amongst the Australian species I have seen. Both varieties are frequent in India, but perhaps only about villages and other places where they have been planted; they both appear to be really indigenous in the Archipelago. The size of the flowers with the petals narrower in proportion, has induced the separation of this species as a genus, but there is no other character to distinguish it from *Sesbania*. The Sandwich Island *S. tomentosa* (*Agati tomentosa*, Nutt.) is quite intermediate between the two.

2. *S. ægyptiaca*, Pers. ; DC. Prod. ii. 264. A shrub of 5 or 6 ft., becoming, in India at least, a tree of twice that size, but of very few years' duration, glabrous and somewhat glaucous, the branches terete or obscurely



angled. Leaflets usually under 20 and often not 10 pairs, oblong, obtuse, 4 to 8 lines long or when luxuriant nearly 1 in. Flowers rather large, yellow or with a purple vexillum, in loose pendulous racemes, shorter than the leaves. Bracts and bracteoles very deciduous. Calyx about 3 lines long, without the narrow-turbinate almost stalk-like base, the teeth very short and broad. Standard about $\frac{3}{4}$ in. broad; keel much incurved, broad, obtuse, with an acute angle at the base. Pod when perfect 8 to 10 in. long and 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines broad, but often much shorter by the abortion of many of the ovules.—W. and Arn. Prod. 214; Wight, Ic. t. 32; *S. picta*, Pers.; Bot. Reg. t. 873.

N. Australia. Gulf of Carpentaria, *F. Mueller*. The species is common in tropical Asia and Africa.

3. *S. aculeata*, Pers. ; DC. Prod. ii. 265. An erect herb, usually of 4 to 5 ft., but sometimes twice that size, glabrous or the young shoots slightly pubescent, the branches terete or slightly angular. Leaflets from 20 to nearly 50 pairs, narrow-oblong, obtuse, mucronate, 4 to 8 lines long, on a common petiole often $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 ft. long and sometimes armed with small tubercles or prickles, which are however often very minute or quite wanting. Flowers yellow, much smaller than in *S. egyptiaca*, in loose erect racemes, shorter than the leaves. Bracts and bracteoles very deciduous. Calyx about $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, including the short turbinate base, the teeth short, broad and acute. Standard scarcely $\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad; keel very much incurved, broadly obtuse in front. Pod long, narrower than in *S. egyptiaca*, the sutures more thickened.—W. and Arn. Prod. 214; *S. australis*, F. Muell. in Trans. Vict. Inst. i. 36.

N. Australia. Sturt's Creek, *F. Mueller*; Gulf of Carpentaria, *Landsborough*, also *M'Kinlay's Expedition*.

Queensland. In the interior, *Mitchell*; Rockhampton, *Dallachy*.

N. S. Wales. Darling river, *Herb. F. Mueller*.

S. Australia. Cooper's Creek, *Hovell's Expedition*.

Var. *sericea*. Young branches and foliage silky-pubescent.—N.W. coast, *Bynoe*; Nichol Bay, *F. Gregory's Expedition*; Sturt's Creek and Flinders river, *F. Mueller*; islands of the Gulf of Carpentaria, *R. Brown*.

Var. (?) *erubescens*. Flowers rather longer, the standard pinkish. Branches more angular.—Sturt's Creek, *F. Mueller*. This may possibly be near *S. punctata*, Pers., which however is scarcely specifically distinct from *S. aculeata*.

Var. (?) *parviflora*. Flowers very much smaller and more numerous.—Albert river, *Henne*; Newcastle Water, *M'Douall Stuart's Expedition*.

4. *S. simpliciuscula*, F. Muell. Herb. An erect herb, of 5 to 10 ft., the branches angular, glabrous or pubescent. Leaves long, with very numerous leaflets as in *S. aculeata*, but the leaflets usually longer, linear-oblong and more mucronate. Flowers yellow, nearly as large as in *S. egyptiaca*, but more numerous, in short loose erect racemes. Stipules bracts and bracteoles setaceous and more persistent than in any other species. Calyx-teeth about $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, without the turbinate base, the teeth subulate-pointed, nearly as long as the tube. Standard not spotted. Pod not seen.

N. Australia. Upper Victoria river, *F. Mueller*.

37. CLANTHUS, Soland.

(Donia, G. Don.)

Calyx-teeth nearly equal. Standard acuminate, closely reflexed over the calyx; wings shorter, lanceolate; keel about as long as the standard, erect, incurved, acute. Upper stamen free, the others united in a sheath; anthers reniform. Ovary stipitate, with many ovules; style subulate, incurved, longitudinally bearded along the inside towards the end; stigma minute, terminal. Pod turgid, oblong-acuminate, 2-valved. Seeds reniform, not strophiolate.—Herbs or undershrubs. Leaves pinnate. Stipules herbaceous. Flowers large, red, in short axillary racemes.

Besides the Australian species, which is endemic, the genus comprises one other from New Zealand. The Norfolk Island climber, described as *C. carneus*, forms the very distinct genus *Streblohriza*, Endl.

1. **C. Dampieri**, A. Cunn. in *Trans. Hort. Soc. Lond.* ser. 2, i. 522. A perennial, with stout procumbent or ascending stems, of 2 ft. or more, densely villous, with long soft hairs. Leaflets about 15 to 21, obovate elliptical or oblong, obtuse or almost acute, mostly $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 in. long, nearly glabrous above, villous underneath. Stipules broad, embracing the stem. Peduncles rarely exceeding the leaves, bearing a short dense almost umbel-like raceme of large red pendulous flowers. Bracts lanceolate. Pedicels about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, with short linear bracteoles. Calyx hirsute, nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, the lobes lanceolate, acuminate, longer than the tube. Standard $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, with a deep purple or black shining blotch at the base; wings $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, acute; keel nearly as long as the standard. Pod narrow-oblong, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, coriaceous, the seminal suture indented, softly pubescent outside, glabrous inside. Seeds small and numerous.—R. Br. in App. Sturt, Voy. 8; Bot. Mag. t. 5051; Lindl. in Paxt. Fl. Gard. t. 10; *C. Oxleyi*, A. Cunn. in *Trans. Hort. Soc. I. c.*; *Donia speciosa* and *D. formosa*, G. Don, Gen. Syst. ii. 468.

N. Australia. N.W. coast, Bynoe; Dampier's Archipelago, A. Cunningham; near Nichol Bay, F. Gregory's Expedition.

N. S. Wales. Lachlan to Darling rivers, A. Cunningham, Sturt, Dallachy and Goodwin.

S. Australia. Mount Arden and Lake Torrens, F. Mueller; Gawler range, Eyre; Flinders range, Howitt's Expedition.

38. SWAINSONA, Salisb.

(Cyclogyne, Benth.; Diploplobium, F. Muell.)

Calyx-teeth nearly equal. Standard nearly orbicular, on a short claw; wings oblong, falcate or slightly twisted, free; keel broad, incurved, obtuse or produced into a twisted beak. Upper stamen entirely free, the others united in a sheath; anthers reniform. Ovary sessile or stipitate, with many ovules; style incurved, subulate or curled inwards at the end, more or less longitudinally bearded along the inner edge, the stigma small or inconspicuous at or near the end. Pod either ovoid membranous and inflated; or narrow and coriaceous, but turgid, the upper suture occasionally impressed, or the pod divided by a longitudinal partition. Seeds usually small, reniform, with-





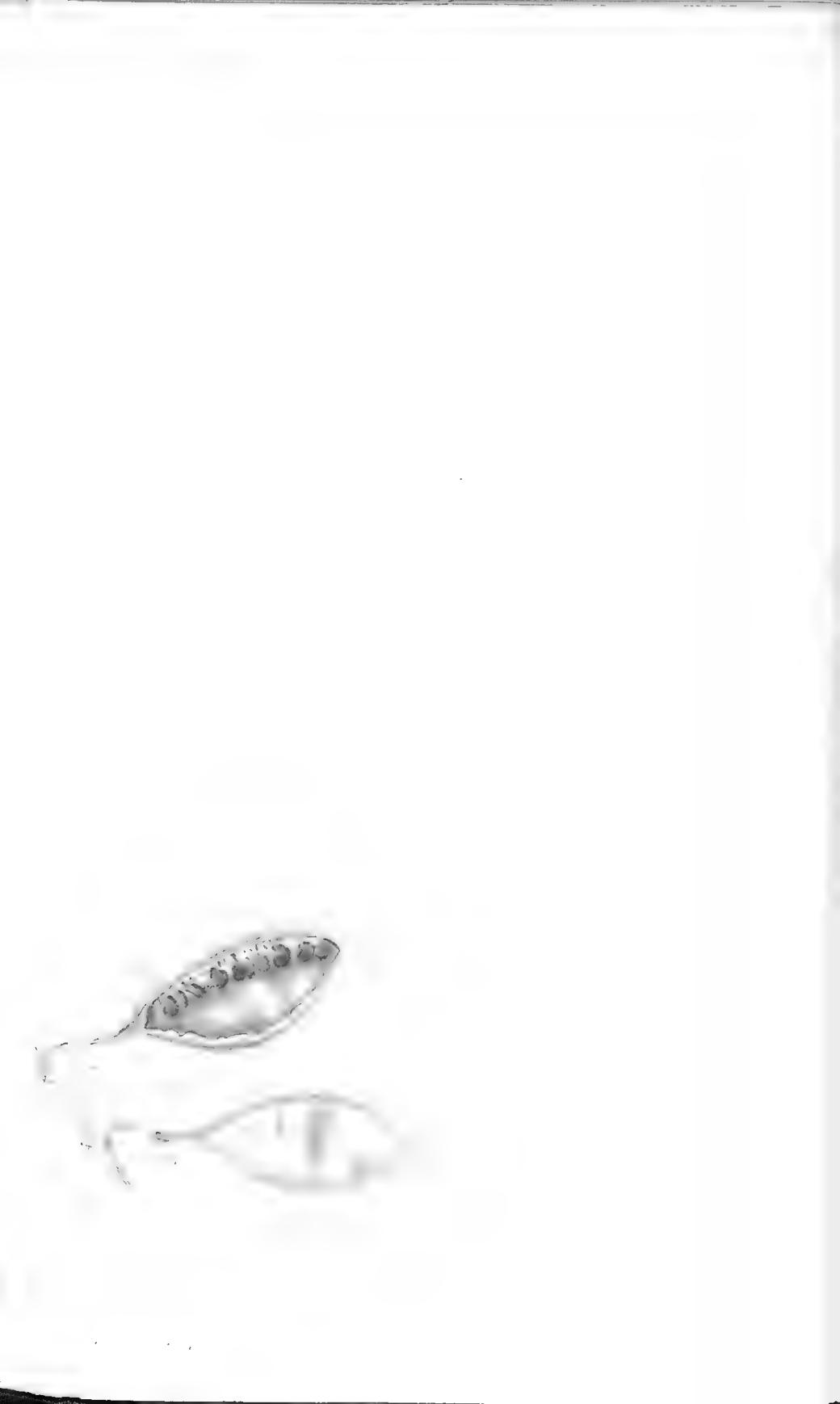


Canary





Rosa sp. (approx.)





out any strophiole.—Herbs or undershrubs, glabrous or clothed, especially the young shoots, with short rather rigid appressed hairs. Leaves unequally pinnate, leaflets usually numerous, small, entire, without stipellæ. Stipules herbaceous, oblique with a broad base, rarely almost subulate. Flowers violet-purple, blue, red, white or yellowish, in axillary racemes. Bracts membranous, usually small. Bracteoles sometimes close to the calyx and persistent, sometimes on the pedicel, and very small or none.

The genus is limited to Australia, with the exception of a single New Zealand species, allied to *S. lessertifolia*. The European and Asiatic *Cotuleas* are however only to be distinguished by their shrubby habit and large prominent lateral stigma, and the S. African *Lessertia*s are some of them so near to *S. lessertifolia* and its allies, as to make it very difficult to draw any but a geographical line between the two genera.

A. Standard with prominent oblique or longitudinal plate-like calli above the claw. Pod stipitate, thin, inflated.

Style bearded only along the inner side. Flowers large. Pod acute,

1 to 2 in. long.

Calyx densely white-tomentose 1. *S. Greyana*.

Calyx glabrous, or nearly so. 2. *S. galegifolia*.

Style with a tuft of small hairs behind the stigma on the back, besides the longitudinal beard. Pod under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Flowers small. 3. *S. brachycarpa*.

B. Standard with transverse or confluent callosities on the top of or close above the claw, or the top of the claw much thickened. Pod sessile or nearly so, turgid, often coriaceous.

Keel incurved, but neither twisted nor oblique. Style slender. Ovary silky-villous.

Leaflets usually more than 9. Calyx-lobes lanceolate.

Plant hoary or almost mealy-pubescent. Leaflets linear or oblong. Flowers large, few, on long peduncles 4. *S. phacoides*.

Plant densely villous with white woolly hairs. Leaflets obovate. Flowers rather small, numerous, extending nearly to the base of the peduncle 5. *S. Burkittii*.

Leaflets usually under 9 (except in *S. Burkei*). Calyx-lobes subulate or very short. Plants usually low or procumbent.

Plants softly villous. Leaflets obovate. Racemes dense, ovoid before expanding 6. *S. Burkei*.

Plant slightly hoary. Leaflets obovate. Flowers small, few, in short racemes 7. *S. oligophylla*.

Plant glabrous or slightly hoary. Leaflets lanceolate or linear, acute. Flowers few, in short racemes 15. *S. oroboides*.

Keel oblique or laterally twisted. Style firm, readily twisting. Ovary glabrous or nearly so.

Leaflets few, lanceolate, acute. Ovary quite sessile 8. *S. campylantha*.

Leaflets numerous, oblong, obtuse. Ovary shortly stipitate. Flowers numerous. Pod short, broad, divided into 2 closed hemi-carpels 9. *S. occidentalis*.

Leaflets numerous, small, cuneate, emarginate. Ovary shortly stipitate. Flowers few, small, distant 10. *S. gracilis*.

C. Standard without any callosities, the claw usually short broad and thin. Pod various.

Keel spirally twisted, without callosities. Pod sessile, oblong.

Standard $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 in. broad. Pod above 1 in. long, the upper suture intruded, but not completely dividing it 11. *S. procumbens*.

Standard about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad. Pod under 1 in. long, completely divided longitudinally into 2 cells 12. *S. Drummondii*.
 Keel incurved, not twisted, with a large callousness on each side at the end. Pod nearly sessile, oblong, tomentose 13. *S. canescens*.
 Keel neither twisted nor callous.
 Style firm, flattened, hooked or inflexed at the end, bearded only along the inner side. Plant hoary or mealy. Leaflets narrow.
 Stipules broad 14. *S. phacifolia*.
 Style slender, not hooked, bearded only along the inner side.
 Racemes pedunculate, exceeding the leaves.
 Pod rarely under $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. Keel very obtuse.
 Leaflets usually more than 9, obtuse. Standard with a short broad claw. Calyx usually with black hairs 16. *S. lessertiifolia*.
 Leaflets 3, 5, or rarely 7, lanceolate, acute. Standard with a rather thick narrow claw. Calyx rarely with black hairs 15. *S. oroboides*.
 Pod less than $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Flowers small. Keel much incurved. Leaflets small or narrow 17. *S. monticola*.
 Racemes few-flowered, much shorter than the leaves. Flowers very small 18. *S. luteola*.
 Style slender, not hooked, with a tuft of hairs at the end on the back behind the stigma, besides the longitudinal beard, which is often slight.
 Ovary and pod sessile.
 Leaflets linear, acute, 1 in. long or more 19. *S. parviflora*.
 Leaflets obovate or cuneate-emarginate, under 4 lines long . 20. *S. microphylla*.
 Ovary and pod distinctly stipitate.
 Flowers purple or whitish. Pod above 1 in. long, on stipes much longer than the calyx 21. *S. Fraseri*.
 Flowers yellow. Pod about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, on a stipes not exceeding the calyx 22. *S. laxa*.

Among the specimens from Hammersley Range, collected in F. Gregory's Expedition, is a single raceme of what may be a *Swainsona*, but with large flowers, differently shaped from those of any of the above species. The fragment is however insufficient for accurate determination.

S. Fraebelii, Regel, Gartenfl. iii. 178, is only known to me from the diagnosis in Walp. Ann. iv. 495, which gives no character different from those of *S. lessertiifolia*, and its allies. I have only been able to find in our libraries the first two vols. of Regel's Gartenflora.

1. ***S. Greyana***, Lindl. Bot. Reg. 1846, t. 66. A perennial or undershrub, with erect or ascending stems of 2 to 3 ft., the young shoots and leaves white-tomentose, becoming glabrous when full-grown. Leaflets 11 to 21, oblong obtuse or retuse, $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 in. or sometimes $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Flowers large, pink, in long erect pedunculate racemes. Bracts ovate or lanceolate. Pedicels shorter than the calyx. Bracteoles close to the calyx and often as long as its tube. Calyx densely cottony-white, 3 to 4 lines long, the teeth short. Standard $\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter, with 2 prominent erect plate-like calli above the claw; wings shorter; keel incurved, obtuse, not so broad as in *S. gallegifolia*. Pod inflated, membranous, attaining $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in., on a stipes of $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in.—Bot. Mag. t. 4416; *S. grandiflora*, R. Br. in App. Sturt, Exped. 11.

N. S. Wales. Flats on the Darling river, Victorian Expedition, Dallachy, etc.; Mudgee and Dubba, Bowman.

Victoria. Murray river, Mitchell, Grey.

S. Australia. Near Adelaide, Herb. Hooker.

The precise form and proportions of the teeth of the calyx and bracteoles prove too variable to admit of distinguishing, even as constant varieties, the two forms described by R. Brown.

2. **S. galegifolia**, *R. Br. in Ait. Hort. Kew. ed. 2*, iii. 327. A glabrous perennial or undershrub, with erect flexuous branches, sometimes under 1 ft., sometimes ascending or even climbing to the height of several feet. Leaflets 11 to 21 or rarely more, oblong, obtuse or emarginate, mostly 4 to 8 lines long. Stipules small, reflexed. Racemes pedunculate, exceeding the leaves and sometimes twice as long. Flowers rather large, deep red in the original variety. Pedicels rarely longer than the calyx, with minute bracteoles near the top. Calyx glabrous, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 lines long, the lobes acute, short or nearly as long as the tube. Standard 6 to 8 lines diameter, with 2 oblique or almost longitudinal plate-like prominent callousities above the claw; wings shorter; keel broad, obtuse. Style subulate, acute, not inflexed at the end, bearded longitudinally without any terminal tuft. Pod much inflated, membranous, 1 to 2 in. long, on a stipes varying from 2 to 6 lines.—DC. Prod. ii. 271; *Vicia galegifolia*, Andr. Bot. Rep. t. 319; *Colutea galegifolia*, Sims, Bot. Mag. t. 792; *S. Osbornii*, Moore, in Gard. Comp. t. 65, copied into Lemair. Jard. Fleur. t. 304.

Queensland. Shoalwater Bay, *R. Brown*; Moreton Bay, *Fraser*; Wide Bay, *Bidwill*, *Leichhardt*; Peak Downs, *F. Mueller*; Mantuan Downs and Balonne river, *Mitchell*; Burdekin river, *Fitzalan*; plains of the Condamine, *Leichhardt*.

N. S. Wales. Port Jackson, *Sieber*, n. 508, and others; Hunter's River, *R. Brown*, *Backhouse*; northwards to New England, *C. Stuart*; Macleay, Hastings, and Clarence rivers, *Beckler*; and in the interior to the Macquarie and Darling, *F. Mueller* and others.

S. Australia, *Herb. F. Mueller*, without the precise station.

The species varies with light purplish-pink flowers, *S. coronillaefolia*, *Salisb. Parad. Lond.* t. 28; DC. Prod. ii. 271; Bot. Reg. t. 1725; and with white flowers, Bot. Reg. t. 994, *S. albiflora*, *G. Don*, Gen. Syst. ii. 245; Lodd. Bot. Cab. t. 1642. The differences in the length of the stipes of the pod do not, as had been supposed, coincide with the differences in the colour of the flower.

3. **S. brachycarpa**, *Benth.* A perennial, glabrous or nearly so, with the habit of *S. galegifolia*, but much smaller and more slender. Leaflets numerous, oblong, mostly narrow, 2 to 3 or rarely 4 lines long. Stipules small. Racemes on long peduncles exceeding the leaves. Flowers small, apparently purple or red. Pedicels about as long as the calyx. Calyx scarcely above 1 line long, broad with short acute teeth. Standard about 5 lines diameter, with the oblique almost longitudinal plate-like appendages of *S. galegifolia*, and the wings and keel also similarly-shaped, but the style is only very slightly bearded longitudinally and has the dorsal tuft of hairs immediately behind the stigma of *S. microphylla*, *laxa*, and *Fraseri*. Pod inflated, membranous, globular or ovoid, 4 to 5 lines long, on a stipes exceeding the calyx, but perhaps not quite full grown in our specimen.

Queensland. Condamine river and Darling Downs, *Leichhardt*; Burnett river, *F. Mueller*.

N. S. Wales. New England, *C. Stuart*; Clarence river, *Beckler*.

4. **S. phacoides**, *Benth. in Mitch. Trop. Austr.* 363. A perennial, with procumbent or ascending stems of 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., hoary-pubescent as well as the leaves, the young shoots silky. Leaflets 9 to 13, narrow-oblong or linear,

obtuse or retuse, 4 lines to 1 in. long. Stipules lanceolate or subulate-pointed. Flowers rather large, yellow according to Mitchell, but apparently purple in most of our specimens, in short racemes on long peduncles. Bracts small. Pedicels very short. Calyx silky-villous, about 3 lines long, the lobes lanceolate, at least as long as the tube. Standard about 6 lines diameter, with thick almost confluent callosites almost on the claw; wing short, rather broad; keel incurved, obtuse. Style slender and much incurved, but not involute at the end. Pod sessile, oblong-linear, about 1 in long, turgid, but coriaceous, silky-pubescent, the upper suture slightly indented.

Queensland. E. coast, R. Brown; Mount Owen and Maranoa river, *Mitchell*.

N. S. Wales. Darling river, *Victorian Expedition*.

Victoria. Murray river, F. Mueller.

S. Australia. Neale's River, M'Douall Stuart; south of Wells' Creek, *Howitt's Expedition*.

Var. *parviflora*. Leaflets fewer, usually narrow. Flowers smaller.—Darling and Lachlan rivers, Neilson and others.

Var. *grandiflora*. Pubescence whiter, almost silky or mealy. Leaflets broadly oblong. Flowers large.

N. Australia. Nichol Bay and De Grey river, *Ridley's Expedition*.

The callosities at the top of the claw in this and some of the following species, are variable in shape and consistence, but are always very different from the distinct plates of *S. gallegifolia*, and never disappear entirely as in *S. phacifolia*, *lessertiifolia*, etc.

5. S. Burkittii, F. Muell. Herb. Stems rather rigid and flexuose, densely clothed as well as the foliage and inflorescence, with soft white woolly hairs. Leaflets 13 to 21 or more, obovate, rarely exceeding 4 lines, very obtuse. Stipules broad. Racemes longer than the leaves, but often flowering from nearly the base of the peduncle, the flowers numerous, rather small, on very short pedicels. Calyx densely and softly villous, about 3 lines long, the lobes lanceolate-acuminate, about as long as the tube. Standard about 5 lines diameter, with transverse or oblique contiguous callosities close above the claw; wings much shorter; keel exceeding the wings, incurved, obtuse or almost acute. Style slender, much inflexed at the end. Pod sessile, oblong, turgid, obtuse, rather above $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, very densely woolly-tomentose, the seminal suture slightly intruded.

N. S. Wales. Between the Lachlan and Darling rivers, *Burkitt*.

S. Australia. N.E. of Lake Gairdner, *Herb. Mueller*.

6. S. Burkei, F. Muell. Herb. Apparently procumbent, the stems foliage and inflorescence clothed with soft white spreading or almost woolly hairs. Leaflets 7 to 11 or rarely more, obovate or broadly oblong, very obtuse, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long or rather more. Stipules rather broad. Racemes dense and ovoid before expanding, somewhat lengthened afterwards, on a peduncle exceeding the leaves. Pedicels short. Bracteoles linear or subulate, rather long. Calyx hirsute with soft white hairs, 3 to 4 lines long, the lobes subulate-acuminate, much longer than the tube. Standard 5 or 6 lines diameter, with 2 more or less prominent contiguous callosities close above the claw; wings shorter; keel exceeding the wings, much incurved, obtuse. Style slender, inflexed at the end. Young pod sessile, very woolly.

N. Australia. Burke's Creek, Newcastle Water, etc., M'Douall Stuart. It appears to vary in the size of the flowers; the standard, in the dried state, always looks purplish;

the keel in the smaller-flowered specimens appears to be yellow. The species is nearly allied to *S. oligophylla*, but is larger, coarser, with a more dense inflorescence, and the indumentum almost of *S. Burkittii*, from which it differs in its fewer leaflets, in inflorescence and calyx.

7. **S. oligophylla**, *F. Muell. Herb.* Apparently perennial, with diffuse or ascending stems, under 1 ft. long, slightly hoary. Leaflets 5 to 9, from obovate to cuneate-oblong, very obtuse, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Stipules small. Flowers small, in short racemes, on peduncles sometimes scarcely exceeding the leaves, sometimes twice as long. Calyx-tube very short, with a prominent minutely-hispid nerve descending from each lobe, the lobes narrow, almost subulate, 3 or 4 times as long as the tube. Standard about 4 lines diameter, with a transverse callus or thickening of the top of the claw; wings shorter; keel much incurved, obtuse, slightly exceeding the wings. Style slender, much incurved. Pod sessile, broadly oblong, turgid, about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, hoary-pubescent, the upper suture slightly indented, but not seen very perfect.

N. S. Wales. Darling river, *Victorian Expedition*.

S. Australia. Cooper's Creek, *A. C. Gregory*; towards Spencer's Gulf, *Warburton*; N.W. interior, *M'Douall Stuart*.

8. **S. campylantha**, *F. Muell. in Rep. Greg. Pl. 6.* Glabrous and somewhat glaucous, with rather rigid stems of about 1 ft. in our specimens. Leaflets usually about 5, lanceolate or linear, acute, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, or those of the lower leaves short and obtuse. Stipules small. Flowers (purple?) not numerous, in pedunculate racemes longer than the leaves. Bracts small. Pedicels rather short. Bracteoles subulate, close to the calyx. Calyx 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, nearly glabrous outside; lobes acute, nearly as long as the tube, pubescent inside. Standard about 5 lines diameter, with a callus or thickening of the top of the claw; wings twisted, nearly as long as the standard and always exceeding the keel; keel with a short obtuse oblique beak. Style thick, much inflected at the base, hooked and almost involute at the end. Young pod sessile, glabrous.

Queensland. Bowen river, *Bowman*.

S. Australia. Cooper's Creek, *A. C. Gregory*; Bagot range, *M'Douall Stuart's Expedition*.

9. **S. occidentalis**, *F. Muell. Fragm. iii. 46.* A glabrous or pubescent perennial, attaining 2 or 3 ft. but often shorter, the stems usually erect and bent in zigzag at the nodes. Leaflets 11 to 17 or in some specimens more, oblong, obtuse or acute, from 3 or 4 lines to nearly 1 in. long. Flowers purple, numerous, in long pedunculate racemes. Bracts small; bracteoles minute. Calyx sprinkled with a few white or rarely black hairs, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, the lobes shorter than the tube, hirsute inside. Standard 6 lines broad, but not so long, with 2 prominent transverse callousnesses inside above the claw; wings obovate, almost as long; keel much incurved, almost rosulate, but obtuse. Ovary stipitate, glabrous or hairy at the base, with few ovules; style hard, flattened, inflexed and readily twisting, the slender extremity often hooked but not involute. Pod almost sessile, broadly ovate, about 5 lines long, hard and rugose, the lower suture on the outer face keeled, the upper suture indented, divided internally by a complete longitudinal partition

and separating when ripe into 2 closed hemicarpels, each ripening usually only 1 or 2 seeds.—*Diplolobium Walcottii*, F. Muell. in Trans. Bot. Soc. Edinb. vii. 489.

N. Australia. N.W. coast, Depuech Island, *Bynoe*; frequent in sterile places about Nichol Bay, *F. Gregory's and Ridley's Expeditions*.

W. Australia. Raised in our gardens from *Drummond's* seeds; limestone hills, Murchison river, *Oldfield* (these specimens not in fruit).

10. **S. gracilis**, Benth. Glabrous, with slender ascending or erect stems of about 1 ft. Leaflets 9 to 15, from obocordate to linear-cuneate, emarginate, rarely 3 lines long. Racemes loose and slender, with few small purple flowers. Pedicels almost as long as the calyx, clothed with short thick black hairs. Calyx glabrous or nearly so, not 2 lines long; the lobes shorter than the tube, slightly ciliate. Standard nearly 4 lines broad, but not so long, with 2 transverse callosities above the claw; wings nearly as long; keel much inflexed, slightly twisted and almost rostrate but obtuse. Ovary shortly stipitate, slightly hairy at the base; style flattened, inflexed, and twisting readily, but not involute. Pod not seen.

W. Australia. Murchison river, *Oldfield*.

11. **S. procumbens**, F. Muell. *Fragn.* iii. 46. Glabrous or the young shoots and foliage slightly silky, or sometimes pubescent or hirsute, with procumbent ascending or erect stems of 1 to 3 ft. Leaflets 11 to 21 or more, varying from oblong or almost linear and $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, to lanceolate or linear-acute and above 1 in. long. Stipules herbaceous, rather large. Flowers large, fragrant, violet or blue, in a loose raceme on a peduncle often attaining 1 ft. Bracts often as long as the pedicels; bracteoles lanceolate, shorter than the calyx-tube. Calyx about 3 lines long, the lobes at least as long as the tube, ciliate inside. Standard in the ordinary form above 1 in. broad, deeply emarginate, without callosities, the claw very short; wings shorter, narrow, slightly twisted; keel much incurved, produced into a long obtuse spirally twisted beak. Style very long and slender, spirally twisted with the keel, the slender tip sometimes hooked but not involute. Pod sessile, above 1 in. long, acute, turgid, very coriaceous, often incurved, the seminal suture either depressed or slightly prominent.—*Cyclogyne swainsonioides*, Benth. in Mitch. Trop. Austr. 397; *C. procumbens*, F. Muell. in Linnaea, xxv. 393; *S. violacea*, Henders. Illustr. Bouq. t. 19.

Queensland. Plains of the Coudamie, *Leichhardt*; near Ipswich, *Nernst*.

N. S. Wales. Liverpool and Dundas plains, *Fraser*, *M'Arthur*, *Leichhardt*; open downs on the Gwydir, *Mitchell*; Darling river, *Goodwin* and *Dallachy*; Castlereagh, *Moore*.

Victoria. Wimmera, *Dallachy*.

S. Australia. Towards St. Vincent's Gulf, *F. Mueller*.

Var. (?) minor. Leaflets shorter, broader, and more frequently hirsute. Flowers smaller, the keel less twisted. Pod shorter and more turgid.—Wimmera, *Dallachy*.

12. **S. Drummondii**, Benth. Slightly pubescent, Leaflets numerous, narrow-oblong, obtuse, above $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long in our specimen. Stipules broad. Racemes loose. Flowers much smaller than in *S. procumbens*, but nearly similar in shape. Calyx-teeth or lobes ciliate inside. Standard about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad, but much shorter, deeply emarginate, without callosities, on a short

claw; wings nearly as long; keel produced into an obtuse spirally involute beak. Pod nearly sessile, oblong, acuminate, above $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, but not quite ripe in our specimen, pubescent, the seminal suture much intruded and produced into a double dissepiment, completely dividing the pod into 2 longitudinal cells.

W. Australia., *Drummond*. The only specimen seen, raised many years since in the garden of the Horticultural Society from Drummond's seeds.

13. **S. canescens**, *F. Muell.* *Fragm.* iii. 46. Stock woody, with erect, rigid, but herbaceous stems of 1 to 2 ft., softly tomentose-pubescent. Leaflets 9 to 15, obovate or oblong-elliptical, obtuse or retuse, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 in. long, nearly glabrous above, softly pubescent or silky underneath. Stipules broad, herbaceous. Racemes many-flowered, on long silky-villous peduncles. Flowers nearly sessile, blue or violet-purple, variegated with pink, and a green blotch at the base of the standard. Calyx about $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, silky-hairy, the lobes about as long as the tube. Standard about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, on a very short claw, without prominent callosities; wings short; keel much curved, obtuse, with a thick callous appendage on each side of the tip. Ovary shortly stipitate; style much curved, involute at the end. Pod almost sessile, oblong, very softly tomentose-villous, in our specimens 7 to 8 lines long, rather coriaceous, with an indented upper suture, but not quite ripe.—*Cyclogyne canescens*, Benth. in Lindl. *Swan Riv. App.* 16; *Paxt. Mag. Bot.* vii. 199, with a fig.

W. Australia. Swan River, *Drummond*, 1st Coll. The general aspect, style, and pod of this species are so different from those of the few *Swainsonas* originally known, that they appeared to warrant the establishment of a distinct genus; the species subsequently discovered have, however, connected it by so many gradations with the others, that *Cyclogyne* can no longer be maintained even as a section.

14. **S. phacifolia**, *F. Muell.* in *S. Austral. Reg.* 1850. A perennial, with ascending or erect stems, often exceeding 1 ft., and sometimes much branched, usually hoary or white with short hairs, giving it sometimes a silky or almost mealy appearance. Leaflets usually 7 to 11, linear or narrow-oblong, acute, rather obtuse or emarginate. Stipules broad, especially the upper ones, which are often toothed. Flowers few in the raceme, on long peduncles, larger than in *S. lessertiifolia*. Calyx hoary or rarely with black hairs, nearly 3 lines long, the lobes acute or subulate-acuminate, usually about as long as the tube. Standard thin at the base, with a broad short claw and without any callosities as in *S. lessertiifolia*; keel much incurved, but obtuse; wings as long as the keel. Ovary sessile, villous; style much more rigid than in *S. lessertiifolia*, flattened in the lower portion, distinctly hooked inflexed or almost involute at the end. Pod narrow-oblong, $\frac{1}{2}$ to nearly 1 in. long, often incurved, the upper suture slightly indented.—*S. stipularis*, *F. Muell.* in *Linnaea*, xxv. 393.

N. S. Wales. Darling river, *Victorian Expedition*; Flinders range, *Howitt's Expedition*.

S. Australia. Akaba, *F. Mueller*; between Stokes range and Cooper's Creek, *Wheeler*.

This species sometimes resembles some specimens of *S. phacoides*, but has no callosities whatever on the vexillum; it is more nearly allied to *S. lessertiifolia*, but the indumentum, the large stipules, and larger flowers, give it a very different aspect. The keel is also much more curved, and the broad rigid style is peculiar.

15. **S. oroboides**, *F. Muell. Herb.* A small perennial, sometimes appearing annual, scarcely exceeding 6 in. in any of our specimens, the young parts silky-pubescent, at length nearly glabrous. Leaflets usually 3 or 5, lanceolate, acute, the terminal one often above 1 in. long, the lateral ones smaller, in the lower leaves often solitary, shorter, and more obtuse, in the upper leaves sometimes 7, smaller and linear. Stipules subulate. Flowers small, usually few in a very short raceme, or almost umbellate on a rigid peduncle, shortly exceeding the leaves. Calyx silky-pubescent, about 2 lines long, the lobes rather longer than the tube, but not so fine as in *S. oligophylla*. Standard 4 to 5 lines diameter, with a very slight callosity at the top of the claw, sometimes scarcely perceptible; wings short; keel exceeding the wings, broad, incurved, obtuse. Ovary villous; style slender, incurved. Pod sessile, ovoid ovoid-globular or shortly oblong, often incurved, membranous, inflated, pubescent, about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long.

Queensland. Near Warwick, *Beckler*.

N. S. Wales. In the interior, *Howitt's Expedition*, *C. Moore*; head of the Gwydir, *Leichhardt*; New England, *C. Stuart*.

Allied on the one hand to *S. oligophylla*, on the other to *S. lessertiifolia*; it is readily distinguished from both by the foliage.

16. **S. lessertiifolia**, *DC. Prod. ii. 271.* A perennial, with diffuse or ascending stems of 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., or shorter in mountain stations, glabrous except the young shoots and foliage, or more or less clothed with a grey, rather rigid, appressed pubescence. Leaflets 9 to 15 or rarely more, oblong, obtuse mucronate or almost acute, 4 to 8 lines or rarely 1 in. long. Stipules rather broad, obtuse or acutely acuminate. Flowers rather small, violet-purple, in short racemes, sometimes reduced to umbels or heads, on peduncles longer than the leaves. Bracts small. Pedicels usually short. Bractoles minute. Calyx more or less pubescent with appressed black hairs, 2 lines long or rather more, the teeth acute, shorter than the tube. Standard about 5 lines broad, without callosities; wing shorter; keel very obtuse, almost hood-shaped. Style not involute. Pod sessile, inflated, $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 in. long, transversely veined.—*Hook. f. Fl. Tasm. i. 100*; *S. viciæfolia*, *F. Muell.* in *Dietr. Fl. Univ. n. ser. t. 17*.

a. normalis. Foliage nearly glabrous. Stipules broad. Keel not much curved.

N. S. Wales. Near Nangas, *M'Arthur*.

Victoria. Common on the S. coast, *Robertson*, *F. Mueller*, *Gunn*, and others.

Tasmania. Kent's group, Bass's Straits, *R. Brown*; common near Woolnorth and in the islands of Bass's Straits, *J. D. Hooker*.

S. Australia. Guichen Bay, St. Vincent's Gulf, etc., *F. Mueller* and others.

b. tephrotricha. Leaves clothed on both sides with ash-grey hairs. Stipules lanceolate acute or subulate-acuminate. Flowers rather larger, with a more incurved but still very obtuse keel.—*S. tephrotricha*, *F. Muell.* in *Liunæa*, xxv. 392.

N. S. Wales. Blue Mountains and open forest land in the interior, *A. Cunningham*, *Fraser*, *M'Arthur*, and others; head of the Gwydir, *Leichhardt*; New England, *C. Stuart*. Darling desert, *Neilson*.

Victoria. Near Melbourne, *Adamson*; Broughton, Hutt, and Hill rivers to Port Phillip, Glenelg and Murray rivers, *F. Mueller*.

S. Australia. Encounter Bay, *Whittaker*; near Bethanie, *Behr*; St. Vincent's Gulf, Mount Remarkable, Burra-Burra, *F. Mueller*.

The two varieties appear to pass one into the other by small gradations, but many specimens are doubtful, being very rarely in fruit.

17. **S. monticola**, *A. Cunn.*; *A. Gray, Bot. Amer. Expl. Exped.* i. 411. A diffuse ascending or erect perennial, closely resembling the more glabrous forms of *S. lessertiifolia*, but appears to be constantly distinct in the shape of the keel and the small pod. Leaflets either small, or narrower and more acute than in that species. Racemes usually looser and more elongated. Calyx with scarcely any black hairs. Keel broad, much incurved, rather acute or almost rostrate. Pod sessile and inflated as in *S. lessertiifolia*, but not attaining $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in length in any of our specimens.

N. S. Wales. Blue Mountains, *A. Cunningham* and others; Nangas, *M'Arthur*; Cow pastures, *R. Brown* (not in fruit); ridgy ground between Curacau and Canowndra, *C. Moore*. The species requires further investigation from good fruiting specimens.

18. **S. luteola**, *F. Muell. Fragm.* i. 75. A small species, hoary or silvery-pubescent, with branching, erect or ascending stems of 4 to 8 in. in our specimens. Leaflets 7 to 13, obovate or oblong, obtuse, not above $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Stipules broadly lanceolate. Flowers small, yellowish, few, in almost sessile racemes or interrupted spikes shorter than the leaves. Bracts small; bracteoles inconspicuous. Calyx pubescent, narrower than in the other species, not 2 lines long, the lobes acute, about as long as the tube. Standard nearly 3 lines diameter, rather longer than broad, without callosities; wings shorter; keel nearly straight, obtuse. Style short, inflexed, almost involute at the extremity. Pod sessile, oblong, acuminate, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, membranous and inflated, but narrow, with the seminal suture more or less indented.

Queensland. Basaltic plains, Peak Downs, *F. Mueller*. The small narrow flowers and close short inflorescence give to this plant a very different aspect from that of the rest of the genus.

19. **S. parviflora**, *Benth.* Nearly glabrous, with erect slender stems of about 1 ft. and few leaves. Leaflets 5 to 9, linear-acute, mostly 1 in. long or more. Racemes slender, with small distant flowers. Bracts minute. Pedicels about as long as the calyx. Calyx-tube about 1 line long, the teeth shorter, narrow, acute. Standard without callosities, about 3 lines broad and not so long; wings as long as the keel, which is much curved, but obtuse. Style much inflexed, but not involute at the end, with a small tuft of hairs round the stigma. Pod sessile, ovoid, membranous, much inflated, about $\frac{1}{8}$ in. long.

Queensland. Wide Bay, *Bidwill*.

20. **S. microphylla**, *A. Gray, Bot. Amer. Expl. Exped.* i. 410. Much branched at the base, with ascending or erect branches of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 ft., or rarely more, glabrous or minutely pubescent. Leaflets numerous, obovate obocordate or cuneate-oblong, usually emarginate, sometimes all under 1 line, more frequently 2 to 3 and rarely 4 lines long. Flowers (purple?) small, rather numerous, in erect racemes much longer than the leaves. Pedicels very short. Bracteoles minute. Calyx shortly pubescent, with a few small black hairs, scarcely above 1 line long, the teeth very short. Standard about 3 lines diameter, without callosities, the claw very short; keel obtuse. Style much curved, but not involute at the end, with a small tuft of hairs at the top behind the stigma, besides the longitudinal beard of the genus. Pod sessile, ovoid or

nearly globular, 3 to 5 lines long, much inflated, more or less incurved, the base of the style much so, the seminal suture slightly intruded.

Queensland. Rockhampton, *Dallachy*; Connor's River, *Bowman*.

N. S. Wales. Hunter's River district, *American Exploring Expedition*; sandy plains between Wellington and Dubbo, *C. Moore*; between the Darling and Cooper's Creek, *Neilson*.

Victoria. Murray river, *F. Mueller*.

S. Australia. Along the Murray, *F. Mueller*: towards Lake Gairdner, *Babbage*.

21. **S. Fraseri**, *Benth.* A tall species, often attaining 5 or 6 ft. Leaflets 11 to 21 or more, distinctly petiolulate, ovate or oblong, very obtuse, mostly $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, green on both sides. Flowers violet-purple or nearly white, rather small, numerous, in long loose racemes. Calyx glabrous or slightly hairy, nearly 2 lines long, the teeth rather longer than in *S. laxa*, but not exceeding the tube. Standard about 5 to 6 lines diameter, without callosities; wings shorter than the very obtuse keel. Style incurved, with a very conspicuous tuft of hairs on the top behind the stigma, and a few short hairs on the inner side. Pod inflated, membranous, acute, above 1 in. long, on a stipes much longer than the calyx.

Queensland. Moreton Bay, *C. Stuart*.

N. S. Wales. Macquarie river, *Fraser*; Hastings river, *Beckler*.

22. **S. laxa**, *R. Br.* in *App. Slurt, Exp. 18.* Apparently a rather tall species, with terete branches, glabrous or the young shoots slightly silky. Leaflets 11 to 21, distinctly petiolulate, from broadly ovate to oblong, very obtuse, rarely above $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, and often very small. Stipules broad and falcate. Flowers yellow, rather small, in long loose racemes flowering from near the base. Bracts very small. Pedicels short, with minute bracteoles below the calyx. Calyx glabrous or slightly hairy, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, the teeth acute, shorter than the tube. Standard about 5 lines diameter, without callosities; wings much shorter; keel nearly as long as the standard, very obtuse. Style not involute, bearing a prominent tuft of hairs round or behind the stigma, especially at the back, besides the longitudinal beard of the genus. Pod glabrous, inflated, acute, fully $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, on a stipes usually shorter than the calyx-tube.

N. S. Wales. On the Darling, *Victorian Expedition, Dallachy*.

S. Australia. Murray scrub, towards Moorundi, *Behr*.

Var. (?) *rigida*. Leaflets small. Peduncles very long and thick. Calyx silky-pubescent.—Near the Darling river, *Victorian Expedition, Dallachy*, etc.

This species closely connects *Swainsona* with *Lessertia*, of which it has the style.

39. GLYCYRRHIZA, Linn.

(*Clidanthera, R. Br.*)

Calyx-lobes equal or the 2 upper ones shorter and more united. Petals narrow; standard ovate or oblong, nearly sessile; keel shorter, obtuse or almost acute, the petals scarcely cohering. Upper stamen free or slightly cohering with the others in an open sheath; anther-cells confluent at the top, the alternate smaller anthers opening deeply in two unequal valves. Ovary sessile, with 2 or more ovules; style incurved, glabrous, with a terminal stigma. Pod ovate oblong or shortly linear, flattened or turgid, glandular







muricate or rarely smooth, indehiscent or opening tardily in 2 valves. Seeds not strophiolate.—Herbs, with the root often sweet. Leaves unequally pinnate or rarely 3-foliolate, without stipellæ. Stipules narrow, membranous, deciduous. Flowers blue violet white or yellowish, sessile or very shortly pedicellate, in axillary racemes. Bracts narrow, very deciduous. Bracteoles none.

The majority of the species are from the E. Mediterranean region, and temperate and subtropical Asia; and one is found in extratropical S. America. The Australian species is endemic, although nearly allied to some of the Mediterranean ones. The exceptional anthers first observed by R. Brown, upon which he founded his genus *Clidanthera* as distinguished from *Psoralea*, are to be seen, in a greater or less degree, in all the species of *Glycyrrhiza*, which moreover differ essentially from *Psoralea* in habit, in the ovules always more than one, and in the seed, even when solitary, never adhering to the pericarp.

I. G. psoraleoides, Benth. An erect herb or undershrub of 2 ft. or more, glabrous or nearly so, but more or less glandular-viscid. Leaflets usually 9 or 11, from elliptical-oblong to linear, $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 in. long or rarely more, bordered with minute glandular teeth. Flowers small, in pedunculate racemes or interrupted spikes. Calyx about $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines long; petals about twice as long. Ovules 2. Pod about 3 lines long, flattened, muricate, the sutures slightly thickened, apparently indehiscent, containing 1 or 2 seeds. — *Indigofera acanthocarpa*, Lindl. in Mitch. Three Exped. ii. 17; *Clidanthera psoraleoides*, R. Br. App. Sturt, Exped. 11; *Psoralea acanthocarpa*, F. Muell. Fragm. iii. 45, and Pl. Vict. ii. t. 26.

W. S. Wales. On the Lachlan and Darling rivers, *Mitchell*; *Goodwin and Dallachy*.
Victoria. On the Murray and Murrumbidgee rivers, *F. Mueller*.

TRIBE VI. HEDYSAREÆ.—Pod separating into 1-seeded articles, or the whole pod 1-seeded and indehiscent, that is, reduced to a single article.

The above is the artificial character by which this tribe has been universally distinguished from all other *Papilionaceæ*. It is, however, divisible into about 6 subtribes, several of which are more naturally allied to other tribes than they are to each other. The Australian genera belong, however, to three of the most distinct subtribes: 1, *Æschynomeneæ*, with the pinnate leaves of *Galega*, but the upper stamen very rarely free, including *Ormocarpum*, *Æschynomene*, and *Smithia*; 2, *Stylosantheæ*, with few leaflets, persistent stipular bracts, monadelphous stamens, and dimorphous anthers, of which *Zornia* is the only Australian genus; and 3, *Desmodieæ*, with the leaves usually 3-foliolate and stipellate as in *Phaseoleæ*, but the stem rarely twining, and the stipules usually dry. The latter comprise the Australian genera *Desmodium*, *Uraria*, *Lourea*, and *Alysicarpus*, together with some genera with the pods reduced to a single article, connecting *Hedysareæ* with *Psoralea*. Of these only one is Australian: *Lespedeza*, which moreover has exceptionally no stipella. I have also included *Pycnospora* among *Hedysareæ*, although it has not the characteristic pod of the tribe, because it is in every other respect closely connected with *Desmodium*, and has no immediate affinity with any genus in any other tribe. Some species of *Desmodium* itself have a pod which does not always separate into articles, but opens more or less constantly in 2 valves, although the articles are distinguishable by transverse lines.

40. ORMOCARPUM, Beauv.

Calyx 2 upper lobes connivent or shortly connate, the lowest rather longer. Standard orbicular; keel broad, incurved, as long as the wings. Stamens all united in a sheath open on the upper side, and often splitting also on the lower side; anthers uniform. Ovary sessile, with several ovules; style inflexed, filiform. Pod linear, flattened, dividing into 2 or more oblong or

elongated indehiscent articles, narrowed at each end and longitudinally furrowed, often only one coming to perfection.—Tall shrubs. Leaves pinnate with small leaflets, or in a species not Australian, of 1 large leaflet. Stipules striate. Flowers yellow, white, or streaked with purple, solitary or few together in axillary racemes. Bracts and bracteoles persistent.

Besides the Australian species, which has a wide range in tropical Asia, there are 2 or 3 from tropical Africa, and 2 or 3 less perfectly known from Mexico.

1. **O. sennoides**, DC. Prod. ii. 315, var. *lævis*. Perfectly glabrous, without the glandular pubescence of the common E. Indian form. Leaflets 9 to 15, broadly oblong, very obtuse, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. Stipules lanceolate-acuminate, sometimes very small, sometimes broad and 2 lines long. Peduncles axillary, either short and 1-flowered, or rather longer, bearing 2 or 3 flowers. Pedicels 2 to 3 lines long, with 2 small bracteoles above the middle. Flowers yellow, about 5 lines long. Pod usually of 3 or 4 articles, but some remaining small and imperfect, and 1 or 2 only ripening, attaining in this variety above 1 in. in length, and about 3 lines broad in the middle.—*Æschynomene culoteoides*, A. Rich. Sert. Astrol. 87. t. 32.

Queensland. Endeavour river ?, Banks and Solander, R. Brown. I have seen Australian specimens only in Herb. R. Brown, and a coloured figure in Sir J. Banks's unpublished plates, neither with the precise station. This glabrous variety extends over the Archipelago to Siam and the Philippines. The common E. Indian form (Wight, Ic. t. 297) has usually a glandular-pubescent inflorescence, and the pods with shorter articles more or less glandular-warted; but there appear to be intermediates preventing the maintaining the two forms as independent species.

41. *ÆSCHYNO-MENE*, Linn.

Calyx-lobes nearly equal or united into two lips, either entire or the upper one 2-lobed, the lower 3-lobed. Standard orbicular; keel much curved and almost beaked, or rarely obovate and nearly straight. Stamens usually all united in a sheath more or less split both on the upper and lower edge, dividing the stamens into two bundles of 5 each; anthers reniform. Ovary stipitate, with 2 or more ovules; style filiform or subulate. Pod stipitate, separating into 2 or more short flat usually indehiscent reticulate articles.—Herbs undershrubs or in non-Australian species shrubs. Leaves unequally pinnate, with small leaflets, without stipellæ. Stipules free. Flowers yellow, often streaked with red, in axillary or rarely terminal racemes.

A considerable tropical genus, the species numerous in America, fewer in Africa, and only two in Asia. Of the two Australian ones, one is common in Asia and Africa, the other in South America and South Africa.

Leaflets numerous. Stipules produced below their insertion. Calyx deeply 2-lipped 1. *Æ. indica*.
Leaflets 7 to 11. Stipules striate, persistent, not produced below their insertion. Calyx-lobes nearly equal 2. *Æ. falcata*.

1. **Æ. indica**, Linn.; DC. Prod. ii. 320. A diffuse or erect annual of 1 to 2 ft., or when luxuriant in very wet places 3 ft. high, usually glabrous, but the stem occasionally bearing a few asperities. Leaflets usually 40 to 60, linear-oblong, obtuse, 2 to 3 or rarely 4 lines long. Stipules lanceolate, acute, produced below their insertion into a rounded appendage. Racemes shorter than the leaves, loosely 2- to 4-flowered, and often bearing a pinnate









leaf below the flowers. Pedicels slender. Bracts like the stipules but often denticulate; bracteoles short, persistent. Calyx about 2 lines long, deeply divided into 2 lips, the upper one 2-toothed, the lower shortly 3-lobed. Petals about 4 lines long, glabrous; keel much curved, almost acute. Pod on a long stipe, the upper suture straight, the lower slightly indented between the seeds; articles about 2 lines long, glabrous, smooth or more or less warty or muricate in the centre.—W. and Arn. Prod. 219; Wight, Ic. t. 405; *A. cachemiriana*, Camb. in Jacquem. Voy. 40. t. 48.

N. Australia. Upper Victoria river, F. Mueller; in the interior, M'Douall Stuart; also in R. Brown's collection without any label.

Queensland. Burdekin river, Bowman. The species is widely spread over tropical Asia and Africa.

2. *A. falcata*, DC. Prod. ii. 322; var. *paucijuga*, Benth. in Mart. Fl. Bras. Papil. 67, t. 14. Stems from a woody stock diffuse decumbent or ascending, often under 1 ft. and rarely nearly 2 ft. long, more or less pubescent. Leaflets 7 to 11, obovate-oblong or cuneate, truncate or emarginate, usually oblique at the base, and about 3 to 4 lines long. Stipules acute, striate, not produced below their insertion. Peduncles slender, as long as or longer than the leaves, mostly 2- or 3-flowered. Pedicels much longer than the calyx. Bracts and bracteoles small, striate. Calyx 1½ lines long, the lobes all equally divided, as long as the tube, the 2 upper ones rather broader. Standard 3 to 4 lines diameter; wings broad; keel much curved, almost rostrate. Pod on a slender stipe of 2 to 4 lines, sprinkled with short hairs, the upper suture nearly straight and continuous, the lower edge deeply indented between the seeds; articles 4 to 6, 1½ to 2 lines diameter, opening in 2 valves on the lower edge and scarcely separating from each other.—*A. micrantha*, DC. Prod. ii. 321; Harv. and Sond. Fl. Cap. ii. 226, with all the synonyms there adduced.

Queensland. Broad Sound, R. Broen; on the Burdekin, F. Mueller; Wide Bay, Bidwill; plains of Rockhampton, Bowman, Dallachy; Moreton Bay, Bidwill, F. Mueller. The species is common in Brazil, where it diverges into a number of varieties mentioned in Martius's above-quoted Flora. The Australian form appears to me quite identical with the variety there named *paucijuga*, which is the most common in S. Brasil and Montevideo, and which is also the one found in S.E. Africa and Madagascar.

42. SMITHIA, Ait.

Calyx deeply divided into 2 lips, the upper one entire or notched, the lower entire 3-toothed or 3-lobed. Standard nearly orbicular, narrowed into a short claw, wings and keel nearly as long as the standard. Stamens united in a sheath open on the upper side and soon splitting also on the lower side; anthers reniform. Ovary sessile or stipitate, with several ovules; style filiform, with a small terminal stigma. Pod consisting of 2 or more flattened articles, separated by very narrow contractions and folded over each other within the calyx.—Diffuse herbs or in some African species shrubs. Leaves pinnate, without stipellæ. Stipules membranous or scarious. Flowers yellow, in axillary racemes or clusters. Bracts and bracteoles scarious or striate, persistent.

The genus has a considerable number of tropical Asiatic and E. African species, the only Australian one is one of the commonest in E. India.

1. **S. conferta**, *Sin. in Rees' Cyclop.* xxxiii. A procumbent or diffuse perennial of 1 to 1½ ft. or rarely more, glabrous except a few long rigid hairs or bristles on the young branches, petioles, margins and midribs of the leaflets, and on the calyx. Leaflets 7 to 15 or more, rather crowded on a short common petiole, oblong or linear, oblique, under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Stipules produced below their insertion into a subulate-acuminate appendage longer than the upper part. Racemes reduced to clusters of 3 to 5 flowers, almost sessile in the upper axils. Bracteoles broad, striate, above half the length of the calyx. Calyx 3½ to 4 lines long, the lips slightly falcate, acute, mucronate, finely striated. Ovules about 6. Pod not protruding from the calyx.—*S. capitata*, Desv. *Journ. Bot.* i. (iii.) 121; *S. sensitiva*, var. β . W. and Arn. *Prod.* 220.

Queensland? E. Coast, *R. Brown*. Common in E. India and in the Archipelago.

43. ZORNIA, Guenl.

Calyx small and thin, the 2 upper lobes united, the 2 lateral ones small, the lowest narrow. Standard orbicular; wings obovate or oblong; keel incurved, almost rostrate. Stamens united in a closed tube; anthers alternately long and short. Ovary sessile with several ovules; style filiform, with a small terminal stigma. Pod with the upper suture continuous, the lower one much indented; articles several, flat, smooth muricate or bristly.—Herbs. Leaves of 2 or 4 digitate leaflets, without stipellæ. Stipules striate. Flowers in terminal and axillary loose spikes. Bracts in pairs, enclosing the flowers, striate and oblique like the stipules, but broader and larger; bracteoles none.

The genus is chiefly American, one species found also in South Africa, and another widely dispersed over the warmer regions of the New and the Old World, including Australia.

1. **Z. diphylla**, Pers. *Syn.* ii. 318. A low herb, sometimes annual, sometimes forming a thick rootstock of several years' duration, the branches decumbent, ascending or nearly erect, 6 in. to 1 or 2 ft. long. Leaflets 2 at the end of the petiole varying from ovate and only 2 or 3 lines long in the lower leaves, to lanceolate or linear from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 in. long in the upper ones, rarely all ovate acute and rather larger, or all linear. Flowers in the Australian varieties 3 to 4 lines long, almost enclosed in the narrow or ovate bracts, which like the stipules are produced into a short auricle below their insertion, and are often, as well as the leaves, marked with a few pellucid dots. Pod longer or shorter than the bracts, of 3 to 6 articles, quite smooth and reticulate or pubescent or muricate with hooked or pubescent bristles or prickles.

N. Australia. Victoria river, *F. Mueller*; Islands of the Gulf of Carpentaria, *R. Brown*; Port Essington, *Armstrong*; Sweers Island and Albert river, *Henne*.

Queensland. Burnett, Dawson, and Brisbane rivers, *F. Mueller*; from Broad Sound to Northumberland Islands, *R. Brown*; Port Curtis, *M'Gillivray*; Rockhampton, *Thozet* and others; Dogwood Creek, *Leichhardt*.

N. S. Wales. Port Jackson, *R. Brown*; Paramatta, *Wools*; Clarence and Hastings rivers, *Beckler*; New England, *C. Stuart*.

The species is common in most hot countries in both the New and the Old World. Of the numerous varieties enumerated in Mart. *Fl. Bras. Papil.* 79, the following at least occur in Australia:—

a. *vulgaris*. The common Asiatic form, with the leaflets of the lower leaves small and ovate, those of the upper ones lanceolate or linear, the bracts rather narrow and flowers small.











b. *zeylonensis*. Stems elongated and loose. Leaflets rather larger, all ovate or ovate-lanceolate. Bracts rather broad. Flowers rather larger.

c. *gracilis*. Stems more erect, glabrous or hairy as well as the leaves. Leaflets mostly lanceolate or linear or even all linear. Bracts rather narrow. Flowers small.

In all the varieties the pod may be found smooth or muricate, glabrous or pubescent, and in one of the forms of the var. *gracilis*, from Sturt's Creek, F. Mueller (*Z. chaetophora*, F. Muell. in Trans. Phil. Inst. Vict. iii. 56); the pods are rather larger and covered with rigid setæ much longer than in any other *Zornia* I have seen.

44. DESMODIUM, Desv.

(*Dendrolobium*, *W.* and *Ara.*; *Dicerma*, *DC.*; *Nicolsonia*, *DC.*)

Calyx-tube short, the 2 upper lobes more or less united. Standard from oblong to orbicular, narrowed at the base; wings oblong, usually adhering in the middle to the keel; keel obtuse. Upper stamen free or more or less united with the others in a sheath or tube; anthers uniform. Ovary sessile or stipitate with 2 or more ovules; style incurved, subulate. Pod longer than the calyx, flat, one or both sutures indented between the seeds, separating into indehiscent 1-seeded articles, or rarely the articles opening on the lower edge in 2 valves, and then not always readily separating.—Herbs shrubs or rarely small trees. Leaves pinnately 3-foliate or 1-foliate, with stipellæ. Stipules usually dry, striate, membranous. Flowers purple, blue, pink or white, usually small, in terminal racemes or panicles, or rarely in axillary umbels or clusters.

A very large genus widely dispersed over the tropical regions both of the New and the Old World, extending beyond the tropics into N. America, and a very few species into extratropical S. America, S. Africa, and extratropical Australia. Of the 16 Australian species, six have a wide range in East India and the Archipelago, one is common to Australia and New Caledonia, the remaining 9 are endemic but partaking of the general character of the Asiatic species, with the exception of *D. acanthocladum*, which is singular in the genus for its spinescent branchlets.

This genus is readily divisible into from 12 to 15 tolerably well-marked sections, many of which have been proposed by myself or others as distinct genera; but as they have proved to be distinguished some by habit only without marked floral or carpological characters, others by variations in the fruit, not always constant nor easily appreciated, I found it more convenient, on a general review for the Floras of Brazil and Hongkong, to retain them all under one generic name.

* Wings usually free from the keel. Pod glabrous or silky-hairy.

Flowers white, in dense axillary shortly pedunculate umbels. Pod-articles rather thick (Sect. Dendrolobium)	1. <i>D. umbellatum</i> .
Flowers small, in dense umbels or heads along the branches of a leafy panicle, each umbel almost enclosed in a 2-foliate leaf. Pod-articles 2, nearly orbicular (Sect. Phyllodium)	2. <i>D. pulchellum</i> .
Flowers in leafless racemes. Pedicels short crowded. Pod-articles 2, nearly orbicular. Leaflets <i>digitate</i> or <i>nearly so</i> (Sect. Dicerma)	3. <i>D. biarticulatum</i> .

** Wings adhering to slight lateral protuberances or membranous appendages of the keel.

Branchlets spinescent. Flowering branches reduced to axillary spines with 1 or 2 pairs of flowers below the summit. Pod-articles of <i>Heteroloma</i> , but usually 1 or 2 only	4. <i>D. acanthocladum</i> .
Flowers in racemes or panicles. Ovules several, rarely 2 only. Pod of several articles (unless by abortion) indehiscent, the upper	

suture straight or slightly indented, the lower suture much indented between the seeds (Sect. *Heteroloma*).
 Bracts narrow, persisting at least till the flower expands. Pedicels usually in pairs (*Leptostachya*).
 Leaves all 1-foliate. Pod-articiles small, nearly glabrous 5. *D. gangeticum*.
 Leaves all (except sometimes the lowest) 3-foliate.
 Pod-articiles flat, prehensile-pubescent.
 Stems rather rigid, erect or ascending. Fruiting-pedicels reflexed, not longer than the calyx 6. *D. brachypodium*.
 Stems slender, diffuse. Fruiting-pedicels slender, spreading, much longer than the calyx. Plant slightly pubescent.
 Ovules and pod-articiles several 7. *D. varians*.
 Ovules and pod-articiles 2 only 8. *D. flagellare*.
 Stems diffuse or procumbent, rusty-villous. Leaves softly villous, rhomboid ovate. Pedicels slender, spreading rather longer than the calyx 9. *D. rhytidophyllum*.
 Pod-articiles somewhat turgid, slightly pubescent.
 Stem trailing. Leaflets lanceolate, 2 to 3 in. long 10. *D. campylocaulon*.
 Bracts broad membranous, falling off long before the flower expands (*Strobilifera*).
 Tall and erect. Leaflets oblong or elliptical, 1½ to 2½ in. long.
 Fruiting-pedicels mostly in pairs, rigid, reflexed, not longer than the calyx 11. *D. nemorosum*.
 Diffuse and slender. Pedicels mostly solitary, filiform, spreading, longer than the calyx.
 Pod-articiles thin, strongly reticulate.
 Leaflets narrow-oblong or linear 12. *D. neurocarpum*.
 Leaflets broadly obovate 13. *D. trichostachyum*.
 Pod-articiles scarcely separating, very finely veined, the upper suture thickened (see below, sect. *Nicolsonia*).
 Flowers in terminal racemes or panicles. Bracts of the *Strobilifera*.
 Ovules several. Pod very flat, the upper suture straight, the lower slightly indented and opening more or less in 2 valves (Sect. *Nicolsonia*).
 Fruiting-pedicels short, erect or nearly so in pairs or clusters.
 Racemes short, dense, in a short terminal panicle. Hairs short, usually appressed 14. *D. polycarpum*.
 Racemes elongated. Hairs of the stem and rhachis long and spreading 15. *D. trichocaulon*.
 Fruiting-pedicels slender, spreading, solitary and distant.
 Stem loosely diffuse. Leaves not crowded, leaflets oblong.
 Hairs long and spreading 16. *D. Muelleri*.
 Stems procumbent, pubescent. Leaves crowded; leaflets small.
 Racemes filiform, few-flowered 17. *D. parvifolium*.

1. *D. umbellatum*, DC. Prod. ii. 325. A bushy shrub occasionally growing into a small tree, the young shoots silky. Leaflets 3, ovate or oval-oblong, obtuse or rarely almost acute, mostly 1½ to 2 in. long, glabrous or nearly so above, pale or silky-pubescent underneath, with prominent primary veins. Stipules very deciduous. Flowers white, in dense axillary umbels on a common peduncle, rarely attaining ½ in. Bracts very deciduous. Pedicels as long as the calyx. Bracteoles persistent, as long as the calyx-tube. Calyx silky, about 2 lines long, the lobes acute, not longer than the tube. Standard broad, twice as long as the calyx; wings much shorter; keel as long as the standard, without lateral protuberances. Pod of 3 or 4 thickish almost fleshy articiles, each 3 or 4 lines long and not so much in breadth, not reticu-

late, indehiscent.—*D. australe*, DC. Prod. ii. 326; *Dendrolobium umbellatum*, W. and Arn. Prod. 224 (under *Desmodium*); Benth. in Pl. Jungh. 16; *Ormocarpum oblongum*, Desv. in Ann. Soc. Linn. 1825, 307.

Queensland. Barnard Isles, McGillivray; Port Denison and Edgecumbe Bay, Dal-lachy, also in R. Brown's Collection. The species is widely spread over East India and the Archipelago.

2. **D. pulchellum**, Benth. Fl. Hongk. 83. A tall branching perennial or undershrub, the branches pubescent or villous. Leaflets 3, ovate, obtuse, the margins sometimes slightly sinuate, the terminal one usually 3 to 4 in. long, the lateral ones smaller, all slightly pubescent or nearly glabrous above, softly pubescent underneath. Flowers small, in dense umbels or heads, sessile along the branches of a large terminal leafy panicle, each umbel almost enclosed in a 2-foliate leaf-like bract at its base, each leaflet broadly ovate or orbicular, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long and very oblique at the base. Pod usually of 2 flat nearly orbicular small articles, glabrous or nearly so except a few hairs along the edge, both edges of the pod, especially the lower one, indented between the seeds.—*Dicerma pulchellum*, DC. Prod. ii. 339; Wight, Ic. t. 418; *Phyllodium pulchellum*, Desv.; Benth. in Pl. Jungh. 217.

N. Australia. N. coast, R. Brown. Widely spread over East India and the Archipelago, extending northwards to S. China.

3. **D. biarticulatum**, F. Muell. Fragm. ii. 121. A rigid undershrub with prostrate decumbent or almost erect branches of 1 to 2 or rarely 3 ft., the young shoots softly pubescent or silky. Leaflets 3, oblong or on the lower leaves narrow-obovate, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 or rarely $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, rather rigid, digitate or nearly so at the end of a stiff short petiole. Stipules brown, scarious, more or less united opposite the leaf. Flowers small, red, crowded or distant in a long narrow terminal raceme. Pedicels short, usually 2 together. Bracts narrow, acuminate, rigid and striate. Calyx about 2 lines long, the lobes rather longer than the tube, the 2 upper ones united nearly to the top. Petals twice as long; wings scarcely adhering to the keel, which has not the lateral appendages of most *Desmodia*. Ovary with only 2 ovules. Pod sessile, flat, silky-pubescent; articles 2 or rarely 1, nearly orbicular, not 2 lines diameter, reticulate and indehiscent.—*Dicerma biarticulatum*, DC. Prod. ii. 339; Wight, Ic. t. 419.

N. Australia. Brunswick Bay, N.W. coast, A. Cunningham; Albert and Nicolson rivers, F. Mueller; islands of the Gulf of Carpentaria, R. Brown, Henne.

Queensland. Burdekin river, F. Mueller; Bowen river, Bowman. Common in E. India. Several of the Australian specimens are more erect and taller, with longer stipules bracts and bracteoles than the Indian ones, but they do not otherwise differ, and others are precisely like the Indian form figured by Wight.

4. **D. acanthocladum**, F. Muell. Fragm. ii. 122. A glabrous undershrub or small shrub, with numerous slender but rigid angular branches, the smaller ones ending in a fine thorn. Leaflets 3, oblong or lanceolate, the terminal one $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 in. long, the lateral ones smaller, the common petiole short. Stipules small. Flowering branches reduced to axillary leafless spines, usually shorter than the leaves, and bearing 1 or 2 pairs or clusters of flowers near the extremity. Pedicels short. Bracts very small. Flowers about 4 lines long. Calyx-lobes about as long as the tube. Wings strongly adhering

to the lateral protuberances of the keel. Ovules usually 3 or 4. Pod rarely of more than 2 articles and often only 1, pubescent with clinging hairs, the upper suture straight, the lower deeply and broadly indented, each article 5 to 6 lines long and about 2 broad, tapering to each end, flat and indehiscent.

N. S. Wales. Woods on the Clarence river, *Beckler*. This species, different from all others of the genus in its thorny branchlets, is otherwise more nearly allied to the section *Heteroloma*, subsection *Podocarpia*, than to *Dicerma*.

5. **D. gangeticum**, DC. *Prod.* ii. 327. A decumbent or erect herb or undershrub, the large-leaved forms attaining 2 or 3 ft., the small ones slender and under 1 ft., sprinkled with a few hairs. Leaves all 1-foliate, in the large forms ovate or ovate-lanceolate 3 or 4 in. long, in the smaller ones broadly ovate-cordate or almost orbicular $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 in. long. Racemes long and slender, terminal or in the upper axils. Flowers small, the pedicels in pairs, under 2 lines long. Bracts linear-subulate, persistent to the time of flowering, but falling off soon after. Calyx about 1 line long, the lobes longer than the tube. Petals twice as long. Pod sessile, minutely pubescent, the upper margin slightly, the lower deeply indented; articles 4 to 6, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines long and broad, flat, thin and indehiscent.—W. and Arn. *Prod.* ii. 125.

N. Australia. Victoria river, F. Mueller.

Queensland. Endeavour river, Banks and Solander; Northumberland Islands, R. Brown; Moreton Bay, C. Stuart; Rockhampton, Dallachy; Broad Sound, Bowman.

The species is widely spread over E. India and the Archipelago.

6. **D. brachypodum**, A. Gray, *Bot. Amer. Expl. Exped.* 434. A rather rigid, erect or decumbent perennial, of 1 to 2 ft., slightly pubescent, the specimeus often assuming a bluish-black tint when dry. Leaflets 3 or in the lowest leaves solitary, from broadly ovate almost orbicular to oval-oblong, very obtuse, mostly 1 to 2 in. long, rather stiff and strongly reticulate, the stipellæ long. Stipules rather broad, striate, acuminate. Flowers small, usually in pairs, the lower ones distant, in a long terminal rigid raceme. Pedicels very short and recurved. Bracts subulate-acuminate, persistent to the time of flowering but falling off soon after. Calyx $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, the lobes not longer than the tube. Petals about twice as long. Pod sessile or shortly stipitate, pubescent with clinging hairs, the upper suture slightly the lower deeply indented; articles 4 to 6, about 2 lines long and nearly as broad, thin, reticulate and indehiscent.

Queensland. Burdekin river, F. Mueller; Port Curtis, McGillivray; Percy Island, A. Cunningham; Rockhampton, Dallachy, Bowman; Moreton Bay, F. Mueller, Leichhardt.

N. S. Wales Port Jackson to the Blue Mountains, R. Brown, Banks and Solander, A. Cunningham, Wools, etc.; Hunter's River, American Exploring Expedition; New England, C. Stuart; head of the Gwydir, Leichhardt.

7. **D. varians**, Endl. in *Ann. Wien. Mus.* i. 185. Stock woody with prostrate diffuse or ascending slender stems of $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., the whole plant pubescent or nearly glabrous. Leaflets 3, in the lower leaves or sometimes all broadly obovate or almost orbicular or obcordate, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, the upper ones or sometimes nearly all ovate oblong or almost linear, $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 in. long. Stipules small, acute. Flowers very small, in distant pairs, in slender terminal racemes. Pedicels filiform, short when in flower, spreading and nearly

$\frac{1}{2}$ in. long when in fruit. Bracts small, persistent. Calyx-lobes acuminate, as long as the tube. Petals rarely 3 lines long. Pod sessile, the upper suture very slightly, the lower deeply indented; articles 3 to 6, obliquely ovate, about 2 lines long and not so broad, flat, indehiscent, clothed with short clinging hairs.—*Hedysarum varians*, Labill. Sert. Austr. Caled. 71, t. 71.

Queensland. Broad Sound and Keppel Bay, *R. Brown*; Moreton Bay, *F. Mueller*, *C. Stuart*.

N. S. Wales. Port Jackson, Banks, *R. Brown*, and others; Hastings river, *Beckler*; Liverpool Plains, *Woolss*; head of the Gwydir, *Leichhardt*.

Victoria. Macalister-river mountains, Ovens and Delatite rivers, Bacchus Marsh, etc., *F. Mueller*.

Tasmania. N. coast, *J. D. Hooker*.

Var. *angustifolia*. Leaves mostly linear.—*D. spartioides*, DC. Prod. ii. 337 (from a specimen formerly seen in Herb. DC.).

Var. *Gunnii*. Leaves all broadly obovate orbicular or orbcordate.—*D. Gunnii*, Hook. f. Fl. Tasm. i. 101. The differences I had formerly observed in the fruit disappear in the fully ripe pod. This variety is the only one in Tasmania and occurs also in Victoria and N. S. Wales, but these pass frequently into the narrow-leaved form.

8. **D. flagellare**, Benth. Stems slender, trailing, hirsute when young as well as the racemes with soft loose hairs. Leaflets 3, mostly broadly obovate, but varying from almost fan-shaped to narrow-obovate, broadly truncate or emarginate, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, glabrous above, sprinkled with rather long appressed hairs underneath. Stipules subulate-acuminate. Racemes long, slender, flexuous. Bracts lanceolate-subulate, persistent long after the flower opens. Pedicels mostly solitary, spreading, longer than the calyx. Calyx ciliate-hirsute, about 1 line long, the lobes thin and rather broad. Petals not seen perfect. Ovary sessile, hirsute, with 2 ovules. Pod of 1 or 2 articles, each about 2 lines long and broad, the upper suture nearly straight, the lower arcuate, thin, flat, densely pubescent with clinging hairs, indehiscent.

N. Australia. Beagle Valley, *F. Mueller*.

The specimens are too far advanced for a satisfactory description, but the species appears to be allied to *D. varians*, notwithstanding that the ovules and pod-articles are 2 only.

9. **D. rhytidophyllum**, *F. Muell. Herb.* A perennial with long prostrate almost trailing branches, softly rusty-tomentose or velvety-villous. Leaflets 3, ovate-rhomboid or the upper ones rather narrow, obtuse, mostly 1 to 2 in. long, rather thick and softly villous on both sides. Stipules lanceolate, striate, often reflexed. Racemes long. Flowers rather small, in distant pairs. Pedicels slender, rather longer than the calyx. Bracts subulate-acuminate, persistent. Calyx about $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, the lobes longer than the tube. Petals about twice as long. Pod almost sessile, the upper suture slightly, the lower more deeply indented; articles 3 to 6, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines long and nearly as broad, flat, indehiscent, clothed with short clinging hairs.

Queensland. Grauite rocks between Dawson and Burnett rivers, *F. Mueller*; near Rockhampton, *Dallachy*.

N. S. Wales. Port Jackson, *R. Brown*, *Backhouse*; Paramatta, *Woolss*; Hastings, Macleay and Clarence rivers, *Beckler*.

The species is allied to *D. varians*, but much larger and coarser, with a different foliage and indumentum.

10. **D. campylocaulon**, *F. Muell. Herb.* Stem diffuse or trailing,

elongated, rather stout, slightly pubescent. Leaflets 3, lanceolate, obtuse or acute, 2 to 3 in. long, glabrous or nearly so, strongly veined underneath, the stipulae very conspicuous. Stipules striate, thin. Racemes mostly leaf-opposed, pedunculate. Flowers numerous. Pedicels solitary or in pairs, slender but short. Bracts narrow, usually persistent. Calyx nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, the lobes longer than the tube. Petals twice as long. Pod sessile, pubescent when young with short clinging hairs, the upper suture continuous, the lower indented; articles 3 to 6, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines long and broad, membranous turgid or almost inflated when ripe, slightly reticulate, indehiscent.

N. Australia. Fertile plains, Sturt's Creek, *F. Mueller*.

11. **D. nemorosum**, *F. Muell. Herb.* Stems apparently tall, erect, woody at the base, clothed as well as the under side of the leaves with soft silky appressed hairs. Leaflets 3 or solitary in the lowest leaves, oblong-elliptical, very obtuse, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. long or the lateral ones smaller, glabrous above. Stipules rather long, striate. Racemes terminal. Bracts broad, membranous, acuminate, falling off long before the flowering. Flowers solitary or in pairs; pedicels very short, rigid, recurved after flowering and not exceeding the calyx when in fruit. Calyx nearly 2 lines long, the lobes rather broad, acute. Petals nearly twice as long, the lateral appendages of the keel very prominent. Pod sessile, the upper suture continuous, the lower rather deeply and broadly indented; articles few, flat, 3 to 4 lines long and about half as broad, indehiscent, pubescent with short clinging hairs.

Queensland. Brisbane river, *F. Mueller*; Pine river, *Fitzalan*, also in *Leichhardt's* collection. The foliage and habit are nearly those of the E. Indian *D. concinnum*, but the pod and flowers are very different.

12. **D. neurocarpum**, *Benth.* Stems slender, diffuse, loosely villous with spreading hairs. Leaflets 3 or the lower ones solitary, narrow-oblong, very obtuse, sometimes $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in. long, but often under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. Stipules lanceolate, subulate, quite free. Flowers small, few, in long filiform racemes; pedicels solitary, filiform, distant. Bracts small, lanceolate, falling off long before the flowers expand. Calyx about 1 line long; lobes acute, rather longer than the tube. Pod sessile, the upper suture very slightly, the lower one more deeply sinuate; articles 2 to 4, as broad as long, flat, indehiscent, strongly reticulate, sprinkled with a few hairs.

N. Australia. Upper Victoria river, *F. Mueller*. The inflorescence and habit are those of *D. Muelleri*, with a very different pod.

Var. gracile. Slender and apparently annual. Leaflets linear. Flowers and pod small.—N. coast, *R. Brown*.

13. **D. trichostachyum**, *Benth.* Stems prostrate, filiform, nearly glabrous. Leaflets 1 or 3, very broadly obovate, 2 to 4 lines or rarely $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, and sometimes broader than long. Stipules subulate-acuminate. Flowers very small, distant, in filiform terminal simple or branched racemes; pedicels all solitary and filiform. Bracts membranous, lanceolate, falling off long before the flowers open. Calyx about $\frac{1}{2}$ line long, divided nearly to the base into narrow acute lobes. Pod sessile, the upper suture straight, the lower rather deeply indented; articles 3 or 4, small, as broad as long, thin, glabrous, strongly reticulate.

N. Australia. Islands of the Gulf of Carpentaria, *R. Brown*; Arnhem's Land, *F. Mueller*; Port Essington, *Armstrong*.

Queensland. Endeavour river, *Banks and Solander*; E. coast, *A. Cunningham*.

14. *D. polycarpum*, DC. Prod. ii. 334. An erect decumbent or ascending perennial or undershrub, 1 to 2 or 3 ft. high or rarely more, more or less pubescent with short appressed or scarcely spreading hairs. Leaflets 3, the terminal one obovate or elliptical, 1½ to 2 in. long, the lateral ones usually smaller. Stipules striate, acuminate. Racemes terminal, dense, 1 to near 3 in. long, often several together forming a short panicle. Bracts broad-lanceolate, imbricate at first, but falling off before the flowers expand. Flowers purple, crowded, 3 to 4 lines long. Pods crowded, erect, hairy or glabrous, about ½ to ¾ in. long, the upper suture continuous, the lower indented; articles about 4 to 6, flat, usually opening at the lower edge when ripe.—W. and Arn. Prod. 227; Wight, Ic. t. 406.

Queensland. Sandy Cape, Broad Sound, and Northumberland Island, *R. Brown*; Providence Hill, *F. Mueller*; Rockhampton, *Thozet*. Extends over the whole of E. India, the Archipelago, and the Pacific Islands. To the numerous synonyms adduced by Wight and Arnott must probably be added *Hedysarum tuberculatum*, Labill. Sert. Austr. Caled. t. 72.

15. *D. trichocaulon*, DC. Prod. ii. 335. Very nearly allied to *D. polycarpum*, with a similar foliage and the erect pods the same, but the stems more generally decumbent, more slender, and clothed as in *D. Muelleri* with long soft spreading hairs, and the racemes much looser and slender.

Queensland. Brisbane river, Moreton Bay, *F. Mueller*, *Leichhardt*, *C. Stuart*. Not uncommon in E. India, where the above-mentioned differences appear to be constant, although it may possibly prove to be a variety only of *D. polycarpum*.

16. *D. Muelleri*, Benth. Stems branching at the base, apparently ascending or erect, clothed as well as the racemes with long soft spreading hairs, the young shoots almost silky. Leaflets 3, oblong, obtuse, ½ to 1½ in. long, glabrous or loosely pubescent. Stipules lanceolate, acuminate, softly hairy. Racemes terminal, slender; pedicels distant, solitary, filiform, spreading. Bracts broad, lanceolate, acuminate, imbricate at first, but falling off long before the flower expands. Calyx nearly 1 line long, the subulate-acuminate lobes longer than the tube. Pod sessile, rather broad, the upper suture straight and slightly thickened, the lower very slightly indented between the seeds; articles 4 to 6, as broad as long, truncate at both ends, thin and flat, with fine transverse veins, separating but apparently opening sometimes at the lower suture when ripe.

N. Australia. Upper Victoria river, *F. Mueller*.

Queensland. Bowen river, *Bowman*.

17. *D. parvifolium*, DC. Prod. ii. 334. A very much-branched diffuse or prostrate slender annual or perennial, sprinkled with a few silky hairs. Leaves usually small and crowded; leaflets 3 or rarely solitary, obovate or oblong, ¼ to nearly ½ in. long or rarely more, on a short filiform common petiole. Stipules acuminate, brown and scarious. Flowers small, in short filiform racemes, usually terminating short lateral branches; pedicels solitary, filiform, distant. Bracts membranous, acuminate, falling off long before the flower expands and seldom seen. Calyx about 1½ lines long, the lobes acu-

minate, much longer than the tube, the 2 upper ones only shortly united. Petals scarcely exceeding the calyx. Pod sessile, glabrous or minutely pubescent, the upper suture straight or slightly indented, and often more or less dilated, the lower more deeply indented; articles 2 to 4, thin, flat, with very fine transverse reticulations, scarcely separating from each other and sometimes perhaps opening on the lower edge.

N. Australia. Arnhem N. Bay, *R. Brown*.

Queensland. Moreton Bay, *F. Mueller*; Archer's Station, *Leichhardt*.

The species is common in India, extending over the Archipelago and into S. China. This and *D. Muellieri* seem to connect the section *Sagotia*, founded on the common tropical *D. triflorum*, DC., with *D. trichostachyon* and *D. neurocarpum*, which I have referred doubtfully to *Heteroloma*, although they have the solitary pedicels of *Sagotia*. They all come very near in habit to some of the looser-flowered species of the section *Nicolsonia*, but the pod is much less disposed to open on the lower edge.

45. PYCNOSPORA, R. Br.

Calyx 2 upper lobes united into one. Standard nearly orbicular, narrowed at the base; wings adhering to the keel; keel obtuse, with small lateral appendages. Upper stamen free or at first united with the others, anthers uniform. Ovary sessile, with several ovules. Style subulate, with a terminal stigma. Pod oblong, turgid, 2-valved, transversely veined. Seeds several, not strophioliate.—An undershrub, with the habit of *Desmodium*. Leaves pinnately 3-foliate or 1-foliate, with stipellæ. Flowers small, in terminal racemes or panicles.

The genus consists of a single species, extending over the Indian Archipelago to S. China. It is very nearly allied to *Desmodium*, except in the pod (nearly that of *Crotalaria*), which would technically remove it from *Hedysaraceæ*, but it has no immediate affinities in any other tribe.

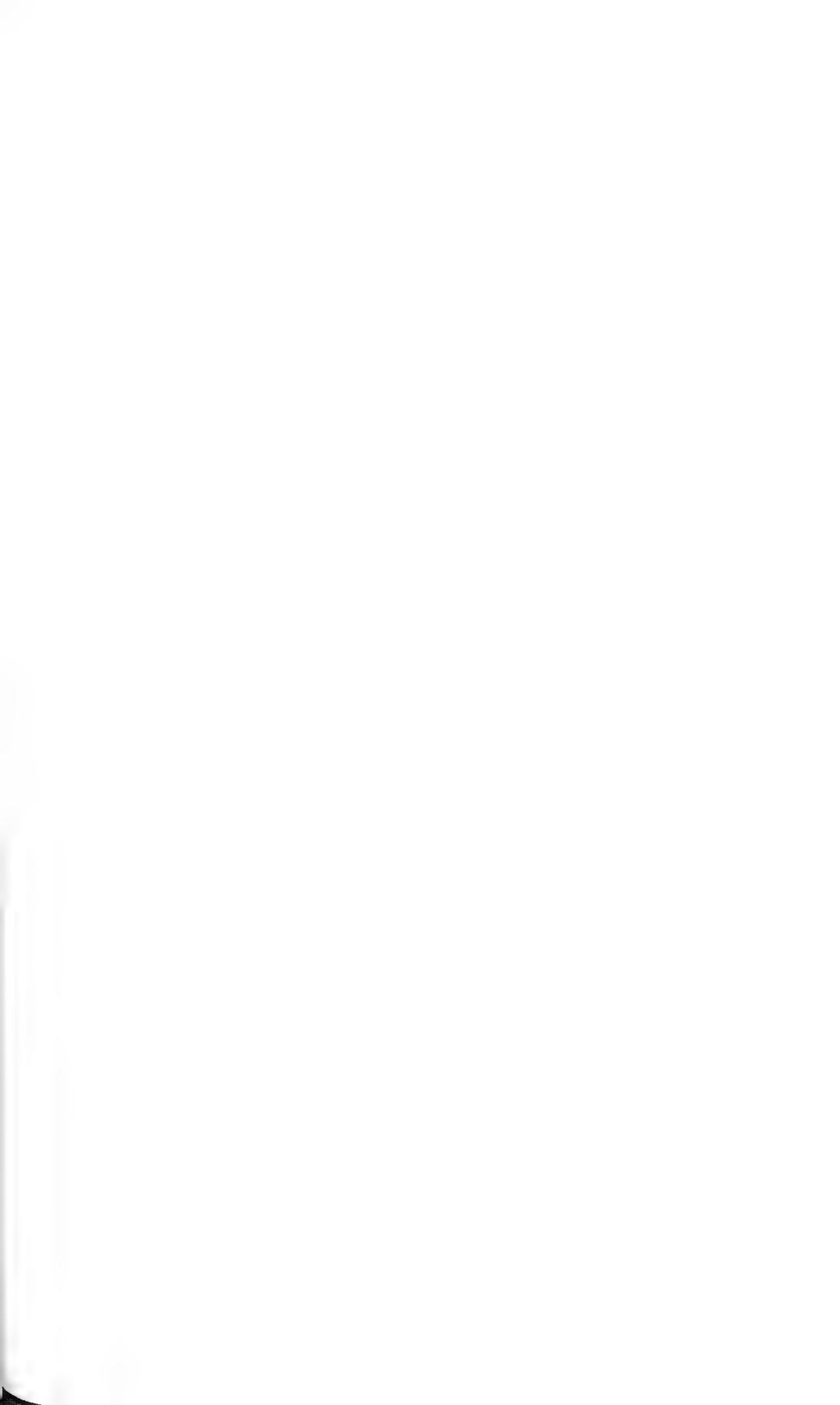
1. **P. hedysaroides**, *R. Br.* in *W. and Arn. Prod.* 197. Stock perennial, with several decumbent or ascending branched stems, 1 to 2 ft. long, pubescent or hairy. Leaves nearly those of *Desmodium concinnum*; leaflets obovate or obovate-oblong, the terminal one in some specimens scarcely $\frac{1}{2}$ in., in others above 1 in. long, the lateral one usually smaller or sometimes wanting. Stipules striate, subulate-acuminate, frequently deciduous. Flowers about 2 lines long, purplish, in terminal slender racemes of 2 to 3 in., or occasionally longer and branching into panicles; pedicels short, in pairs. Bracts rather broad, acuminate, membranous, striate, falling off long before the flower expands. Pod 3 to 4 lines long, very turgid, slightly pubescent, the valves thin, with very fine transverse reticulations. Seeds 6 to 8, small, reniform.—*P. nervosa*, *W. and Arn. Prod.* 197.

N. Australia. Gulf of Carpentaria, *R. Brown*; Copeland Island, Arnhem's Land, *A. Cunningham*; Port Essington, *Armstrong*.

Queensland. Broad Sound, *R. Brown*, *Boycott*; Dunk Island, *M'Gillivray*; Rockhampton, *Thozet, Dallachy*.

46. URARIA, Desv.

Calyx-lobes subulate-acuminate, spreading, the 2 upper ones (lowest by the resupination of the flower) shorter. Standard orbicular or obovate, narrowed into the claw; wings adhering to the obtuse keel. Upper stamen







free, the others united; anthers uniform. Ovary sessile or nearly so, with 2 or more ovules; style filiform with a capitate terminal stigma. Pod nearly sessile, contracted between the seeds; articles ovate, folded back upon each other within the calyx.—Herbs or undershrubs. Leaves pinnate of 3, rarely 5 or 7 leaflets, or sometimes of a single terminal leaflet, usually prominently reticulate, with stipellæ. Stipules free, acuminate, striate. Flowers purplish or yellowish, in terminal racemes either slender and elongated or dense and spike-like, the pedicels in pairs, inflexed at the top so as to reverse the flowers. Bracts usually broad, acuminate; bracteoles none.

An Asiatic and African tropical genus, with one or two species naturalized in some parts of tropical America. Of the Australian species, two are common Asiatic ones, the third appears to be endemic.

Upper leaves of 3 or 5 long narrow leaflets. Raceme long and slender.

Pod of 3 to 6 articles	1. <i>U. picta</i> .
Leaves mostly of 3 oblong leaflets. Raceme cylindrical dense and spike-like. Pod of 2 articles. Bracts persistent	2. <i>U. cylindracea</i> .
Leaves mostly of 1 very broad leaflet. Raceme oblong dense and spike-like. Pod of 2 articles. Bracts deciduous	3. <i>U. lagopoides</i> .

1. ***U. picta***, Desv.; DC. Prod. ii. 324. An undershrub with ascending or erect stems of 1 to 3 ft., loosely pubescent or villous. Lower leaves occasionally of 1 ovate leaflet, the others of 3, 5, or rarely 7 leaflets, from ovate-lanceolate to narrow oblong-lanceolate, 2 to 4 or even 5 in. long, obtuse or almost acute, glabrous or scabrous-pubescent, the Asiatic specimens often variegated with white along the midrib. Racemes long and slender, often attaining 6 to 8 in. in fruit. Bracts ovate, falling off long before the flower expands. Pedicels short, hispid-villous. Calyx-lobes setaceous, plumose, rather above 1 line long, the upper ones rather shorter. Petals more than twice as long. Pod of 3 to 6 small glabrous articles.—Wight, Ic. t. 411.

Queensland. Broad Sound, R. Brown; Rockhampton, Thozet, Dallachy; Bowen river, Bowman. Widely spread over tropical Asia and Africa and introduced into the West Indies. The Australian specimens have the leaflets usually all green, and often 3 or 1 only, but in some the leaves are nearly all 5-foliolate, as in the Asiatic ones.

2. ***U. cylindracea***, Benth. An undershrub with decumbent or ascending stems, loosely pubescent or rusty-villous. Leaflets 3 or very rarely 1, ovate-oblong, obtuse, the terminal one usually $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 in. long, the lateral ones smaller, slightly scabrous above, softly pubescent underneath. Racemes dense, but more elongated than in *U. lagopoides*, often attaining 3 in. when in fruit. Bracts broadly ovate, softly villous, persistent. Pedicels rather longer than the calyx. Calyx-lobes subulate-plumose as in *U. lagopoides*, but the upper ones much shorter. Pod of 2 articles, the pericarp thin, but strongly reticulate.

N. Australia. Islands of the N. coast, R. Brown; Upper Victoria river, F. Mueller; Port Essington, Armstrong; Sweers Island, Herne.

Queensland, Bowman; Port Denison, Fitzalan.

With the inflorescence and habit of *U. lagopus*, DC., which has not yet been found in Australia, this species has the 2-ovulate ovary and the pod of *U. lagopoides*.

3. ***U. lagopoides***, DC. Prod. ii. 324. Stock short and woody or shortly creeping, with procumbent or ascending stems of $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., pubescent or loosely villous. Leaflets solitary or 3, the single or terminal one from orb-

cular-reniform to broadly cordate-ovate, always very obtuse, 1 to 2 in. long, slightly scarious or loosely pubescent, the lateral ones, when present, smaller. Stipules subulate-acuminate. Racemes contracted into a very dense oblong obtuse hirsute spike, of 1 to 2 in., nearly sessile above the last leaves. Bracts broadly ovate, acuminate, usually very deciduous, except sometimes at the base of the spike. Pedicels shorter than the calyx. Calyx lower-lobes (turned upwards by the inflexion of the pedicel) subulate-plumose, 2 to 3 lines long, the upper ones much shorter with a broad base. Petals not much longer than the calyx, on slender claws. Ovules 2. Pod of 2 ovate, somewhat turgid, reticulate articles, each about 1½ lines long, glabrous or rarely pubescent.—Wight, Ic. t. 289; *U. cercifolia*, Desv.; DC. Prod. ii. 325.

Queensland. Broad Sound, R. Brown; Brisbane river, F. Mueller; Rockhampton, Thozet. Widely dispersed over E. India and the Archipelago.

47. LOUREA, Neck.

Calyx broadly campanulate, enlarged after flowering, the lobes broad and equal. Standard obovate or orbiculate, narrowed into the claw; wings adhering to the obtuse keel. Upper stamen free, the others united; anthers reniform. Ovary with 2 or more ovules; style subulate, with a capitate stigma. Pod stipitate or nearly sessile, contracted between the seeds; articles ovate, folded back upon each other within the calyx.—Herbs. Leaflets 1 or 3, often broader than long, with stipellæ; stipules free. Flowers in terminal racemes, the pedicels usually in pairs. Bracts very deciduous.

A genus of 3 or 4 species, natives of tropical Asia, one of which extends into Australia.

1. **L. obcordata**, Desv.; DC. Prod. ii. 324. Stems slender, prostrate, usually shortly hairy, 1 to 2 ft. long. Leaflets usually 3, the terminal one broadly obovate orbicular or reniform, ½ to 1 in. broad, rather rigid and strongly reticulate in the Australian specimens, less so in most Asiatic ones, sprinkled with a few small hairs, the lateral ones smaller, ovate or obovate. Racemes slender, either simple and 2 to 6 in. long, or shorter and paniculate. Flowers small, shortly pedicellate. Calyx at first not above 1 line long and hairy, but after flowering attaining 3 lines and completely enclosing the fruit. Pod usually of 2 articles, each of about 1½ lines long, much reticulate.—*L. reniformis*, DC. Prod. ii. 324.

N. Australia. Upper Victoria river, F. Mueller. The species extends over the Indian Archipelago to S. China.

48. ALYSICARPUS, Neck.

Calyx deeply cleft, the lobes stiff and dry, the two uppermost often united into one. Standard obovate or orbicular, narrowed into the claw; wings adhering to the obtuse keel. Upper stamen free, the others united; anthers reniform. Ovary sessile or nearly so, with several ovules; style filiform, with a capitate stigma. Pod erect, straight, nearly terete, or somewhat flattened but thick, narrowed between the seeds or equal; articles ovate, globular, or truncate at both ends, indehiscent.—Herbs either glabrous or loosely hairy. Leaves of a single leaflet (or very rarely in species not Australian, 3-foliolate), with stipellæ. Stipules dry, striate, acuminate, free, or united opposite the





leaf. Flowers small, in slender terminal or rarely axillary racemes, the pedicels usually in pairs. Bracts scarious.

The genus is generally spread over tropical Asia and Africa, one species having also established itself in some parts of America. The three Australian species are all common Indian ones.

Calyx small, with very narrow lobes. Pod several times longer, not contracted, but with slightly raised transverse lines between the seeds 1. *A. vaginalis.*
Calyx with narrow-lanceolate striate lobes, not overlapping. Pod about twice as long, scarcely contracted between the seeds, the articles slightly and irregularly wrinkled 2. *A. longifolius.*
Calyx with lanceolate, rigid, not striate lobes overlapping each other. Pod shortly exserted, much contracted between the seeds, articles deeply marked with transverse wrinkles 3. *A. rugosus.*

The common Indian *A. monilifera*, DC., with smooth globular bead-like articles to the pod, may very likely be found also in tropical Australia.

1. ***A. vaginalis*, DC.** Prod. ii. 353. A perennial, tufted or much branched at the base, the stems decumbent or ascending, from a few inches to above a foot long, glabrous or slightly pubescent. Leaves on short slender petioles, the lower ones cordate-orbicular or oval, not $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, the upper ones from oval-oblong to lanceolate-linear, and often 1 in. long or more, all obtuse. Racemes slender, terminal or at length leaf-opposed; pedicels short, in rather distant pairs. Flowers very small. Calyx about 2 lines long, the lobes very narrow, ending in a subulate almost hair-like point, the 2 upper ones less united than in most species. Petals scarcely exceeding the calyx. Pod often $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long or rather more, slightly compressed, obscurely wrinkled, the separation of the articles marked by transverse raised lines, without any or rarely with a slight contraction.—W. and Arn. Prod. 233; *A. nummulariaefolius*, DC. Prod. ii. 353; W. and Arn. Prod. 232.

Queensland. Burdekin river and Broad Sound, Bouman. Common in E. India and the Archipelago, and introduced into other parts of the world.

2. ***A. longifolius*, W. and Arn.** Prod. 233. Nearly glabrous, except the raceme, which is more or less clothed with soft hairs. Stems erect, rather slender, but rigid, attaining 2 ft. or more. Leaves linear-lanceolate, acute, 2 to 4 in. long, or the lower ones shorter broader and more obtuse. Stipules usually longer than the petioles. Racemes slender, terminal; pedicels in pairs, shorter than the calyx. Calyx about 3 lines long, the lobes lanceolate-subulate, striate, scarcely overlapping each other, the 2 upper ones almost completely united into one rather broader than the others. Pod about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, compressed, not at all contracted between the seeds, but without raised transverse lines, and slightly and irregularly wrinkled.—Wight, Ic. t. 251.

N. Australia. Arnhem N. Bay, R. Brown. Also in the E. Indian peninsula.

3. ***A. rugosus*, DC.** Prod. ii. 353. An annual or biennial, with prostrate ascending or erect stems, attaining 1 to 2 ft., but sometimes low and short, pubescent or loosely hairy. Leaves articulate on a short petiole, the lowest ovate, obtuse, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 in. long, the upper ones lanceolate or linear, 1 to 3 in. Racemes in the Australian form rather long, softly hairy. Bracts

ovate-lanceolate, striate, but falling off as in the other species long before the flower expands. Pedicels in distant pairs, much shorter than the calyx. Calyx about $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, divided almost to the base into 4 lanceolate acute dry stiff lobes, overlapping each other on the edges and not striate, the upper one (formed of 2 united) slightly notched. Petals scarcely exceeding the calyx or rather shorter. Pod scarcely exceeding the calyx, contracted between the seeds, into 3, 4 or rarely 5 articles, as broad as or broader than long, strongly marked with transverse wrinkles.—*Hedysarum rugosum*, Willd. Sp. Pl. iii. 1172; *A. cylindricus*, Desv. in Ann. Linn. Soc. Par. 1825, 301, as quoted by him in Ann. Sc. Nat. ix. 417.

N. Australia. Upper Victoria river and Sturt's Creek, *F. Mueller*.

Queensland. Bowen river, *Bowman*.

The species is common in tropical Asia and Africa, where it varies much, sometimes low and diffuse, with almost all the leaves obovate or broadly oblong, sometimes tall and almost erect, with nearly all the leaves lanceolate or linear. It includes *A. styracifolia*, W. and Arn. Prod. 234, with short dense very hairy racemes and *A. Wallachii*, W. and Aru. l. c., with elongated nearly glabrous racemes. The Australian specimens have the habit of the latter with the hairs nearly of the former. De Candolle's specimen of *A. styracifolia* is nearer to *A. Wallachii*, W. and Arn. The original *Hedysarum styracifolium*, Linn., is very properly referred by W. and Arn. to a very different plant, *Desmodium retroflexum*, DC., which is surely a true *Desmodium* (sect. *Nicolsonia*), not an *Uraria*. *Alysicarpus Heyneanus*, W. and Aru. l. c., must probably be considered as another form of *A. rugosum*.

49. LESPEDEZA, Mich.

Calyx-lobes or teeth nearly equal or the 2 upper ones shortly united. Standard orbicular, obovate or oblong, narrowed into a claw, or rarely obtuse at the base; wings free; keel obtuse or rostrate. Upper stamen free or rarely united with the others; anthers reniform. Ovary sessile or stipitate, with a single ovule; style filiform, with a small terminal stigma. Pod ovate or orbicular, flat, reticulate, indehiscent.—Herbs undershrubs or shrubs. Leaves pinnately 3-foliate or rarely 1-foliate; leaflets entire, without stipulae. Stipules free, usually small or very deciduous. Flowers purple pink or white, in axillary clusters or, in species not Australian, in axillary racemes or terminal panicles.

The genus is spread over North America, temperate, especially eastern Asia, and the mountains of E. India and the Archipelago. Of the two Australian species, one is Asiatic, the other endemic.

Hoary-pubescent or nearly glabrous. Calyx $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines long. Pod small, orbicular	1. <i>L. cuneata</i> .
Densely and softly velvety-tomentose or woolly. Calyx 4 lines long. Pod rather longer, obliquely semi-ovate	2. <i>L. lanata</i> .

1. **L. cuneata**, G. Don, Gen. Syst. ii. 307. Rootstock thick and woody; stems several, decumbent ascending or erect, stiff and but little branched, usually 1 to 2, but sometimes 3 or 4 ft. long, hoary-pubescent or at length glabrous. Leaves usually crowded, the leaflets linear-cuneate, mostly under $\frac{1}{2}$ in., but occasionally $\frac{3}{4}$ or even 1 in. long, hoary or silky underneath, the common petiole 1 to 3 or rarely 4 lines long. Stipules small, subulate. Flowers pink-purple, in dense axillary clusters; those in the upper axils nearly all complete, about 3 lines long, those of the lower







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clusters mostly apetalous, with imperfect stamens. Calyx $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, the lobes rigid, very acute, longer than the tube, the 2 upper ones united to the middle. Bracteoles ovate-lanceolate, acute. Keel curved, obtuse. Pod sessile, nearly orbicular, slightly acute, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines diameter.—*L. juncea*, DC. Prod. ii. 348, in part; Miq. Fl. Ind. Bat. i. part 1, 230, but not the Siberian *L. juncea*, Pers.

N. S. Wales., Bynoe; New England, C. Stuart; Macleay river, Beckler; Argyle county, Lhotsky.

Victoria. Ovens, King, and Broken rivers, F. Mueller.

2. *L. lanata*, Benth. Apparently shrubby, the branches leaves and calyxes densely clothed with a soft white or brownish velvety cotton. Leaves crowded; leaflets 3, cuneate-oblong, acute or rather obtuse, softly mucronate, the terminal one about 1 in. long, the lateral ones shorter, with a short common petiole. Stipules and bracts softly linear-subulate. Flowers crowded, in sessile axillary clusters. Calyx about 4 lines long, the tube very short, the lobes linear-subulate, soft, shortly plumose. Petals shorter than the calyx, tomentose outside; standard orbicular, obtuse at the base; keel slightly incurved, obtuse. Upper stamen united with the others to the middle. Pod sessile, flat, obliquely semiovate, about 5 lines long, narrowed at the end, softly tomentose.

S. Australia. Mount Strzelecki, M'Douall Stuart.

TRIBE * VICIEÆ.—Herbs. Leaves abruptly pinnate, the common petiole usually ending in a tendril or in a fine point. Flowers and fruit of *Phaseoleæ*. Peduncles or racemes axillary.

There are no true *Vicieæ* indigenous in Australia, unless the anomalous genus *Abrus*, which I have inserted below at the end of *Phaseoleæ*, be referred to *Vicieæ*, which it is in many respects connected. I only give here the tribal characters because some European species of *Vicia* have established themselves in waste and cultivated places in some of the settled colonies. The genus is characterized chiefly by the style which is not bearded longitudinally on the inner side as in *Lathyrus*, but has usually a tuft of hairs at the top on the outside or all round under the stigma. Two species have been sent as naturalized, especially about Adelaide in South Australia, *V. sativa*, Linn., var. *segetalis*, Ser. in DC. Prod. ii. 361, an annual or biennial from a few in. to 1 or 2 ft. high with about 4 to 7 pairs of leaflets, and sessile usually solitary purple flowers; and *V. hirsuta*, Koch (*Ervum hirsutum*, Linn.), a very slender hairy annual with very small pale-blue flowers, 2 or 3 together on slender axillary peduncles, the pod short and 2-seeded.

TRIBE VII. PHASEOLEÆ.—Herbs usually twining or prostrate, rarely erect or shrubby at the base, very rarely trees. Leaves pinnately 3-foliate or 1-foliate, rarely 5- or 7-foliate, with stipellæ, very rarely digitate or without stipellæ. Upper stamen usually free, at least at the base, or all but the base. Anthers uniform or nearly so, or very rarely alternately smaller or wanting. Pod not articulate, 2-valved. Cotyledons usually thick and fleshy.

The tribe is a natural one but very difficult to define, as it passes gradually through a few exceptional genera or species into several others. The great majority of species are at once known by their twining stems with pinnately 3-foliate stipellate leaves, and among Australian species there are very few exceptions. Where there are 5 or 7 leaflets the stipellæ and twining habit readily distinguish them from *Galegeæ*. *Erythrinæ* are arborescent but with the foliage of *Phaseoleæ*. Some species of *Atylosia*, *Rhynchosia*, and *Flemingia* are

erect or shrubby, and the latter genus has digitate leaflets, but these have all the habit of *Genistæ* rather than of *Galegeæ*, and are distinguished from the former by their upper stamen free. *Pycnospora*, placed in *Hedysareæ*, has the technical characters almost of *Phaseoleæ*, but is too evidently allied to *Desmodium* to be removed far from it. *Abrus*, with its numerous leaflets, is a still further departure from the normal characters of *Phaseoleæ*, but is placed at the end of the tribe as closing the series of more or less herbaceous Papilionaceæ.

50. CLITORIA, Linn.

(*Neurocarpum*, Desv.)

Calyx tubular, the 2 upper lobes slightly connate, the lowest narrow. Standard large, erect, open, narrowed at the base without auricles; wings shorter, spreading, adhering to the keel in the middle; keel shorter, incurved, acute. Upper stamen free or more or less united with the others; anthers uniform. Ovary stipitate, with several ovules, style elongated incurved, more or less dilated upwards and bearded longitudinally on the inner side. Pod linear, flattened, the upper or both sutures thickened, the sides flat or convex, occasionally bearing a raised longitudinal rib. Seeds globose or flattened, without any strophiole.—Herbs or shrubs, short and erect or with long twining branches. Leaves pinnate with 3 or several leaflets, or occasionally only 1, usually stipellate. Stipules persistent, striate. Flowers large, solitary or clustered in the axils, or in pairs crowded in short racemes. Bracts stipule-like, persistent, the lower ones in pairs, the upper ones united into one. Bracteoles like the bracts or larger, persistent.

A considerable American genus, with a few African and Asiatic tropical species. The Australian one is endemic, its nearest affinities being S. American. The *C. Ternata*, with pinnate leaves, the most common Asiatic and African one, very generally cultivated for ornament, has not yet been found in Australia. The genus is readily distinguished by its large tubular calyx.

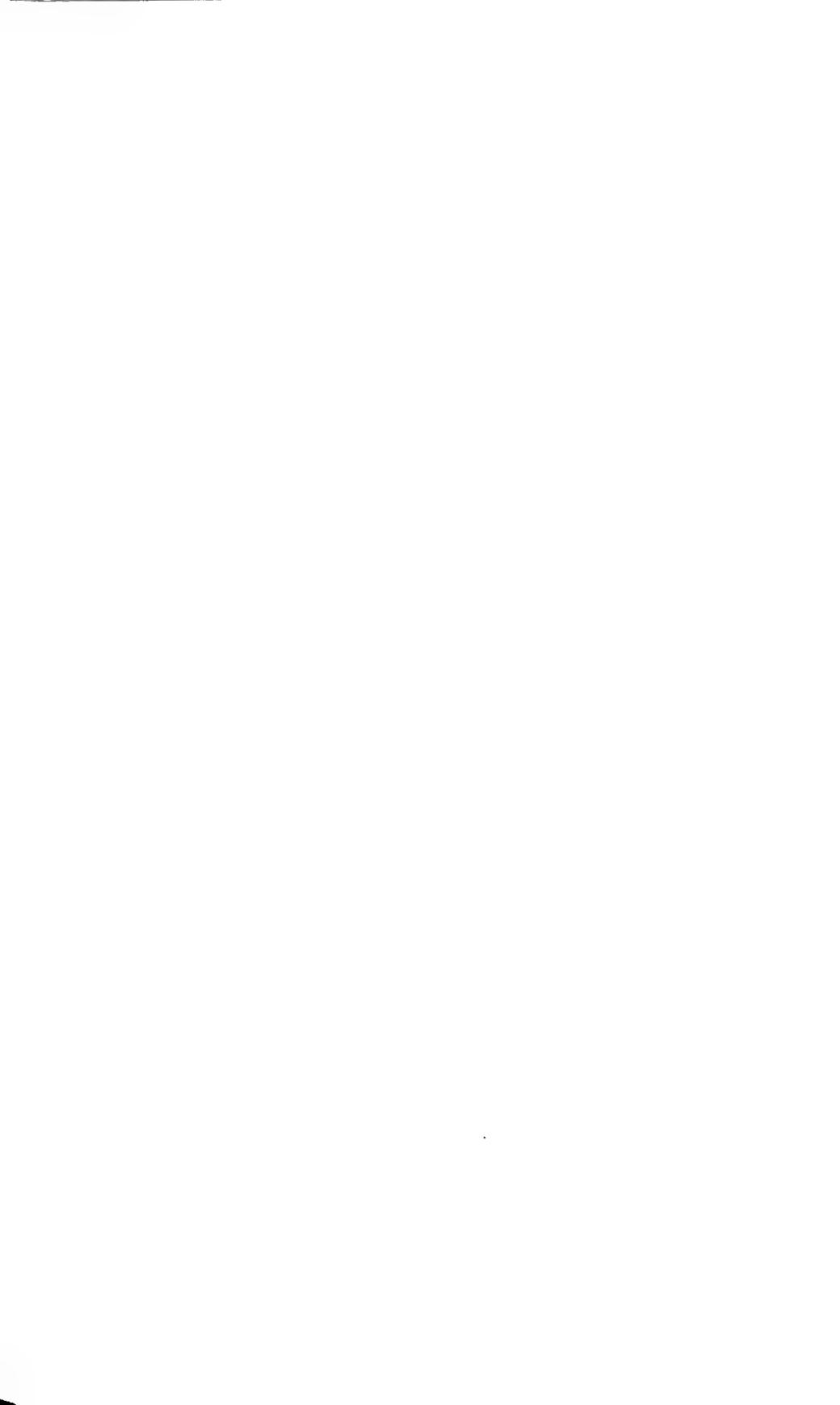
1. C. australis, Benth. Stems herbaceous but hard, erect, flexuous, 1 to 2 ft. high, scarcely branched, pubescent with appressed silky hairs. Leaflets 1 or 3, ovate, obtuse, rarely shortly acuminate, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, glabrous above, silky-pubescent underneath, the lateral ones when present smaller and at a distance from the terminal one. Stipules broadly lanceolate. Peduncles axillary, very short, bearing a cluster of 2 or 3 pairs of white flowers nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Bracts narrow, acuminate. Calyx about $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, the lobes acuminate and acute, about as long as the tube. Standard nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, wings and keel scarcely exceeding the calyx. Pod not seen.

N. Australia. Arnhem S. Bay, R. Brown (*Herb. R. Br.*). I have been unable to adopt Brown's MS. name which is now preoccupied in the genus.

51. GLYCINE, Linn.

(*Leptolobium*, altered to *Leptocyanus*, Benth.)

Calyx 2 upper lobes united in a 2-toothed or 2-lobed upper lip. Standard nearly orbicular, without inflexed auricles at the base; wings narrow, slightly adhering to the keel; keel obtuse, shorter than the wings. Upper stamen at first united with the others in a closed tube, often becoming at length free; anthers uniform. Ovary nearly sessile, with several ovules; style short, incurved, with a terminal stigma. Pod linear or falcate, 2-valved, with a pithy



substance between the seeds, the base of the style forming a very short straight or rarely hooked point. Seeds not strophiolate.—Twining or prostrate herbs, with a perennial often thick or woody rootstock and usually pubescent or villous. Leaflets 3, or rarely 5 or 7, in opposite pairs, entire or rarely sinuately 3-lobed, stipitate. Flowers usually very small, in axillary racemes, singly scattered along the rhachis, the lower ones often solitary or clustered in the axils without a common peduncle, and sometimes without or almost without petals. Bracts small, setaceous; bracteoles narrow or minute, usually persistent.

The genus as now limited, comprising *Soja*, DC., and *Johnia*, Wight and Arn., neither of them Australian, extends over tropical and subtropical Africa and Asia. The Australian species belong to a section *Leptocyanus*, differing from the others only in the flowers being distinct from each other, not clustered along the rhachis of the raceme. Two of these species are also found in the Indian Archipelago, the remaining four are endemic, some of them perhaps reducible to varieties of *G. clandestina* or *G. tabacina*. They have by some been included in *Kennedyia*, and supposed to have the strophiole of that genus. I have, however, never found any real strophiole, although the funicle, as in many other *Phaseoleæ*, expands into a thin white membrane covering the hilum, fragments of which may remain attached to the seed after its separation from the funicle.

Terminal leaflets sessile between the 2 others or the 3 very shortly and equally petiolulate.

Stems short. Leaflets 1 to 2 in. long, very hirsute. Pods falcate, broad. Upper calyx-lobes free from the middle

1. *G. falcata*.

Stems slender, twining. Pod linear, nearly straight. Upper calyx-lobes free from the middle

2. *G. clandestina*.

Stems short. Leaflets orbicular or obovate. Pod linear, nearly straight. Upper calyx-lobes united nearly to the top

3. *G. Latrobeana*.

Terminal leaflet inserted at some distance from the lateral ones.

Pubescent hirsute or nearly glabrous. Leaflets of the lowest leaves short and broad, of the upper ones ovate-lanceolate, lanceolate or almost linear

4. *G. tabacina*.

Silky with closely appressed pubescence. Leaflets linear acute

5. *G. sericea*.

Silky tomentose or villous. Leaflets ovate or oblong, all obtuse

6. *G. tomentosa*.

1. *G. falcata*, Benth. Stems in our specimens short, decumbent or perhaps erect, hirsute with reflexed hairs. Leaflets 3, the central one sessile between the others, all lanceolate or oblong, 1 to 2 in. long, villous, on a long hirsute common petiole. Stipules striate, larger than in the other species. Flowers all racemose, on long hirsute erect peduncles. Pedicels very short. Calyx silky-villous, 2 to 2½ lines long, the lobes nearly as long as the tube, the 2 upper ones united to about the middle. Standard rather narrower than in the other species. Pods reflexed, very hirsute, falcate, ½ to ¾ in. long and fully 2 lines broad, but not ripe in the specimens seen.

N. Australia. Sturt's Creek, F. Mueller.

Queensland. Sutton river, D'Orsay.

S. Australia. Cooper's Creek, Bowman, Neilson.

2. *G. clandestina*, Wendl. Bot. Beob. 54. Stems slender, twining, more or less hirsute with reflexed hairs. Leaflets 3, the terminal one inserted close between the 2 lateral ones or very rarely here and there slightly raised above them, those of the lower leaves often broadly obovate, about ½ in. long, those of the upper ones narrow-lanceolate or linear, ½ to 1½ in. long or more, acute, either nearly glabrous above and pubescent with appressed hairs underneath,

or silky-villous on both sides. Stipules minute. Racemes in the upper axils usually exceeding the leaves, the flowers about 4 lines long, scattered along the upper half of the peduncle, the pedicels either very short or nearly as long as the calyx; in the lower part of the plant the flowers are smaller, often without any or with imperfect petals, and solitary or clustered in the axils, without a common peduncle. Calyx about 2 lines long, the 2 upper lobes united to the middle or nearly distinct. Pod linear, straight, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 in. long, with a minute terminal straight or hooked point. Seeds nearly orbicular or transversely oblong, smooth or rough with raised dots, often different in the racemose and in the axillary pods.—DC. Prod. ii. 241; *Leptolobium clandestinum*, Benth. in Ann. Wien. Mus. ii. 125; *Leptocyanus clandestinus*, Benth. in Hook. f. Fl. Tasm. i. 102; *Teramus clandestinus*, Spr. Syst. Veg. iii. 235; *Leptolobium microphyllum*, Benth. in Ann. Wien. Mus. ii. 125; *Glycine minima*, Willd. Enum. 756, from the diagnosis copied in DC. Prod. ii. 241.

Queensland. Keppel Bay, Broad Sound, *R. Brown*; near Moreton Bay, *Leichhardt*.

N. S. Wales. Port Jackson to the Blue Mountains, *R. Brown*, and others; northward to New England, *C. Stuart*; Clarence river, *Beckler*; and southward to Twofold Bay, *F. Mueller*.

Victoria. Port Phillip, *R. Brown*; common from the neighbourhood of Melbourne to Gipps' Land, *Adamson*, *F. Mueller*, and others.

Tasmania. Port Dalrymple, *R. Brown*; common in all the northern parts of the island, ascending to 3000 ft., *J. D. Hooker*.

S. Australia. Gawler town, *Behr*; Buffalo range, Mount Remarkable, Spencer's Gulf, etc., *F. Mueller*.

W. Australia. Gairdner river, *Maxwell*; and probably also from the S. coast towards the east, *Drummond*, 4th Coll. n. 39, 5th Coll. n. 92.

Var. *sericea*. Silky-pubescent or villous. Calyx very rusty-villous. Pedicels very short. To this form belong all the W. Australian, most of the S. Australian specimens, and a few only of those from the other colonies.

3. **G. Latrobeana**, Benth. Considered by F. Mueller as a form of *G. clandestina*, and much resembles the undeveloped states of that species. Stems short, prostrate or scarcely twining at the ends. Leaflets all obovate or orbicular, or very few of the upper ones narrow. Stipules larger than in *G. clandestina*. Flowers rather larger, the racemose ones more crowded towards the end of long peduncles. Upper lobes of the calyx united to near the top. Standard broader than in *G. clandestina*. Pod the same as in that species.—*Zizya Latrobeana*, Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 94; *Leptocyanus Tasmanicus*, Benth. in Hook. f. Fl. Tasm. i. 102, t. 17.

Victoria. Sandy pastures and meadows, Port Phillip to the Grampians, *Latrobe*, *Adamson*, *F. Mueller*, and others.

Tasmania. Pastures in the northern parts of the island, *J. D. Hooker*.

S. Australia. Mount Gambier, Rivoli Bay, *F. Mueller*.

4. **G. tabacina**, Benth. Slender, twining, pubescent or villous. Leaflets 3, the lateral ones always at a distance from the terminal one, those of the lower leaves orbicular obovate or oblong and usually obtuse, in the upper leaves ovate-lanceolate, lanceolate or almost linear and usually acute, mostly $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 in. rarely $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in. long. Stipules small. Racemes slender, elongated, the flowers distant, usually about 4 lines long, on very short pedicels; in the lower part of the plant the flowers often axillary and solitary or 2 or 3 together as in other species. Calyx-lobes subulate-acuminate, shorter than





the tube, the 2 upper ones united to about the middle. Pod straight, glabrous or villous, $\frac{3}{4}$ to above 1 in. long, the terminal point very short, or rarely rather longer and hooked. Seeds smooth or tuberculate.—*Kennedytia tabacina*, Labill. Sert. Austr. Caled. 70, t. 70; *Leptolobium tabacinum*, and *L. elongatum*, Benth. in Ann. Wien. Mus. ii. 125; *Desmodium Novo-Hollandicum*, F. Muell. in Linnaea, xxv. 394.

Queensland. Bustard Bay, Banks and Solander; Keppel Bay, Thirsty Sound, R. Brown; Moreton Bay, F. Mueller, C. Stuart; Rockhampton, Dallachy; in the interior on the Maranoa, Mitchell; and Condamine river, Leichhardt.

N. S. Wales. Port Jackson to the Blue Mountains, R. Brown, A. Cunningham, and others, northward to New England, C. Stuart; and Clarence, Hastings, and Macleay rivers, Beckler; to the southward, A. Cunningham.

Victoria. Rocky pastures near Melbourne, Robertson, also F. Mueller.

S. Australia. Crystal Brook and Rocky River, F. Mueller.

W. Australia. Port Gregory, Oldfield.

The species is also in New Caledonia, the Feejee and other islands of the South Pacific. The most slender and glabrescent forms approach *G. clandestina*, but may be always known by the terminal leaflet distinctly raised above the others; the more common hirsute variety differs from *G. tomentosa* in the upper leaflets almost always narrow and acute, the less deeply divided calyx, etc. Among the numerous varieties the two following are the most prominent:—

Var. *uncinata*. Very hirsute. Pod hooked at the end, although not so much so as in *Terannus*.—Rockhampton, Thozet.

Var. *latifolia*. Leaflets more obtuse and villous, almost connecting the species with *G. tomentosa*.—*Leptocyanus latifolius*, Benth. in Mitch. Trop. Austr. 361.—To this belong several Queensland specimens. Where the pod is present it appears to be always longer and more slender than in *G. tomentosa*.

5. **G. sericea**, Benth. Stems trailing or twining, the whole plant hoary or white with a close appressed silky pubescence, occasionally mixed on the calyx only with rust-coloured hairs. Leaflets 3, linear or linear-lanceolate, acute, mostly 1 to 2 in. long, the terminal one at a distance from the others. Flowers rather larger than in *G. tabacina*, but otherwise like them. Pod usually above 1 in. long, densely silky-pubescent with appressed hairs. Seeds smooth.—*Leptocyanus sericeus*, F. Muell. in Hook. Kew Journ. viii. 45, and in Trans. Phil. Inst. Vict. i. 40.

N. S. Wales. On the Darling, Dallachy; between Stokes Range and Cooper's Creek, Wheeler.

Victoria. Sand-hills on the Murray, F. Mueller.

6. **G. tomentosa**, Benth. Twining or prostrate, resembling the coarser varieties of *G. tabacina*, but always more tomentose-villous, and often densely and softly velvety-tomentose. Leaflets 3, ovate or oblong, very obtuse, 1 to 2 in. long, not passing into the lanceolate acute form of the upper leaves of *G. tabacina*. Flowers very shortly pedicellate in the raceme as in that species, and of the same size, but usually more approximate at the end of the peduncle. Calyx very villous, with the lobes longer than the tube. Pod $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long or rarely more. Flowers in the lower axils solitary or clustered as in all other Australian species except *G. falcata*.—*Leptolobium tomentosum*, Benth. in Ann. Wien. Mus. ii. 125.

N. Australia. Upper Victoria river, F. Mueller; Arnhem N. Bay, R. Brown.

Queensland. Endeavour river, Banks and Solander; Broad Sound, R. Brown; Port Curtis, M'Gillivray; Peak Downs, F. Muellier.

N. S. Wales. Between the Darling and Cooper's Creek, Neilson.

We have the same species from the Philippine Islands and from S. China.

52. HARDENBERGIA, Benth.

Calyx-teeth short, the 2 upper ones more or less united. Standard broadly orbicular, emarginate, without inflexed auricles; wings obovate-falcate, adhering to the keel; keel obtuse, shorter and usually very much shorter than the wings. Upper stamen quite free, the others united in a sheath; anthers reniform. Ovary sessile, with several ovules; style short thick, incurved, attenuate at the end, with a terminal stigma. Pod linear, compressed or turgid. Seeds ovoid or oblong, laterally attached to a short funicle, strophiolate. —Glabrous twining herbs or undershrubs. Leaves of 1, 3 or 5 entire stipulate leaflets. Stipules small, striate. Flowers small, violet white or pinkish, with a yellowish or greenish spot on the standard, in axillary racemes, the pedicels usually in pairs or small clusters. Bracts small, deciduous, or rarely persistent. Bracteoles none.

A small genus limited to Australia and distinguished from *Kennedyia* by the short calyx-teeth and (except the doubtful *H. retusa*) by the small keel, and still more by the habit and numerous small flowers of a very different colour, giving it more the aspect of a *Glycine* than of a true *Kennedyia*.

Leaflets cordate ovate lanceolate or linear. Keel much shorter than the wings.

Leaflets solitary. Pod flat, with dry pulp inside	1. <i>H. monophylla</i> .
Leaflets 3 or 5. Pod turgid, clear inside	2. <i>H. Comptoniana</i> .
Leaflets obovate truncate orbiculate or broadly 2-lobed. Keel rather shorter than the wings	3. <i>H. retusa</i> .

1. ***H. monophylla***, Benth. in Hueg. *Enum.* 41. Leaflets always solitary, usually ovate or lanceolate, 2 to 3 or even 4 in. long, obtuse or rather acute, often coriaceous and strongly reticulate, but varying from broadly cordate-ovate to narrow-lanceolate, more or less cordate or rounded at the base, articulately on a petiole of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 in. Flowers usually numerous, about 5 lines long, on pedicels rather longer than the calyx, in pairs or rarely 3 together, the upper racemes often forming a terminal panicle. Calyx about $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines long. Pod sessile, flat, attaining about $1\frac{1}{2}$ in., coriaceous, more or less filled between the seeds with a pithy pulp. Seeds very oblique, almost transverse. —Maund, Botanist, t. 84; *Glycine bimaculata*, Curt. Bot. Mag. t. 263; *Kennedyia monophylla*, Vent. Jard. Malm. t. 106; DC. Prod. ii. 384; Bot. Reg. t. 1336; Lodd. Bot. Cab. t. 758; *K. longiracemosa*, Lodd. Bot. Cab. t. 1940; *K. ovala*, Sims, Bot. Mag. t. 2169; DC. Prod. ii. 384; *K. cordata*, Lindl. Bot. Reg. t. 944; *Hardenbergia monophylla*, and *H. ovala*, Benth. in Ann. Wien. Mus. ii. 124; Hook. f. Fl. Tasm. ii. 361; *H. cordata*, Benth. in Ann. Wien. Mus. ii. 124.

Queensland. Moreton Island, F. Mueller.

N. S. Wales. Port Jackson to the Blue Mountains, R. Brown, Sieber, n. 378, and *H. Mixt.* n. 552, and others; northward to Hastings river, Beckler; and southward to Two-fold Bay, F. Mueller.

Victoria. Dandenong ranges, etc., F. Mueller; Bendigo diggings, where the thick root is used for Sarsaparilla, Adamson.

Tasmania. Rocky hills near Frogmore, Richmond, Oldfield.

S. Australia. Near Bathurst, Oswald; towards Spencer's Gulf, F. Mueller.

In some specimens from near Bathurst, Herb. F. Mueller, with broadly cordate leaves, the bracts are numerous and persistent; in the ordinary forms, including those with the same broad cordate leaves, the bracts are all fallen off long before the flowers expand.



1000 1000 1000 1000





2. **H. Comptoniana**, Benth. in Hueg. Enum. 41. Leaflets 3 or 5, and in the latter case the lateral ones in 2 opposite pairs, not opposite in distant pairs as in other 5-foliolate *Phascolea*, varying from ovate to linear-lanceolate, rather obtuse, usually $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3, sometimes 4 to 5 in. long, rounded or truncate at the base. Flowers of the same size, colour and structure as those of *H. monophylla*, in pairs or clusters of 3 or 4 along the racemes. Pod cylindrical, very turgid, coriaceous, attaining $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. in length, quite free from any pithy pulp inside. Seeds almost sessile and longitudinal.—Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 94; *Glycine Comptoniana*, Andr. Bot. Rep. t. 602; Bot. Reg. t. 298; *Kennedyia Comptoniana*, Link, Enum. ii. 235; DC. Prod. ii. 383; *K. macrophylla*, Lindl. Bot. Reg. t. 1862; *Hardenbergia Huegelii*, Benth. in Hueg. Enum. 41; *H. digitata*, Lindl. Bot. Reg. 1840, t. 60; *H. Lindleyi*, Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 94; *H. Makoyana*, Ch. Lem. Illustr. Hortic. v. t. 179.

W. Australia. King George's Sound, R. Brown; and thence to Swan River, Drummond, 1st Coll. and n. 271, Huegel, Preiss, n. 1093, 1094, and others.

3. **H. (?) retusa**, Benth. A tall twiner, the young shoots and inflorescence silky-pubescent, the foliage at length glabrous, the branches usually angular. Leaflets 3, broadly obovate-truncate, obcordate or broadly and obtusely 2-lobed, the midrib usually produced into a short point, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 in. long, somewhat coriaceous, rather shining above, pale underneath. Stipules ovate or lanceolate, striate, reflexed. Flowers like those of the other species, or rather larger and more numerous, usually several together in each cluster, the rhachis of the cluster sometimes slightly developed, the racemes axillary or in terminal panicles as in the other species. Calyx about 2 lines long, hoary-pubescent, the teeth very short and obtuse. Standard nearly 5 lines diameter, broad and emarginate; wings nearly as long, falcate; keel rather shorter, much incurved, obtuse. Ovary nearly sessile, with about 10 ovules. Style rather thickened and inflexed at the base, then straight and slender, with a small terminal stigma. Pod broadly linear, flattened, silky-villous, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, without pithy partitions inside. Seeds strophiolate.—*Dolichos obcordatus*, A. Cunn. Herb.; *Glycine retusa*, Soland. mss.

Queensland. Endeavour river, Banks and Solander, A. Cunningham; Dunk Island, M'Gillivray; Albany Island, F. Mueller; Cape York, W. Hill. The keel is rather larger than in the other species, but the other characters and habit are quite those of *Hardenbergia*.

53. KENNEDYA, Vent.

(*Physolobium*, Hueg.; *Zizya*, Hueg.; *Amphodus*, Lindl.)

Calyx-lobes about as long as the tube, the 2 upper ones united in an emarginate or 2-toothed upper lip. Standard obovate or orbicular, narrowed into a short claw, with minute inflexed auricles; wings falcate, adhering to the keel; keel incurved, obtuse or rather acute. Upper stamen free, the others united; anthers uniform. Ovary nearly sessile or shortly stipitate, with several ovules; style filiform, rarely toothed at the top, stigma terminal. Pod linear, flattened cylindrical or turgid, 2-valved, more or less divided by a pithy substance between the seeds. Seeds ovoid or oblong, laterally attached, with a very prominent strophiole.—Perennials, with prostrate trailing or twining stems, usually pubescent or villous. Leaves pinnately 3-foliolate or very

rarely with an additional pair or reduced to 1; leaflets entire or obscurely 3-lobed, with stipellæ. Stipules persistent, striate or veined. Flowers red or rarely almost black, in racemes, umbels, pairs, or solitary on axillary peduncles. Bracts either stipule-like and persistent, or small and very deciduous. Bracteoles none. Disk round the ovary obscurely annular or none at all.

The genus is entirely Australian, and, with *Hardenbergia*, distinguished amongst *Phaseoleæ* by the prominently strophiolate seeds. I had formerly divided it into 3 genera, which, as far as the materials we then had could show, appeared quite distinct, viz. *Kennedyæ*, with a narrow standard and flat pods; *Physolobium*, with an orbicular standard, flowers in pairs, and a turgid pod; and *Zichya*, with an orbicular standard, flowers umbellate, and a flat pod; but the numerous additional specimens and some new species since examined, show that the above characters are too variously combined to be relied on even for good sections, and that the forms which I had considered as constituting several species of each genus were in many instances not even varieties. Taking the standard and the pod as the primary character, the species might be arranged as follows:—

Standard narrow-obovate. Pod flat (***Kennedyæ***).—1. *K. nigricans*; 2. *K. rubicunda*.
Standard broadly-obovate. Pod cylindrical.—4. *K. prostrata*.
Standard orbicular. Pod flat (***Zichya***).—5. *K. eximia*; 6. *K. coccinea*; 7. *K. microphylla*.
Standard orbicular. Pod turgid (***Physolobium***).—8. *K. parviflora*; 9. *K. Stirlingii*; 10. *K. glabrata*; 11. *K. macrophylla*.

But these groups are not natural, and where the fruit is unknown, as in the case of *K. procurrens*, the place of a species cannot be fixed.

Standard narrow-obovate. Keel almost acute. Pod compressed.

Flowers above 1 in. long, racemose.

Flowers nearly black, in a one-sided raceme. Wings spreading at the top 1. *K. nigricans*.
Flowers red. Wings erect 2. *K. rubicunda*.
Standard broadly-obovate, almost orbicular. Keel obtuse. Flowers not above $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long.

Flowers racemose. Pedicels very short. Bracts very small. (Pod unknown) 3. *K. procurrens*.
Peduncles 1- or 2-flowered. Pedicels long. Bracts stipule-like, persistent. Pod cylindrical, coriaceous 4. *K. prostrata*.

Flowers umbellate, usually few. Bracts small, very deciduous. Pod narrow, flat, with a thickened upper suture 5. *K. eximia*.
Standard orbicular or broader than long. Flowers rarely above $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long.

Flowers umbellate or shortly racemose. Bracts small, very deciduous.
Stipules broad, leafy. Keel about as long as the wings.

Pod narrow, flat with a thickened upper suture. Flowers umbellate, usually few. Keel obtuse 5. *K. eximia*.

Pod very turgid.
Flowers umbellate or nearly so. Leaflets cuneate. Keel almost acuminate 10. *K. glabrata*.

Flowers distinctly racemose. Leaflets obovate or orbicular. Keel obtuse 11. *K. macrophylla*.

Stipules very small. Keel considerably shorter than the wings.
Flowers umbellate 6. *K. coccinea*.

Peduncles 1- or 2-flowered, or with 2 rarely 3 pairs of flowers.
Bracts small, very deciduous. Flowers small, solitary. Pod flat. 7. *K. microphylla*.

Bracts broad, stipule-like, persistent. Pod very turgid.
Peduncles usually 1-flowered. Pod under 1 in. long 8. *K. parviflora*.

Peduncles mostly with 1, 2, or 3 pairs of flowers. Pod above 1 in. long 9. *K. Stirlingii*.

K. Baumanni and *K. splendens*, Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 89, described from garden plants supposed erroneously to have been of Australian origin, are S. American species of *Campotocoma*.

Steudel's 'Nomenclator' contains several other names of *Kennedyas*, extracted from garden catalogues, which, being unaccompanied by descriptions, it is impossible to identify.

1. **K. nigricans**, Lindl. Bot. Reg. t. 1715. A large twining species, usually pubescent, but less so than *K. rubicunda*, which it nearly resembles. Leaflets broadly ovate or rhomboidal, obtuse or emarginate, 2 to 3 in. long, and very often only one to each leaf. Stipules small, striate, reflexed. Flowers above 1 in. long, in racemes shorter than the leaves, but narrower and less pendulous than in *K. rubicunda*, all turned to one side, and of a deep violet-purple almost black colour, with a large greenish-yellow blotch on the standard. Standard narrow-obovate, reflexed; wings narrow, about as long as the keel, with the tips spreading; keel rather acute. Pod as in *K. rubicunda*, flattened, glabrous or slightly pubescent. Seeds almost transverse, laterally attached to a funicle protruding far into the cavity.—Bot. Mag. t. 3652; Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 89.

W. Australia. King George's Sound to Cape Riche, Drummond, 4th Coll. n. 38, Preiss, n. 1091, Oldfield, and others.

2. **K. rubicunda**, Vent. Jard. Malm. t. 104. A large twining species, pubescent or villous. Leaflets 3, usually ovate and 3 to 4 in. long, but varying from broadly rhomboid obovate or almost orbicular, to ovate-lanceolate or lanceolate and acute, the smaller ones often under 2 in. and when very luxuriant attaining 5 or 6 in., rarely nearly glabrous, sometimes softly silky on both sides. Stipules small, striate, reflexed. Flowers of a dull or dark red, $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, in pedunculate racemes rarely exceeding the leaves. Pedicels usually in pairs, rather longer than the calyx. Bracts small, very deciduous. Calyx silky-villous, 5 to 6 lines long. Standard narrow-obovate, abruptly reflexed from about the middle; wings narrow, erect, adhering to the keel above the middle; keel narrow, as long as the wings, rather acute. Pod flat or the valves slightly convex, 2 to 4 in. long, usually villous. Seeds oblong, almost transverse, laterally attached to a funicle protruding far into the cavity.—DC. Prod. ii. 383; Lodd. Bot. Cab. t. 954; *Glycine rubicunda*, Curt. Bot. Mag. t. 268; *Amphodus ovatus*, Lindl. Bot. Reg. t. 1101; *Kennedypha secolifolia*, Hoffm. from the descr. in Linnaea, xvi. Litt. Ber. 281.

Queensland. Moreton Bay, Fraser, F. Mueller, and others; Wide Bay, Bidwill; Ipswich, Nernst.

N. S. Wales. Port Jackson to the Blue Mountains, R. Brown, Sieber, n. 381, and others; northward to Clarence, Hastings, and Macleay rivers, Beckler, and southward to Twofold Bay, F. Mueller.

Victoria. Gipps' Land, from Lake King to the limits of the colony, F. Mueller.

3. **K. procurrens**, Benth. in Mitch. Trop. Austr. 365. Stems prostrate, pubescent or villous. Leaflets 3, ovate or elliptical, obtuse or mucronate, 1 to 2 in. long, rugose, slightly pubescent above, more so underneath. Stipules broadly lanceolate, reflexed. Flowers rather above $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, in a short raceme at the end of a rather long peduncle. Bracts small. Pedicels short. Calyx about $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, the lobes shorter than the tube. Standard broadly obovate, emarginate; keel rather narrow, obtuse; wings narrower and scarcely so long. Pod not seen.

Queensland. Mount Kennedy, on the Maranoa, *Mitchell*. Only a single specimen seen, unless one without flowers from Keppel Bay, *R. Brown*, belongs to the same species.

4. **K. prostrata**, *R. Br. in Ait. Hort. Kew. ed. 2*, iv. 299. Stems prostrate or sometimes twining in the large variety, pubescent or hirsute. Leaflets 3, broadly obovate or orbicular, under 1 in. long in the ordinary variety, often undulate, pubescent or hirsute. Stipules leafy, broadly cordate, acute or acuminate, free or united. Peduncles 1- or 2-flowered, rarely with 2 pairs of flowers. Pedicels usually longer than the calyx, with stipule-like bracts at the base. Flowers scarlet, nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. Calyx pubescent, about 4 lines long. Standard obovate; keel incurved, obtuse; wings much narrower and rather shorter, adhering only near the base. Pod nearly cylindrical, very coriaceous, pubescent, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in. long. Seeds attached by a very short funicle.—*Hook. f. Fl. Tasm. i. 101*; *Glycine coccinea*, *Curt. Bot. Mag. t. 270*.

N. S. Wales. Port Jackson. *R. Brown*, *Sieber*, n. 377, and others.

Victoria. Very common throughout the colony, *F. Mueller*.

Tasmania. Port Dalrymple, *R. Brown*; abundant throughout the island in dry and stony places, etc., *J. D. Hooker*.

S. Australia. Lofty Ranges and Spencer's Gulf, *F. Mueller*.

W. Australia. S. coast, E. of King George's Sound, *Maxwell*.

Var. major, DC. Larger and usually more hirsute, sometimes twining. Leaves ovate or rhomboidal, much undulate, often attaining 2 in. Stipules often very large, attaining even 1 in. diameter. Pod above 2 in. long.—*K. bracteata*, *Gaud.* in *Freye*, *Voy. 286*, t. 113; *Meissn.* in *Pl. Preiss.* i. 90; *K. stipularis*, *Desv.* in *Ann. Sc. Nat.* ix. 421; *K. Mariyatte*, *Lindl. Bot. Reg. t. 1790*; *Maund*, *Botanist*, t. 83; *Meissn.* in *Pl. Preiss.* i. 90; *K. arenaria*, *Hueg.* *Enum.* 38.—King George's Sound, *R. Brown*, and thence to Vasse, Swan, and Murchison rivers, *Drummond*, *Preiss.* n. 1093 and 1098, and others; *Geographie Bay*, *Herb. Mus. Par.*

5. **K. eximia**, *Lindl. in Paxt. Mag. xvi. 35*, with a fig. Prostrate or twining, silky-villous or at length nearly glabrous. Leaflets 3, ovate, or obovate and all under 1 in. long, or, in luxuriant specimens, broader, very obtuse, and fully $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Stipules broad, leafy, acute, veined. Flowers scarlet, not above 7 or 8 lines long, 2, 3 or more together in an umbel or very short raceme. Bracts very deciduous. Calyx usually silky-villous, about 3 lines long, with lobes shorter than the tube, but liable to become enlarged and leafy. Standard very broadly obovate or almost orbicular, but not so broad as in the several following species; keel much curved, obtuse; wings fully as long, but not so broad. Pod glabrous or slightly pubescent, usually curved, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in. long, narrow and much flattened, with the upper suture thickened. Seeds small.

W. Australia, *Drummond*, *5th Coll. n. 91*, and *Suppl. n. 45*; moist places, Gales Brook, and Phillips ranges, *Maxwell*. This species has the stipules of *Physolobium*, the pod of *Zizypha*, and in the shape of the flower is intermediate between that and *K. prostrata*.

6. **K. coccinea**, *Vent. Jard. Malm. t. 105*. Twining or trailing, always pubescent rusty or silky-villous, and often densely so. Leaflets 3 or very rarely 5, the additional pair lower down, usually ovate or oblong, very obtuse and under 2 in. long, but varying from broadly ovate to narrow-oblong, entire or slightly sinuately 3-lobed. Stipules very small. Flowers scarlet, about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, several together in an umbel or very short umbel-like raceme on long axillary peduncles, with 1 or 2 small deciduous bracts at their base.

Pedicels rarely longer than the calyx. Calyx rusty-villous, 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines long. Standard broadly orbicular; wings shorter; keel still shorter, very obtuse. Style sometimes filiform at the end as in the other species, sometimes dilated at the back immediately behind the stigma into a tooth-like appendage. Pod flattened, the upper suture thickened, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in. long. Seeds on a very short funicle.—DC. Prod. ii. 383; Sweet, Fl. Austr. t. 23; Bot. Mag. t. 2664; Lodd. Bot. Cab. t. 1126; Paxt. Mag. ii. 99, with a fig.; *Zichya coccinea*, Hueg.; Benth. in Hueg. Enum. 40, and in Ann. Wien. Mus. ii. 123; Maund, Botanist, t. 120; *K. inophylla*, Lindl. in Bot. Reg. t. 1421; *Zichya inophylla*, Hueg.; Benth. l. c. (a broad-leaved very silky form); *K. dilatata*, A. Cunn.; Lindl. in Bot. Reg. t. 1526; *K. heterophylla*, Mackay, in Loud. Hort. Brit. 314; *Zichya Molly*, Hueg. Bot. Arch. t. 1; Benth. l. c.; Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 93; *Z. sericea*, Hueg.; Benth. l. c.; Meissn. l. c.; *Z. tricolor*, Lindl. in Bot. Reg. 1839, t. 52; Meissn. l. c.; *Z. angustifolia*, Lindl. in Bot. Reg. 1839, under t. 52; Meissn. l. c.; *Z. villosa*, Lindl. in Bot. Reg. 1842, t. 68; Meissn. l. c. 92; *Z. glabrata*, Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 92, but not of Benth.; *Z. pannosa*, Paxt. Mag. viii. 147, with a fig.

W. Australia. King George's Sound and neighbourhood to Esperance Bay, R. Brown, Drummond, Preiss, n. 1086, 1088, 1090, 1097, Oldfield, and others.

The long list of synonyms is owing to great differences in the shape and size of the leaflets, in the indumentum, and in the style with more or less of an appendage or entirely without, which was very striking when we had only single specimens of various forms; but we now find that the leaves are very variable even on the same plant, there is every intermediate between the slightly pubescent and the very silky-villous specimens, and I find styles with and without the appendage in combination with each of the most prominent varieties as to foliage.

7. **K. microphylla**, Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 91. A small prostrate species, sprinkled with a few short stiff hairs. Leaflets broadly obovate, in some specimens all under 2 lines long, in others nearly attaining $\frac{1}{2}$ in. Stipules broad, herbaceous, striate. Flowers the smallest of the genus, rarely attaining 5 lines, solitary or rarely 2 together on axillary peduncles; pedicels short; bracts small and deciduous. Calyx nearly 2 lines long. Standard orbicular; keel obtuse, as long as the wings. Pod linear, flat or with convex valves, the upper suture slightly thickened. Seeds small.

W. Australia. Drummond, 5th Coll. n. 94; borders of Lake Matilda, Preiss, n. 1092; Kalgan river, Maxwell.

8. **K. parviflora**, Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 91, ii. 222. Prostrate or trailing, glabrous or hirsute with spreading hairs. Leaflets 3, obovate or broadly obovate-truncate, sometimes as small as in *K. microphylla*, but often above 1 in. long. Stipules leafy, acute, veined, 3 to 6 lines broad. Flowers smaller than in any species except *K. microphylla*, and usually solitary, the pedicel longer than the peduncle, with small persistent leafy bracts at the articulation. Calyx 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines long. Standard orbicular, nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter; keel much curved, obtuse, nearly as long as the wings. Pod usually about $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, very turgid, coriaceous, glabrous or pubescent. Funicle of the seeds very short.—*Physolobium carinatum*, Benth. in Hueg. Enum. 39, and in Ann. Wien. Mus. ii. 124; Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 91.

W. Australia. King George's Sound and neighbourhood to Cape Riche, Huegel, Baxter, Drummond, 2nd Coll. n. 120, Preiss, n. 1084, 1099; Vasse river, Oldfield (with

pubescent pods). The smaller specimens of this species have a distinct aspect, with the peduncles almost all 1-flowered; the larger ones seem almost to pass into *K. Stirlingii*.

K. physolobioidea, Walp. Ann. i. 251, from the diagnosis given, is probably this species.

9. **K. Stirlingii**, Lindl. Bot. Reg. t. 1845. Trailing or twining to a considerable length, hairy with soft spreading or silky hairs. Leaflets 3, ovate or orbicular, very obtuse, usually above 1 in. long. Stipules broadly cordate, usually large and much veined. Flowers scarlet, usually in 1, 2, or 3 pairs, on axillary peduncles, the pedicels long and slender, with persistent stipular leafy bracts at their base. Calyx 3 to 3½ lines long, hirsute. Standard orbicular, fully ½ in. diameter; keel broad, much incurved, very obtuse, nearly as long as the wings. Pod 1 to 2 in. long, very turgid, coriaceous. Funicle of the seeds very short.—*Physolobium elatum*, Hueg. Bot. Arch. t. 2; Benth. in Hueg. Enum. 39, and in Ann. Wien. Mus. ii. 124; Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. i. 92; *P. Stirlingii*, Benth. l. c.

W. Australia. Swan River, Huegel, Drummond, n. 270; Preiss, n. 1087, 1089.

10. **K. glabrata**, Lindl. in Bot. Reg. t. 1838. A slender twining species, glabrous or with a few spreading hairs. Leaflets 3, cuneate or obovate-truncate, mucronate, ½ to 1 in. long. Stipules broad, veined. Flowers scarlet, several together in a small umbel on axillary peduncles. Bracts none or very deciduous. Calyx scarcely 3 lines long, the lobes short, the upper ones forming an obtuse emarginate upper lip. Standard orbicular, about 5 lines diameter; wings much falcate; keel much incurved, almost acute or shortly acuminate. Pod glabrous, very turgid, under 1 in. long.—*Zichya glabrata*, Benth. in Hueg. Enum. 40, and in Ann. Wien. Mus. ii. 123; Bot. Mag. t. 3956.

W. Australia. King George's Sound, Baxter. This species has the habit and inflorescence of *Zichya* with the pod of *Physolobium*, and may be generally known when in flower by the foliage and keel.

11. **K. macrophylla**, Benth. A tall, coarse, twining species, loosely hirsute with spreading hairs, silky on the young shoots. Leaflets 3, obovate or orbicular, very obtuse, often above 2 in. long. Stipules very broad, often united and attaining 1 in. in diameter; stipelle lanceolate. Flowers red, distinctly racemose on axillary peduncles. Bracts deciduous. Pedicels rather short. Calyx not 3 lines long, with short lobes, as in *K. glabrata*. Standard orbicular, nearly ½ in. diameter; keel much curved, obtuse, nearly as long as the wings. Pod glabrous, very turgid, about 1½ in. long, acuminate with the persistent style.—*Physolobium macrophyllum*, Meissn. in Pl. Preiss. ii. 222; *Kennedya lateritia*, F. Muell. Fragm. iv. 78.

W. Australia, Drummond, 2nd Coll. n. 118. With the pod and aspect of *Physolobium*, this species has the inflorescence of the true *Kennedyas*.

54. ERYTHRINA, Linn.

Calyx campanulate or cylindrical, obliquely truncate or slit on the upper side, entire or toothed. Standard broad or long, erect or recurved, narrowed at the base, without appendages; wings short, often minute or none; keel short, the petals united or free. Stamens all united at the base, the upper one often free from the middle; anthers reniform. Ovary stipitate,



with several ovules; style subulate, oblique at the end, with a small stigma. Pod stipitate, linear-falcate, acuminate, narrowed at the base, more or less contracted between the seeds, 2-valved, usually pithy between the seeds. Seeds distant, ovoid or oblong, with a lateral oblong hilum, not strophiolate.—Erect trees or shrubs, rarely tall herbs, the trunk, branches, and often the petioles armed with conical prickles. Leaflets 3, usually broad, entire or 3-lobed, the stipellae usually gland-like. Stipules small. Racemes axillary, or, if terminal, leafy at the base. Flowers large, usually red, in clusters of 2 or 3 on lateral nodes along the peduncle. Bracts small or none.

The genus is widely dispersed over tropical America, Africa, and Asia, extending into N. America and S. Africa. Of the 2 Australian species, one is a common Asiatic one, the other is endemic. The genus is a very natural one and well characterized, some botanists have, however, proposed to break it up into three or four, founded on diversities in the form of the calyx and proportions of the petals, which appear to vary so much from species to species as scarcely to serve even as sectional characters. Both the Australian ones have a spathe-like calyx, the wings and keel-petals all short and nearly free.

Leaves broadly 2- or 3-lobed. Calyx about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Standard scarcely clawed 1. *E. vespertilio*.
Leaves entire. Calyx about $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. Standard narrowed into a short claw 2. *E. indica*.

1. ***E. vespertilio***, Benth. in Mitch. *Trop. Austr.* 218. Glabrous, the branches prickly, but not the leaves. Leaflets broadly cuneate at the base, spreading to 3 or 4 in. in breadth, often but not always broader than long, usually 3-lobed, the lateral lobes spreading or recurved, obtuse, sometimes broader than long, sometimes much longer than broad, the middle one triangular or lanceolate, usually acute, broad or narrow, either longer than the lateral ones or more frequently much smaller or disappearing altogether, in which case the leaf is divided into 2 long narrow diverging or divaricate lobes. Flowers numerous, pendulous, in showy erect racemes. Calyx about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, broad, entire or obscurely toothed, obliquely truncate and slit on the upper side. Standard ovate, erect at the base, recurved upwards, nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, narrowed but scarcely clawed at the base; wings obliquely oblong, about 4 lines long; keel-petals like the wings, but about 6 lines long, free. Style hooked at the end. Pod elongated, torulose, with few large red seeds.

N. Australia. Gulf of Carpentaria, R. Brown; Upper Victoria river, F. Mueller; frequent towards central Australia, M'Douall Stuart's Expedition.

Queensland. Endeavour river, Banks and Solander; Bay of Inlets, R. Brown; Brisbane river and Moreton Bay, Fraser, F. Mueller, etc.; Cape York, M'Gillivray; Port Denison, Fitzalan; in the interior, on the Maranoa, etc., Mitchell; found during the whole of Leichhardt's expedition, *Herb. Mus. Par.*

The Brisbane river specimens have usually large leaflets with broad short lobes, those from the north-west (*E. biloba*, F. Muell. in Hook. Kew Journ. ix. 21), have 2 narrow lobes with or without a small intermediate one, the others show every gradation from the one form to the other.

2. ***E. indica***, Lam.; DC. Prod. ii. 412. Glabrous, the branches but not the leaves armed with prickles usually black. Leaflets entire, very broadly ovate, often 6 to 8 in. long, the terminal one rhomboidal, the lateral ones rather oblique. Flowers scarlet, nearly 2 in. long, in dense racemes. Calyx broad, fully $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, entire or slightly toothed, obliquely truncate and slit on the upper side. Standard ovate, scarcely recurved, narrowed into a dis-

tinct stipes. Wings and keel nearly similar, all free obovate and about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Pod much contracted between the seeds, often attaining 9 in. to 1 ft. Seeds few, large, red, distant.—Wight, Ic. t. 58.

N. Australia. Islands of the N. coast, *R. Brown*.

Queensland. Port Denison, *Fitzalan*. Common in East India and the Archipelago, and often planted for shade or ornament.

55. MUCUNA, Adans.

Calyx broadly campanulate, 4-toothed, the upper one (consisting of 2 combined) broader, the lowest longer. Standard shorter than the wings; keel as long as or longer than the wings, incurved at the end, with a hardened point or beak. Upper stamen free, the others united; filaments usually dilated upwards; anthers alternately longer and erect, and shorter versatile and often bearded. Ovary sessile, with several ovules; style filiform, with a terminal stigma. Pod thick, clothed with stinging often very deciduous hairs, 2-valved. Seeds roundish with a long linear hilum, or oblong with a shorter lateral hilum.—Large twiners. Leaflets 3, stipellate. Stipules small or none. Flowers usually large, purple yellow or nearly white, in axillary racemes, the pedicels clustered along the rhachis on lateral nodes, or on short peduncles, when the raceme is converted into a corymb or dense panicle.

The genus is widely spread over the tropical regions of the New and the Old World; the only Australian species is a common Asiatic one. With considerable diversity in the pod and seeds, the species are all distinguished by the keel and stamens. The pungent hairs of the pod are rarely wanting, and all become black in drying.

1. **M. gigantea**, DC. *Prod.* ii. 405. Glabrous or slightly hairy when young. Leaflets from broadly ovate to ovate-lanceolate, acuminate, 3 to 4 in. long, the lateral ones very oblique. Flowers of a pale greenish-yellow, nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, in short loose corymbs, on pendulous peduncles of from 2 or 3 in. to nearly 1 ft. Calyx about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad, hirsute with deciduous hairs. Standard ovate, concave, reflexed; wings rather longer, the edges pubescent below the middle; keel still longer, with a short indurated inflexed beak. Shorter anthers bearded. Pod rather thick but flat, above 1 in. broad, with a narrow longitudinal wing on each side of each suture, the pungent hairs usually falling off before maturity. Seeds 2 to about 6, large, orbicular, half encircled by the hilum.—W. and Arn. *Prod.* 254; Hook. *Bot. Misc.* iii. t. Suppl. 14 (wrong as to colour?).

N. Australia. Islands of the N. coast, *R. Brown*.

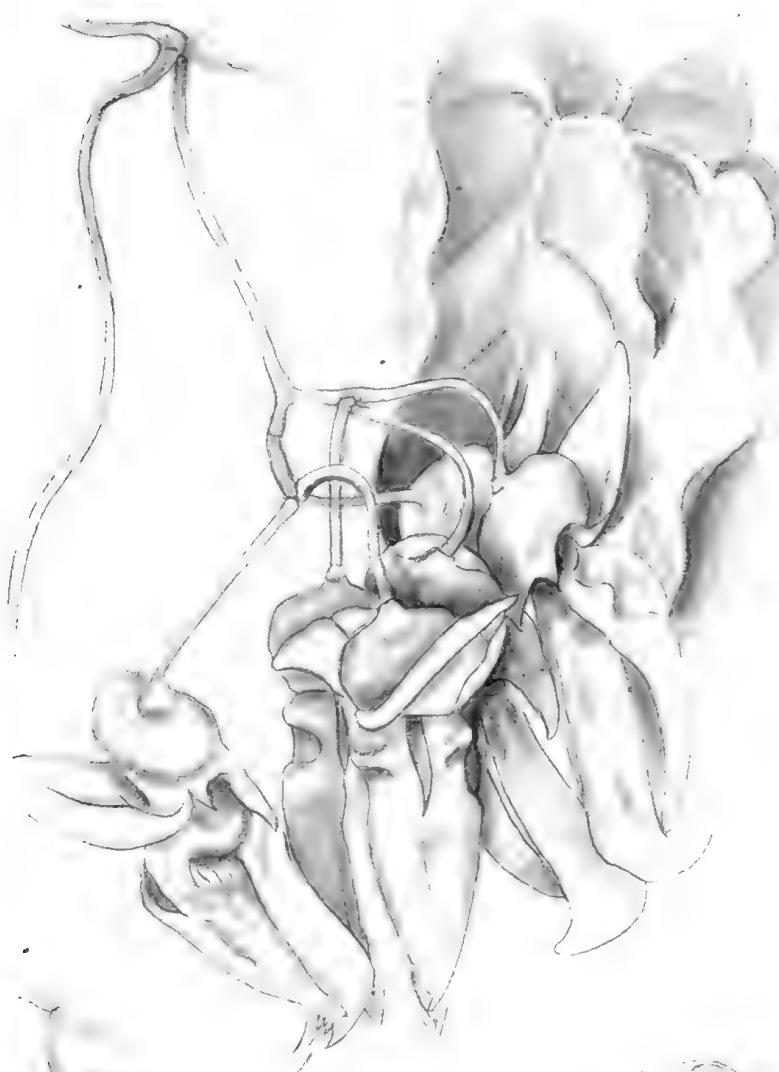
Queensland. Brisbane river and Moreton Bay, *Fraser*, *F. Mueller*, and others; Rockhampton, *Thozet*; Edgecumbe Bay, *Dallachy*.

N. S. Wales. Clarence river, *Herb. F. Mueller*.

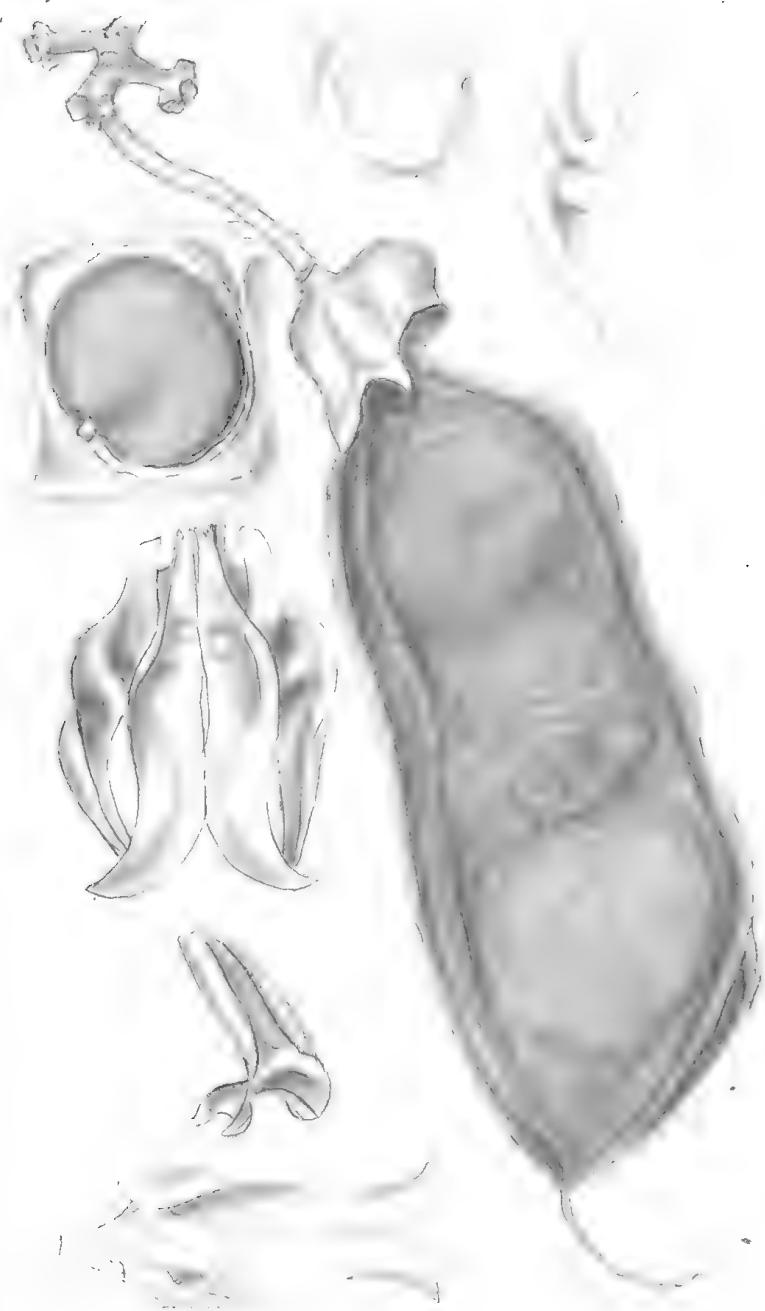
The species is widely distributed over E. India, the Archipelago, and islands of the S. Pacific.

56. GALACTIA, R. Br.

Calyx-lobes 4 (the upper one consisting of 2 combined) acuminate, the 2 lateral shorter. Standard ovate, narrowed at the base, the margins slightly inflexed; wings narrow, slightly adhering to the keel; keel about as long. Upper stamen free, the others united; anthers uniform. Ovary nearly sessile; style filiform, with a small terminal stigma. Pod linear, straight or curved, usually flat, 2-valved, with a pithy pulp between the seeds. Seeds not strophiolate.













—Prostrate or twining herbs. Leaflets 3 or rarely 1 or 5, stipellate. Flowers in axillary racemes, clustered along the common peduncle. Bracts small, se-
taceous, deciduous. Bracteoles very small.

The species are chiefly American, one of them widely spread over the warmer regions of both the New and the Old World, two or three others are African or Asiatic. Of the two Australian species, one is the common cosmopolitan one, the other is endemic. The genus is readily distinguished by the acuminate calyx with the upper lobe always quite entire.

Glabrous or pubescent with spreading hairs. Flowers few in the raceme,

under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long 1. *G. tenuiflora*.
Silky-pubescent or villous. Flowers numerous, 7 or 8 lines long. . . . 2. *G. Muelleri*.

1. ***G. tenuiflora***, Willd.; Wight and Arn. Prod. 206. Stems from a thick rhizome, usually slender, twining, attaining several feet, glabrous or pubescent with spreading or reflexed hairs. Leaflets 3, ovate or oblong, usually 1 to 2 in. long and obtuse, but variable in shape and size, glabrous or pubescent especially underneath. Peduncles rarely exceeding 6 in., with few distant clusters of 2 or 3 flowers each, on a small gland-like node. Pedicels very short. Flowers pale reddish-purple or nearly white, varying from 4 to 6 lines. Calyx-lobes narrow, longer than the tube. Pod 1 to 2 in. long, linear, flat, coriaceous, with thickened margins, glabrous or pubescent. Seeds obliquely attached, smooth.

N. Australia. Upper Victoria river, *F. Mueller*; islands of the Gulf of Carpentaria and adjoining coast, *R. Brown*, Henne, Landsborough; Strangways river, *M'Douall Stuart's Expedition*.

Queensland. Endeavour river, *Banks and Solander*; Keppel Bay, *R. Brown*; Port Curtis and Keppel Island, *M'Gillivray*; Brisbane river, *F. Mueller*; Broad Sound, *Boorman*.

N. S. Wales. Clarence river, *Moore*, *Beckler*; between the Darling and Cooper's Creek, *Neilson*.

The species is common in tropical Asia, Africa, and America, and varies much in the breadth of the leaflets from almost orbicular to linear, in the indumentum, and in the size of the flowers. This has given rise to very numerous synonyms, of which nineteen are quoted in Mart. Fl. Bras. Papil. 143. The Australian specimens have usually larger flowers and the pod straighter than in most of those from other countries, but some are precisely like the Indian ones.

2. ***G. Muelleri***, Benth. A larger and much stouter plant than *G. tenuiflora*, the branches softly tomentose. Leaflets oval-oblong and very obtuse or elliptical, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, firm, softly silky-pubescent on both sides. Peduncles long, rigid, bearing numerous flowers, considerably larger than in *G. tenuiflora*, in distinct or distant clusters. Calyx silky, nearly 5 lines long. Standard 7 to 8 lines long. Pod silky, about 2 in. long, straight.

N. Australia. Fitzmaurice river, *F. Mueller*.

57. CANAVALIA, DC.

Calyx 2 upper lobes united into a large obtuse entire or 2-lobed upper lip, 3 lower ones into a much smaller entire or 3-lobed lower lip. Standard broad, reflexed, with 2 callousities inside above the claw; wings oblong or linear, falcate or twisted, free; keel incurved and sometimes rostrate. Stamens all united in a tube, open at the very base, where the upper one is free; anthers uniform. Ovary shortly stipitate, with several ovules; style filiform or slightly thickened, with a terminal stigma. Pod oblong or linear,

broad, 2-valved, with a prominent longitudinal rib or wing on each side of the upper suture. Seeds rounded or oblong, with a linear hilum, varying in length.—Large herbs with twining or trailing stems. Leaflets 3, usually large, stipellate. Stipules minute, often gland-like or none. Flowers rather large, purplish pink or white, in axillary racemes; pedicels very short, clustered on lateral nodes along the upper portion of the rhachis. Bracts minute. Bracteoles small, orbicular, very deciduous.

The species are widely distributed over the tropical regions of the New and the Old World, some of them cultivated in India for food, although others are very poisonous. The Australian one is a common maritime plant. The genus is readily known by the calyx, different from all except some species of *Phaseolus*, which have a very different keel, stigma, and pod.

1. **C. obtusifolia**, DC. *Prod.* ii. 404. Glabrous or the young shoots silky-pubescent, the stems more frequently prostrate or trailing than twining. Leaflets broadly obovate or orbicular, very obtuse or retuse, 2 to 3 in. long and rather thick, rarely thinner, attaining 4 or 5 in. and obscurely acuminate. Flowers pink or nearly white, along the upper portion of stout erect peduncles, varying from 6 in. to 1 ft. in length. Calyx nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, the upper lip nearly as long as the tube, with 2 very broad rounded lobes, the lower nearly half as long with 3 small lobes. Standard orbicular, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter; keel much curved, but obtuse. Pod $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 in. broad, the longitudinal wings very narrow. Seeds 2 to 8, the hilum oblong or shortly linear, not half the length of the seed.—Benth. in Mart. *Fl. Bras. Pap.* 178, t. 48, where the numerous synonyms are quoted.

N. Australia. Nichol Bay, N.W. coast, *F. Gregory's Expedition*; Upper Victoria river, *F. Mueller*; islands of the Gulf of Carpentaria, *R. Brown*.

Queensland. Endeavour river, Bustard Bay, Bay of Inlets, etc., *Banks and Solander*, *R. Brown*; Moreton Bay, *F. Mueller*; Ipswich, *Nernst*; Broad Sound and Fitzroy river, *Bowman*.

N. S. Wales. Manly Beach, Port Jackson, *Woolls*.

The species is common on the sea-coasts of S. America, Africa, and tropical Asia.

F. Mueller's herbarium contains a specimen of *C. Bonariensis*, Lindl., with narrower acuminate leaflets and the lower lip of the calyx very small and entire, marked "Moreton Bay" on the label, but probably from a garden. It is a S. American and S. African, but not an Asiatic species.

58. PHASEOLUS, Linn.

Calyx 2 upper lobes or teeth united in a short entire or 2-lobed upper lip, the lowest one longer and narrow. Standard broad, recurved, often oblique or twisted; wings obliquely obovate or oblong, adhering to the keel; keel produced into a long linear beak, more or less spirally twisted. Upper stamen free, the others united; anthers uniform. Ovary nearly sessile, with several ovules; style thickened within the beak of the keel and twisted with it, more or less bearded upwards along the inner side; stigma oblique or on the inner side of the style. Pod linear or falcate, flat or terete, 2-valved. Seeds with a small or shortly linear hilum, not strophioliate.—Herbs either annual or perennial and woody at the base, short and erect or elongated and twining in the same species. Leaves pinnately 3-foliate or very rarely 1-foliate, stipellate, the leaflets entire or lobed. Stipules usually persistent, striate, sometimes produced below their insertion. Flowers white yellowish







purple or red, in clusters of 2, 3 or more on lateral nodes in the upper portion of long axillary peduncles. Bracts and bracteoles usually very deciduous.

A considerable genus, dispersed over the warmer regions of the New and the Old World. Several species long cultivated in various countries have given rise to many forms published as separate species, although frequently undistinguishable except by their origin. To these generally cultivated species belong the only three hitherto found in Australia.

Stipules not produced below their insertion. Pod flattened.

Bracteoles broad, striate, persistent, as long as the calyx. Flowers small, pale yellowish-white	1. <i>P. vulgaris</i> .
Bracteoles small and very deciduous. Flowers large, pink or whitish with the wings purple	2. <i>P. Truxillensis</i> .
Stipules oblong, produced below their insertion. Pod at length nearly cylindrical	3. <i>P. Mungo</i> .

1. ***P. vulgaris*, Linn.**; DC. Prod. ii. 392. Glabrous or silky-pubescent when young, dwarf and erect or tall and twining. Leaflets broad, acuminate, 2 to 3 in. long or more, the stipellæ small, obtuse. Stipules small, not produced below their insertion. Peduncles short, with few rather small pale yellow-green or whitish flowers. Bracteoles ovate, striate, as long as the calyx, and persistent. Calyx upper lobe very short, broad, obtuse and entire. Pod broadly linear, flattened, straight or slightly falcate.—Benth. in Mart. Fl. Bras. Papil. 182, with the synonyms quoted.

N. Australia. Nichol Bay and De Grey river, Ridley's Expedition. The species is the most generally cultivated in all warm and temperate countries. Its origin is uncertain, probably Asiatic. No note accompanies the Australian specimens giving any clue as to the circumstances under which they were gathered.

2. ***P. Truxillensis*, H. B. and K.**; DC. Prod. ii. 391. Twining or trailing at the base, glabrous or more or less hairy, the hairs reflexed on the stem, appressed or silky on the leaves. Leaflets usually broadly ovate, obtuse or shortly acuminate, 2 to 4 in. long, the terminal one somewhat rhomboid, the lateral ones very oblique, those of the upper leaves narrower, the stipellæ small, oblong. Stipules small, not produced below their insertion. Peduncles usually long, with few flowering nodes at or near the end. Pedicels very short. Bracteoles shorter than the calyx and very deciduous. Flowers rather large, mixed purplish or pink and white or the standard yellowish. Calyx upper lobes short, very broad and obtuse, the lowest narrow acute and as long as or longer than the tube. Standard and wings nearly 1 in. long; keel forming 2 or 3 coils. Pod flattened, straight or falcate, attaining 3 or 4 in. in length and nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in breadth.—*P. rostratus*, Wall. Pl. As. Rar. i. 56, t. 63; Wight, Ic. t. 34.

N. Australia. Between Fitzmaurice river and Macadam Range, F. Mueller; islands of the Gulf of Carpentaria, R. Brown.

Queensland. Bustard Bay, Endeavour river, etc., Banks and Solander; Port Curtis and Barnard Island, M'Gillivray.

The species is frequently sent as indigenous in collections from almost all tropical countries, but it is also frequently cultivated. The numerous synonyms, as far as ascertained, are quoted in Mart. Fl. Bras. Papil. 186.

3. ***P. Mungo*, Linn.**; DC. Prod. ii. 395. More or less hirsute, the hairs reflexed on the branches, appressed on the leaves, the Australian speci-

mens elongated and twining, but, like *P. vulgaris*, it is more generally cultivated as dwarf and erect. Leaflets mostly ovate, acute or acuminate, entire or minutely 3-lobed, the lateral ones very oblique, 2 to 3 in. long. Stipules rather large, oblong, produced below their insertion so as to appear peltate. Flowers rather small, pale yellow, in 2 or 3 clusters at the end of the peduncle or rarely more numerous in a somewhat elongated raceme. Bracteoles small and very deciduous. Calyx 2 upper lobes very short and broad, the lowest nearly as long as the tube and acute. Keel spirally twisted to one side, with a spur near the base of the lamina on the same side only. Pods spreading or reflexed, cylindrical when ripe, 2 to 3 in. long, scarcely 3 lines broad, hirsute or rarely glabrous.

N. Australia. Upper Victoria river, *F. Maeller*; islands of the N. coast, *R. Brown*.

Queensland. Endeavour river, *Banks* and *Solander*: Gould Island, *M'Gillivray*; limestone hills, *Leichhardt*; Bowen river, *Bowman*; Rockhampton, *Dalachy*!

The Australian specimens belong chiefly to the slender twining form, which includes *P. radiatus*, Roxb., or *P. Roxburghii*, W. and Arn. Prod. 246, and *P. trinervius*, Heyue, W. and Arn. Prod. 245. This, like the erect form, including *P. Max*, Linnae, as well as *P. Mungo*, appears to be very abundant, wild or cultivated, in tropical Asia, but not in America.

59. VIGNA, Savi.

(*Seytalis* and *Strophostyles*, E. Mey.; *Plectrotropis*, Schum.)

Calyx 2 upper lobes united into one, or more or less distinct. Standard broad, spreading; wings obliquely obovate, adhering to the keel; keel incurved, either obtuse or with an obliquely incurved beak, not forming a complete spire. Upper stamen free, the others united; anthers uniform. Ovary nearly sessile, with several ovules; style thickened upwards and longitudinally bearded on the inner side; stigma very oblique or on the inner side of the style. Pod linear, nearly terete when ripe, 2-valved. Seeds with a small or shortly linear hilum, not strophiolate.—Herbs either prostrate and trailing or twining, or short and erect in the same species. Leaves pinnately trifoliolate, stipellate, the leaflets entire or 3-lobed. Stipules usually persistent, rarely produced below their insertion. Flowers greenish yellow or purple, on very short pedicels, in clusters of 2 or 3 on lateral nodes in the upper portion of long axillary peduncles, or more frequently only 1 or 2 such clusters at the end of the peduncle. Bracts and bracteoles usually very deciduous.

The genus is as widely distributed as *Phaseolus* over the warmer regions of the New and the Old World, and comprises several extensively cultivated species. It only differs indeed from *Phaseolus* in the keel not forming complete spires. Of the four Australian species, three have a very wide range in the New and the Old World, the fourth is endemic.

Calyx-lobes acute, as long as the tube, the 2 upper united at the base only. Keel with a long obliquely incurved beak 1. *V. vexillata*.

Calyx-lobes short, the 2 upper ones united into one broad entire one.

Keel rather acute, but not beaked.

Leaflets obovate, very obtuse 2. *V. lutea*.

Leaflets mostly ovate, acute or acuminate, or narrow and lanceolate or linear.

Flowers 7 or 8 lines long. Leaflets mostly ovate 3. *V. luteola*.

Flowers about 5 lines long. Leaflets mostly lanceolate or linear 4. *V. lanceolata*.

1. **V. vexillata**, Benth. in Mart. Fl. Bras. Papil. 193, t. 50, f. 1.



Stems, from a tuberous rootstock, twining and hirsute as well as the leaves, the hairs reflexed on the branches, more appressed and scattered on the leaves, rarely at length glabrous. Leaflets usually ovate-lanceolate in the lower leaves, narrow-lanceolate in the upper ones, 2 to 4 in. long and entire, but varying in breadth and size. Stipules cordate-lanceolate, sometimes shortly auriculate. Flowers greenish-yellow, more or less tinged with purple, larger than in most species, 2 to 4 together at the summit of the peduncle. Calyx 4 to 5 lines long, the lobes lanceolate, acuminate, as long as the tube, the 2 upper ones shortly united at the base. Standard 10 or 11 lines diameter, reflexed; wings rather shorter, one with a long auricle at the base, the other with scarcely any; keel with a long incurved almost involute oblique beak, not however forming a complete spire, and with a lateral spur on one side below the beak. Stigma thick, on the inner side of the style above the beard. Pod nearly cylindric, straight or slightly curved, 3 to 4 in. long, about 2 lines broad.—*Phaseolus vexillatus*, Linn.; Jacq. Hort. Vind. t. 102; *Vigna hirta*, Hook. Ic. Pl. t. 637; *V. tuberosa*, A. Rich. Tent. Fl. Abyss. i. 217, t. 42.

N. Australia. Sea Range and Point Pearce, *F. Mueller*; Albert river, *Henne*.

Queensland. Bustard Bay and Endeavour river, *Banks and Solander*; Broad Sound, etc., *R. Brown*; Moreton Bay, *Bidwill*; Pine river, *Fitzalan*; Burdekin and Burnett rivers, *F. Mueller*; Port Curtis, *M'Gillivray*; Bowen river, *Bowman*; Rockhampton, *Thozet, Dallachy*.

N. S. Wales. Blue Mountains, *Miss Atkinson, Woolls*; Hunter's River, *Sieber*; New England, *C. Stuart*; Macleay and Clarence rivers, *Beckler*.

The species is widely spread over tropical Asia, Africa, and America. By the obliquity of the flower and length of the beak it is intermediate in some respects between *Vigna* and *Phaseolus*, and has been placed alternately by botanists in either of these genera or in *Dolichos*, or has been proposed as a distinct genus under the name of *Plectrotropis* by Schumacher and of *Strophostyles* by E. Meyer, as appears by the extensive synonymy collected in the 'Flora Brasiliensis' above quoted.

2. *V. lutea*, A. Gray, hot. Amer. Expl. Exp. d. i. 454. Rather coarse, prostrate, trailing or shortly twining, nearly glabrous or the young shoots hoary or silky, with centrally fixed appressed hairs. Leaflets orbicular, obovate or ovate-rhomboid, usually very obtuse, 1½ to 3 in. long. Stipules short and broad; stipellae obtuse. Flowers yellow, like those of *V. luteola*, in few clusters crowded at the end of the peduncle. Calyx 1½ lines long, the lobes or teeth shorter than the tube, the 2 upper ones united into one short and broad one. Standard above ½ in. diameter or rather more; keel broad, much incurved, rather acute, but not beaked. Stigma oblong, very oblique or quite on the inner side of the style above the dense beard. Pod glabrous, straight or curved, about 3 in. long, ¼ in. wide.—*Dolichos luteus*, Swartz, Fl. Ind. Occid. iii. 1246; *V. retusa*, Walp. Rep. i. 778; Harv. and Sond. Fl. Cap. ii. 242 (*Scytalis*, E. Mey.); *V. anomala*, Walp. Rep. i. 779 (*Scytalis*, Vog.).

N. Australia. Victoria river, *F. Mueller*.

Queensland. Harvey's Bay, *R. Brown*; islands along the coast down to Moreton Bay, *M'Gillivray*, *F. Mueller*, *Thozet*, and others.

N. S. Wales. Sandy shores, Kingstown and Newcastle, *R. Brown*; Clarence river, *Wilcox*; Hastings river, *Beckler*; Botany Bay, *Banks and Solander*.

The species appears to be not unfrequent in maritime sands in tropical Asia and islands of the Pacific, and in Southern Africa, more rare in the W. Indies. I have not seen Swartz's

specimens, but his description leaves no doubt that A. Gray is right in referring his plant to the present one.

3. ***V. luteola***, Benth. in *Mart. Fl. Bras. Papil.* 194, t. 50, f. 2. Prostrate, trailing or twining, often hirsute, especially when young, sometimes nearly glabrous, very rarely with a few of the centrally affixed hairs of *V. lutea*. Leaflets very variable, usually ovate or ovate-lanceolate, 1 to 2 in. long, entire or slightly sinuately 3-lobed, the upper ones sometimes longer and narrower, almost always acute or acuminate. Stipules small. Flowers pale-yellow, in few clusters at the end of the peduncle. Calyx scarcely 2 lines long, the 2 upper lobes united into one very short and broad one, the lowest about as long as the tube. Standard 7 or 8 lines diameter; keel as long as the wings, broad, much curved and rather acute, but not beaked. Stigma of long, very oblique or quite on the inner side of the style above the dense beard. Pod hirsute or rarely at length glabrous, nearly terete, often torulose, 2 to 3 in. long, scarcely $\frac{1}{4}$ in. broad.—*Dolichos luteolus*, Jacq. Hort. Vind. t. 90; *Vigna glabra* and *V. villosa*, Savi; DC. Prod. ii. 401.

Queensland. Endeavour river, *Banks and Solander*; Burdekin river, F. Mueller.

N. S. Wales. Clarence river, *Wilcox*.

The species is common in tropical America and temperate N. America, chiefly near the sea; it is also in tropical Africa. I have not seen any Asiatic specimens, which leads me to doubt in some measure the identification of the Australian ones. I can however detect no difference between them and some of the common American forms.

4. ***V. lanceolata***, Benth. in *Mitch. Trop. Austr.* 350. Glabrous or slightly pubescent, short and erect or elongated and twining, but always more slender than *V. luteola*. Leaflets usually lanceolate, obtuse or rather acute, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 or rarely 3 in. long, entire or the terminal one hastately lobed on each side at the base, the lateral ones on one side only, those of the lower leaves sometimes short and ovate, in the upper ones long and linear. Flowers much smaller than in *V. luteola*, otherwise like them, in few clusters at the end of the peduncle. Calyx about 1 line long, the 2 upper lobes united into one very short and broad one, the lowest not so long as the tube. Standard about 5 lines diameter, with the 2 callosities and inflexed auricles of the allied species; keel broad, much incurved, rather acute, but not beaked. Pod glabrous or pubescent, nearly terete, 1 to 2 in. long.—*V. suberecta*, Benth. in *Mitch. Trop. Austr.* 388.

N. Australia. Upper Victoria river, F. Mueller; to the S. of Wills' Creek, *Howitt's Expedition*; Arnhem S. Bay, R. Brown; Albert river, Henne.

Queensland. Endeavour river, *Banks and Solander*; Broad Sound, R. Brown; Mount Owen and Mount Faraday, Mitchell; Archer's Creek, Leichhardt; Bowen river, Bowman.

N. S. Wales. Between Darling river and Cooper's Creek, Neilson.

Var. filiformis. Stems long slender and twining. Leaflets all linear or linear-lanceolate. Flowers smaller.—Victoria river, F. Mueller; N. coast, R. Brown; Port Essington, Armstrong.

The pod in some of R. Brown's specimens, with lanceolate leaves, is much flatter than in the other specimens seen in fruit, but I can detect no specific differences.

60. DOLICHOS, Linn.

Calyx-lobes short, the 2 upper ones united into one broad entire or emarginate one. Standard orbicular, recurved or spreading, with 2 inflexed auri-



cles at the base and 2 callosities inside; wings obovate, falcate, adhering to the keel, nearly as long as the standard; keel much incurved, often beaked, but not spiral. Upper stamen free, the others united; anthers uniform. Ovary nearly sessile, with several ovules; style thickened upwards, either bearded longitudinally on the inner side or hairy all round, at least round the stigma, which is small and terminal. Pod flattened, usually falcate and acute, 2-valved. Seeds with a small or shortly linear hilum, not strophiolate.—Herbs often woody at the base, twining trailing or short and suberect. Leaves pinnately trifoliolate, stipellate. Stipules small. Flowers sometimes few together, on very short axillary peduncles or even solitary, with striate persistent bracts and bracteoles, almost as in *Clitoria*, more frequently in axillary racemes, clustered on lateral nodes along the peduncle, with very small and deciduous bracts and bracteoles, as in *Vigna* and *Phaseolus*.

The genus is chiefly S. African, with a few tropical Asiatic and S. American species. The only Australian one is widely spread over E. India and S.E. Africa. But, besides that, *D. lignosus*, Linn.; DC. Prod. ii. 397; Bot. Mag. t. 382 (*D. gibbosus*, Thunb., Harv. and Sond. Fl. Cap. ii. 244), a tall twiner with elegant racemes of pink and white flowers, a native of S. Africa, but much cultivated for ornament in hot countries, has been sent as wild, from the neighbourhood of King George's Sound, by Maxwell and Oldfield, but is probably introduced. *D. rhynchosoides* Schlecht. Linnaea, xvii. 531, raised from S. Australian seeds, appears from his description to be the same introduced *D. lignosus*.

1. ***D. biflorus*, Linn.; DC. Prod. ii. 398.** Either dwarf and nearly erect or elongated and twining, softly pubescent in all its parts, or at length glabrous. Leaflets ovate, acuminate, 1 to 2 in. long, the lateral ones very oblique. Stipules ovate or lanceolate, striate, persistent. Flowers usually 1 or 2, rarely 3 or 4, clustered in the axils on a very short common peduncle, of a yellowish colour, not $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Bracts and bracteoles narrow, almost subulate or the lower ones broader and striate. Calyx-lobes subulate, longer than the tube, the lowest longer than the others. Standard broadly obovate; wings narrow; keel much incurved, with a short obtuse beak. Style filiform, glabrous, except a small tuft of hairs round the terminal stigma. Pod falcate, usually 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in. long and about 4 lines broad.—*D. uniflorus*, Lam.; DC. Prod. ii. 398; *D. axillaris*, E. Mey.; Harv. and Sond. Fl. Cap. ii. 245.

N. Australia. Gilbert river, F. Mueller.

The species is dispersed over tropical Asia and S.E. Africa. In inflorescence, and in the style not longitudinally bearded, it differs from most species of the genus, and approaches in some respects *Clitoria*. The lowest flowers are apparently sometimes small and apetalous.

61. DUNBARIA, W. and Arn.

Calyx-lobes acuminate, the 2 upper ones united into 1 entire or slightly toothed one. Standard obovate or orbicular, erect or reflexed, with inflexed auricles at the base and 2 callosities inside; keel incurved, obtuse. Upper stamen free, the others united; anthers uniform. Ovary sessile, with several ovules; style filiform, incurved and rather thickened about the middle; stigma terminal, small. Pod linear, flat, often falcate, acuminate; valves rather thin, not indented between the seeds. Seeds nearly orbicular, with a short or oblong hilum, and a thin or small strophiole, scarcely fleshy.—Trailing or twining herbs, usually tomentose, often viscid. Leaves pinnately trifoliolate without stipellæ, leaflets usually sprinkled with resinous dots underneath.

Stipules striate or small or none. Flowers usually yellow, in axillary racemes, singly scattered along the rhachis or rarely solitary in the axils. Bracts usually broad and membranous, but very deciduous. Bracteoles none.

The genus extends, like *Atylosia*, over E. India and the Archipelago, the Australian species being one of the most widely dispersed. Nearly allied to *Atylosia*, it has the pod almost of a *Dolichos*, differing from *Rhynchosia* only in the more numerous ovules.

1. **D. conspersa**, Benth. in *Pl. Jungh.* i. 241. A slender twiner, hoary all over with a minute tomentum, scarcely becoming glabrous when old, and more or less sprinkled with resinous dots. Leaflets broadly rhomboidal, rarely 1 in. long, entire or the terminal one broadly sinuate-3-lobed. Flowers rather small, yellow, 2 together or rarely solitary in the axils of the leaves, on short pedicels. Calyx-lobes lanceolate-falcate, the upper and lower ones longer than the tube. Pod nearly straight or falcate, obliquely acuminate, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, glabrous or slightly tomentose. Seeds 6 to 8, with an oblong hilum and a rather thicker strophiole than in most species.—*Dolichos (?) rhynchosioides*, Miq. Fl. Ind. Bat. i. part 1, 185.

Queensland. Dunk Island, M'Gillivray. The species ranges over the eastern provinces of India and the Archipelago up to S. China. It has very much the aspect of some of the common trailing *Rhynchosia*, but the pod is quite different.

62. ATYLOSLA, W. and Arn.

(*Caantharospermum*, W. and Arn.)

Calyx-lobes acuminate, the 2 upper ones united into 1 entire or slightly toothed one. Standard orbicular, reflexed, with 2 inflexed auricles at the base and often with 2 slight callosities inside; keel incurved, obtuse. Upper stamen free, the others united; anthers uniform. Ovary sessile, with several ovules; style filiform, incurved and rather thickened above the middle; stigma terminal, small. Pod oblong or broadly linear, straight, scarcely acuminate, 2-valved, with partitions between the seeds, the valves coriaceous or rarely thin, transversely indented between the seeds. Seeds ovate or orbicular, with an oblong hilum and a thick fleshy strophiole.—Trailing or twining herbs or erect shrubs, usually tomentose or softly villous. Leaves pinnately trifoliolate, without stipellæ; leaflets usually glandular-dotted underneath. Stipules small or none. Flowers yellow, solitary or clustered in the axils or at the end of axillary peduncles. Bracts usually broad and membranous, but so deciduous as to be rarely seen. Bracteoles none.

The genus extends over E. India and the Archipelago and westward to the Mauritius. Of the Australian species, one is common over the whole range of the genus, the others are endemic. F. Mueller proposes to remnit it with *Cajanus* to which it is closely allied, but the pod is differently shaped, and the strophiole appears to be constant. It only differs from some sections of *Rhynchosia* in the ovules always more than 2.

Stems trailing or twining.

Pod broad, thin, transversely reticulate. Leaflets broadly obovate or orbicular

1. *A. marmorata*.

Pod coriaceous with deeply depressed transverse lines between the seeds. Leaflets rhomboid ovate or elliptical.

Pedicels axillary solitary or clustered with scarcely any common peduncle

2. *A. scarabaeoides*.

Pedicels axillary, often exceeding the leaves

3. *A. reticulata*.

Stems erect, shrubby at the base. Pod coriaceous.

Leaflets very rugose, thick and soft. Pod villous, with long hairs.

Terminal leaflets at some distance from the lateral one 4. *A. grandifolia*.

Terminal leaflets close between the 2 lateral ones 5. *A. pluriflora*.

Leaflets scarcely rugose, silky-hoary or silvery-tomentose. Pod tomentose, without long hairs 6. *A. cinerea*.

1. A. marmorata, Benth. Stems rather slender, trailing or twining, pubescent or hirsute. Leaflets very broadly obovate orbicular or broader than long, very obtuse, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, softly pubescent when young, rather rigid and nearly glabrous when old. Peduncles solitary or 2 together, often slightly exceeding the leaves, either 1-flowered or bearing 1 or 2 pairs of flowers. Calyx slightly tomentose, about 4 lines long, the lobes rather longer than the tube. Petals 5 or 6 lines long. Ovary with about 4 ovules. Pod very flat, about 1 in. long, and nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad, mottled with purple and thinly hairy, the valves very thin and marked with fine transverse reticulations, the transverse depressed lines between the seeds very faint.—*Glycine marmorata*, R. Br. Herb.

N. Australia. Upper Victoria river, *F. Mueller*; islands of the Gulf of Carpentaria, *R. Brown, Herne*.

Queensland. Nebo Creek and Bowen river, *Bowman*; Port Denison, *Fitzalan*.

The species is allied to the E. Indian *A. platycarpa*, Benth., but the leaflets are differently shaped, the pod straighter, etc. These two species belong to the section *Rhynchosiooides*, which only differs from the section *Nonisnia* of *Rhynchosia*, in the number of ovules.

2. A. scarabaeoides, Benth. in *Pl. Jangh.* i. 242. Trailing or twining, slender, but often extending to several feet, softly tomentose in all its parts. Leaflets obovate or elliptical, obtuse or the upper ones narrower and almost acute, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, rugose and soft. Peduncles very short or almost none, bearing 1 to 5 shortly pedicellate flowers, about 5 lines long. Calyx-lobes falcate, acute, rather longer than the tube and nearly as long as the petals. Ovary with 6 to 8 ovules. Pod about $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 in. long and 3 to 4 lines broad, softly tomentose and hairy, the valves coriaceous, marked between the seeds by deep transverse lines and furrows.—*Rhynchosia (?) scarabaeoides*, DC. Prod. ii. 387; *Cantharospermum pauciflorum*, W. and Arn. Prod. 255.

Queensland. Port Denison, Burdekin river, etc., *Bowman, Dallachy*. The species is common in E. India and the Archipelago, extending from the Mauritius to S. China. The Australian specimens have the leaflets rather narrow, but do not otherwise differ from the common form. This and all the following species belong to the section *Cantharospermum*, corresponding to the section *Ptychocentrum* of *Rhynchosia*.

3. A. reticulata, Benth. Stems elongated, trailing or rarely twining, rather coarse, rusty-hirsute or velvety. Leaflets ovate or rhomboidal, obtuse, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 in. long, rugose and softly velvety-tomentose. Peduncles usually 2 or 3 in each axil, of unequal lengths, bearing at the end a cluster or short raceme of about 3 to 9 flowers, the pedicels at first very short, but often at length as long as the calyx. Calyx rusty-villous, fully 6 lines long, the lobes linear acuminate, the upper or lower ones about 3 times as long as the tube, the lateral ones rather shorter. Petals scarcely exceeding the calyx. Ovary with about 6 ovules. Pod about 1 in. long and 4 lines wide, very villous, with long hairs, the valves coriaceous, marked with deep rather oblique trans-

verse furrows between the seeds.—*Dolichos reticulatus*, Ait. Hort. Kew. ed. 1, iii. 33; DC. Prod. ii. 400.

N. Australia. Islands of the Gulf of Carpentaria, *R. Brown*.

Queensland. Endeavour river, *Banks and Solander*, *A. Cunningham*; Shoulwater Bay, *R. Brown*; Rockhampton, *Dallachy*.

4. A. grandifolia, *F. Muell. Herb.* An erect branching, rusty-tomentose or softly villous shrub, closely resembling in other respects *A. reticulata*. Leaflets broadly ovate or rhomboidal, obtuse or rather acute, 2 to 3 in. long, very rugose and soft. Flowers in irregular clusters or short racemes, pedunculate in the upper axils, the upper peduncles short, forming an irregular terminal leafy panicle. Pedicels at first very short, or rarely attaining the length of the calyx. Calyx rusty villous, about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, the lobes about twice as long as the tube. Petals scarcely exceeding the calyx. Pod as in *A. reticulata*, about 1 in. long and 4 lines wide, very villous with long hairs, the valves coriaceous, marked with deep transverse furrows between the seeds.

N. Australia. Upper Victoria river, *F. Mueller*; islands of the Gulf of Carpentaria, *R. Brown*.

Queensland. Burnett ranges, *F. Mueller*; Burdekin Expedition, *Fitzalan*; Fitzroy river, *Bowman*; Port Denison, *Dallachy*.

Var. *ciliolata*. Leaflets very thick and rugose. Calyx-lobes longer and broader than in the ordinary form, the tube very short. Pod very broad.—Victoria river, *F. Mueller*.

5. A. pluriflora, *F. Muell. Herb.* Erect and shrubby, clothed with a soft woolly or silky tomentum, usually very white on the branches. Leaflets from obovate, very obtuse, and about 1 in. long, to elliptical-oblong, obtuse or almost acute and near 2 in. long, more or less rhomboid, very rugose and soft, the terminal one inserted close between the lateral ones instead of being raised at some distance above them as in all the other Australian species. Peduncles in the upper axils bearing an irregular head or umbel-like cluster of flowers, the pedicels at first very short, at length nearly as long as the calyx. Calyx softly vilous, 4 to 5 lines long, the lobes not much longer than the tube. Petals exceeding the calyx, attaining about 7 lines. Ovary with 4 to 6 ovules. Pod about 1 in. long, very villous with long hairs, the valves coriaceous, marked with deep transverse furrows between the seeds.

Queensland. Broad Sound, *R. Brown*; Burdekin Expedition, *Fitzalan*; Rockhampton, *Thozet*; near Princhester, *Bowman*; Thozet's River, *Dallachy*.

6. A. cinerea, *F. Muell. Herb.* A shrub of 2 or 3 ft., more slender than the last two species, hoary or silvery with a soft but close and short tomentum. Leaflets ovate obtuse or rather acute, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, strongly reticulate underneath, and sometimes rugose above, but much less so than in *A. grandifolia*. Peduncles axillary, bearing usually a short irregular raceme of rather large flowers. Pedicels rather thick, often as long as the calyx. Calyx tomentose or silky, 4 to 5 lines long, the lobes lanceolate, rather longer than the tube. Standard and keel 8 or 9 lines long. Ovary with 4 to 6 ovules. Pod 1 in. long or rather more, nearly 4 lines broad, softly tomentose, but without long hairs, the valves coriaceous, with transverse furrows between the seeds.

N. Australia. Nichol Bay, *F. Gregory's Expedition*; Victoria river, *F. Mueller*. Some of these specimens may at first sight be confounded with the more tomentose forms of *Rhynchosia acutifolia*, which however has smaller flowers and only 2 ovules in all the



ovaries I have examined.—Islands of the Gulf of Carpentaria, *R. Brown* (specimens rather doubtful, scarcely canescent, and possibly a var. of *A. grandifolia*).

63. RHYNCHOSIA, Lour.

(*Nomismia*, *W.* and *Arn.*; *Copisna*, *E. Mey.*)

Calyx 2 upper lobes more or less united. Standard obovate or orbicular, usually with inflexed auricles at the base, rarely callous inside; keel incurved, obtuse or rarely beaked; wings narrower or rarely obovate, and often shorter. Upper stamen free, the others united; anthers uniform. Ovary sessile or nearly so, with 2 or very rarely 1 ovule; style curved above the middle and often thickened; stigma terminal. Pod flattened, oblong or falcate, 2-valved, rarely divided inside. Seeds ovoid, rounded or almost reniform, with a lateral short or oblong hilum, the funicle centrally attached, with or without a strophiola.—Trailing or twining herbs or erect undershrubs or low shrubs, often tomentose and usually sprinkled with resinous dots. Leaves pinnately 3-foliolate, rarely in species not Australian 1- or 5-foliolate, without any or with small setaceous stipellæ. Stipules broad or linear or very small or none. Peduncles axillary, bearing a raceme or rarely single flowers, usually yellow, the standard often streaked with purple. Bracts very deciduous; bracteoles none.

A considerable genus, dispersed over the warmer regions of the globe, especially S. America and Africa, with several Asiatic species, and a few in N. America. Of the six Australian species, one is very common both in the New and the Old World, the others are all endemic, although one is closely allied to a common S. American one.

Stems erect and shrubby.

Leaflets minutely tomentose, slightly rugose. Peduncles slender,
1- or few-flowered. Keel obtuse. Seeds strophiolate 2. *R. acutifolia*.

Leaflets softly tomentose, very rugose. Pedicels short, axillary.
Keel beaked 3. *R. rostrata*.

Stems trailing or twining. Flowers racemose.

Pod nearly as broad as long, membranous, transversely reticulate.
Seeds strophiolate. Calyx-lobes much longer than the tube 1. *R. rhomboidea*.

Pod falcate, much longer than broad. Seeds not strophiolate.

Pod tomentose, depressed between the seeds. Leaflets mostly
above 2 in. long. Calyx-lobes shorter than the tube 4. *R. Cunninghamii*.

Pod nearly glabrous or hairy. Leaflets not much above 1 in.
long. Calyx-lobes rather longer than the tube.

Flowers scarcely above 3 lines long 5. *R. minima*.

Flowers nearly 5 lines long 6. *R. australis*.

1. ***R. rhomboidea*, F. Muell. Herb.** Diffuse, trailing or slightly twining, pubescent and apparently somewhat viscid. Leaflets broadly ovate, rhomboid or almost orbicular, obtuse or scarcely acute, mostly under 1 in. long. Peduncles slender, not exceeding the leaves, bearing 2 to 4 small distant flowers. Bracts striate, deciduous. Pedicels very short. Calyx hirsute, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, the lobes narrow, much longer than the tube, the upper ones united to the middle. Standard about 3 lines long; keel obtuse. Ovules 2; style filiform. Pod flat, 6 or 7 lines long, 4 to 5 lines broad, not acuminate, the valves thin, with fine transverse reticulations. Seeds with a thick fleshy strophiola.

***R. Australia*.** Victoria river, F. Mueller. Nearly allied to *R. nummularia*, DC., in

which, however, the flowers are large and the ovules solitary. These species belong to the section *Nonismia*, proposed as a genus by Wight and Arnott, differing from the section *Rhynchosioides* of *Atylosia*, in having never more than 2 ovules.

2. ***R. acutifolia*, F. Muell. Herb. (under *Atylosia*).** Erect and shrubby but slender, minutely and closely tomentose or rarely softly pubescent. Leaflets ovate or ovate-lanceolate, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, almost acute or shortly acuminate, sometimes slightly rugose. Peduncles axillary, slender, bearing 2, 3 or few flowers in an irregular raceme. Pedicels at first short, often at length as long as the calyx and filiform. Flowers yellow, 5 or 6 lines long. Calyx-lobes rather longer than the tube. Standard with 2 callousness inside; keel obtuse, but very much incurved. Ovules 2. Pod coriaceous not acuminate, minutely tomentose, slightly depressed between the seeds, 6 to 8 lines long, fully 3 lines broad. Seeds with a thick fleshy strophiole.

N. Australia. Victoria river, *F. Mueller*, *Bynoe*; Gilbert river, *F. Mueller* (a fragment with loose fruits, one having had 3 ovules); N.W. Coast, *A. Cunningham*; Nichol Bay, *F. Gregory's Expedition* (more tomentose, with the aspect of *Atylosia cinerea*, but with the small flowers and 2 ovules of *R. acutifolia*). The species belongs to the section *Ptychocentrum*, W. and Arn., differing from the shrubby *Atylosias* of the section *Searabaeoides* in the 2 ovules. From the above-mentioned pod with the Gilbert River specimen it appears that there may be occasionally a third ovule as occurs also in *R. minima*; but I found 2 only in all the ovaries I examined.

3. ***R. (?) rostrata*, Benth.** Erect and shrubby, densely woolly-tomentose or velvety. Leaflets ovate or rhomboidal, thick, soft, and very rugose, rather acute, not $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long in our specimens, but probably larger in more perfect ones. Flowers apparently clustered in the axils on a very short peduncle. Calyx densely clothed with white wool, the tube about 2 lines, the lobes narrow, the upper and lower ones about 4 lines long, the lateral ones shorter. Standard not exceeding the calyx, slightly tomentose outside, with 2 prominent callousness inside; wings obovate, much falcate; keel much curved, with a narrow obtuse beak longer than broad. Ovary very hirsute, with 2 ovules in the only flower examined. Pod unknown.

N. Australia. York Sound, N.W. coast, *A. Cunningham*. The true affinities of this species cannot be determined until the fruit and seeds are known, but it appears to belong to the section *Pseudocajan* of *Rhynchosia*.

4. ***R. Cunninghamii*, Benth.** Twining to a considerable length, shortly and softly pubescent or velvety. Leaflets broadly ovate-rhomboidal, acuminate, 2 to 4 in. long, rather thin. Stipules subulate-acuminate, and stipellæ often present. Racemes axillary, not exceeding the leaves, the pedicels 2 to 4 lines long, often 2 together or the upper ones almost clustered. Calyx tomentose, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, the lobes obtuse, shorter than the tube. Standard fully twice as long, slightly callous inside; keel obtuse. Pod slightly falcate and shortly acuminate, slightly contracted between the seeds, nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, $\frac{1}{4}$ in. broad, densely tomentose and often also hairy, valves coriaceous. Seeds ovoid, bluish-black, the hilum short, lateral, without any strophiole.

Queensland. Endeavour river, *Banks and Solander*; N.E. coast, *A. Cunningham*; Moreton Bay, *C. Stuart*; Mount Elliott and Thozet's Creek, *Fitzalan, Dallachy*. The species is very closely allied to the common S. American *R. phaseoloides*, DC., but besides some slight differences in the size of the flowers, the seeds in that species have usually, if not always, a large scarlet spot round the hilum.



5. **R. minima**, DC. Prod. ii. 385. Slender, trailing or twining, minutely tomentose or nearly glabrous. Leaflets broadly ovate-rhomboidal, mostly about 1 in. long when full-grown but often much smaller, with minute or without any stipellæ. Stipules also very small or none. Racemes mostly longer than the leaves, bearing in their upper portion scattered pendulous yellow flowers rarely exceeding 3 lines in length, on very short pedicels; in the lower axils the peduncles are sometimes very short and few-flowered. Calyx about 2 lines long, the lobes rather longer than the tube, the 2 upper ones united to the base or to the middle. Standard obovate, without callosities; keel obtuse. Style slightly thickened upwards. Pod falcate, shortly acuminate or acute, narrowed at the base, $\frac{1}{2}$ to nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, shortly tomentose-pubescent. Seeds without any strophiole.—Mart. Fl. Bras. Papil. t. 54. f. 2; *R. punctata*, DC. Mem. Leg. t. 56, and Prod. ii. 385; *R. nuda*, *R. ervoidea*, *R. medicaginea*, and *R. rhombifolia*, DC. Prod. ii. 385, 386; *R. laxiflora*, Camb. in Jacquem. Voy. t. 54; and numerous other synonyms cited in Mart. Fl. Bras. Papil. 204.

N. Australia. Nichol Bay, F. Gregory's and Ridley's Expeditions; Victoria river, F. Mueller; Goulburn Islands, A. Cunningham; New Year's Island, R. Brown.

Queensland. Broad Sound, Kepel Bay, R. Brown; Bowen and Burdekin rivers, Bowman, Dallachy; Moreton Bay, C. Stuart.

N. S. Wales. Hastings and Macleay rivers, Beckler; between the Darling and Cooper's Creek, Neilson; Mount Gouingberi, Beckler.

The species appears to be abundant in almost all tropical or subtropical countries.

6. **R. australis**, Benth. Slender with trailing or twining stems as in *R. minima*, with the same foliage and inflorescence, but the flowers are much larger, usually nearly 5 lines long, bright yellow, without streaks on the standard. Calyx-lobes all narrow, subulate-acuminate, rather longer than the tube, the 2 upper lobes more united than in *R. minima*. Pod falcate, acuminate, narrowed at the base, above $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, hirsute with long hairs besides the minute tomentum of *R. minima*. Seeds not strophiolate.

N. Australia. Port Essington, Armstrong.

Queensland. Moreton Bay, Bidwill; Rockhampton, Thozet, Dallachy, Bowman.

N. S. Wales. Clarence river, Beckler.

If a variety of *R. minima*, this is yet different from any of the numerous forms assumed in other countries by that ubiquitous species, approaching in some respects the S. African *R. gibba*.

64. ERIOSEMA, DC.

Calyx 2 upper lobes usually free. Standard obovate or oblong, with inflexed auricles at the base, rarely callous inside; keel slightly incurved, obtuse; wings usually longer, narrow. Upper stamen free, the others united; anthers uniform. Ovary sessile, with 2 ovules; style filiform, incurved above the middle and sometimes slightly thickened. Pod flattened, obliquely orbicular or broadly oblong, 2-valved, not divided inside. Seeds oblong, oblique, not strophiolate, the funicle attached to one end of a long linear hilum.—Herbs or undershrubs, erect prostrate or rarely twining, tomentose or glabrous, the resinous dots less conspicuous than in *Rhychosia*. Leaves pinnately 3-foliate or 1-foliate, usually without stipellæ. Stipules lanceolate, free or united opposite the leaf. Flowers usually yellow, in axillary racemes, or

clusters, the standard often silky-villous. Bracts very deciduous; bracteoles none.

The genus is numerous in S. American and African species, with a single tropical Asiatic one which is the same as the only Australian one. Formerly considered as a section of *Rhynchosia*, it differs in the position of the seeds and generally in habit.

1. **E. chinense**, Vog. in *Pl. Meyen*. 31. Rhizome a perennial oblong tuber. Stems erect, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 ft. high, simple or branching at the base only, more or less hirsute with long rust-coloured hairs, intermixed with a short pubescence. Leaflets solitary, nearly sessile, from oblong-lanceolate to linear, 1 to 2 in. long, sprinkled with a few long hairs on the upper surface and on the veins of the lower one, otherwise glabrous above, hairy or glaucous underneath. Peduncles axillary, exceedingly short, with 1, 2 or rarely 3 flowers, about 4 lines long. Bracts small, narrow. Calyx pubescent or villous, the lobes either shorter than the tube, or with long subulate points. Pod 4 to 6 lines long, 3 to 4 lines broad, covered with long rusty hairs.—*Pyrrhotrichia tuberosa*, W. and Arn. Prod. i. 238; *Rhynchosia virgata*, Hamilt, in Wall. Cat. n. 5503.

N. Australia. Aruhem N. Bay, R. Brown; Port Essington, Armstrong.

Queensland. Endeavour river, Banks and Solander, A. Cunningham.

The species is frequent in the hilly districts of N. India, also in Ceylon, Burmah, the Philippines, and S. China.

65. FLEMINGIA, Roxb.

Calyx-lobes nearly equal or the lowest longer. Standard oval obovate or orbicular, with inflexed auricles at the base, often callous inside; keel incurved, obtuse or acute; wings usually rather shorter. Vexillary stamen free, the others united; anthers uniform. Ovary short, sessile or nearly so, with 2 ovules; style filiform, incurved above the middle and often slightly thickened; stigma terminal. Pod very oblique, short, turgid, 2-valved. Seeds with a short hilum without any strophiole.—Herbs undershrubs or shrubs, rarely twining, usually tomentose or pubescent and sprinkled with resinous dots. Leaves digitately 3-foliate or 1-foliate, without stipulae, the veins of the leaflets very prominent underneath. Stipules usually dry, striate, deciduous. Flowers purple-reddish, or mixed with yellow, in panicles or spike-like racemes. Bracts either like the stipules or (in species not Australian) large, leafy, concave, enclosing the flowers. Bracteoles none.

The genus is most numerous in tropical Asia, with one or two African species. Of the Australian species two are common to E. India and the Archipelago, the other two are endemic. The species with large leafy bracts forming the section *Ostryodium*, DC., common in the Archipelago, have not yet been found in Australia. The habit and foliage of the genus are almost those of some *Genisteæ*, from which tribe, however, it is readily distinguished by the free upper stamen. Several species also resemble some *Psoraleas*, but the ovary and pod are quite different.

Flowers in small loose panicles	1. <i>F. lineata</i> .
Flowers 2 or 3 on a short axillary peduncle	2. <i>F. pauciflora</i> .
Flowers in axillary oblong spike-like racemes	3. <i>F. parviflora</i> .
Flowers in dense globular sessile heads	4. <i>F. involucrata</i> .

1. **F. lineata**, Roxb.; DC. Prod. ii. 351. An erect undershrub or low shrub with slender branches, the young parts and inflorescence minutely rusty



tomentose, the foliage at length nearly glabrous. Leaflets 3, from obovate-cuneate to elliptical-oblong or broadly lanceolate, obtuse or acute, 1½ to 3 in. long. Stipules and bracts small, usually persistent. Flowers small, secund and loosely racemose along the branches of small irregular axillary or terminal panicles. Calyx minutely tomentose, about 3 lines long, the lobes much falcate, longer than the tube. Standard broad, scarcely exceeding the calyx; keel at least as long, much curved, acute; wings rather shorter. Pod very oblique, about 4 to 6 lines long and 3 lines broad.—Wight, Ic. t. 327.

N. Australia. Victoria river, Treachery Bay, Gulf of Carpentaria, *F. Mueller*; Port Essington, *Armstrong*.

Queensland. Rockhampton, *Thozet*; Burdekin river and Denison Creek, *Bowman*; Port Denison and Edgecombe Bay, *Dallachy*.

The species is widely spread over E. India and the Archipelago.

2. ***F. pauciflora*, Benth.** A low perennial or undershrub, with the habit of *F. parviflora*, but softly silky-pubescent or villous all over. Leaflets 3, from obovate to elliptical-oblong, obtuse or softly mucronate, 1 to 2 in. long. Stipules narrow, acuminate, often persistent. Flowers small, 2 or 3 together, almost sessile, on short axillary peduncles. Bracts narrow, silky, persistent. Calyx silky, the tube very short, the lobes narrow, acuminate, often 3 lines long. Petals shorter than the calyx-lobes. Standard rather broad; keel obtuse. Pod very oblique, as broad as long, attaining nearly ½ in.

N. Australia. Victoria river, *F. Mueller*; Gulf of Carpentaria, *Landsborough*.

3. ***F. parviflora*, Benth.** A low perennial or undershrub, with rather slender prostrate or ascending stems, rarely exceeding 1 ft., loosely pubescent, almost silky when young. Leaflets 3, from obovate-cuneate and 1 to 1½ in. long, to ovate-lanceolate and 3 to 4 in. long, usually very rugose. Stipules very deciduous. Flowers small, pink, in short dense spike-like racemes sessile in the axils. Bracts lanceolate, silky-hairy, very deciduous. Calyx silky-pubescent, about 2 lines long, the upper lobe rather longer than the tube, the lowest still longer. Petals shortly exceeding the calyx; standard ovate, obtuse; keel nearly straight, obtuse. Pod 4 to 5 lines long, not 3 lines broad.

Queensland. Shoal Bay Passage, *R. Brown*; Brisbane river, Moreton Bay, *F. Mueller*; Burdekin river, *Bowman*; Port Denison, *Dallachy*; Lynedoch valley, *Leichhardt*. Nearly allied to the E. Indian *F. prostrata*, Roxb., but in the latter species the flowers are considerably larger, although the petals are shorter than the calyx.

4. ***F. involucrata*, Benth. in Pl. Jungh. i. 246.** An erect stout perennial or undershrub of 2 to 4 ft., more or less villous with soft spreading hairs. Leaflets 3, ovate, rather acute, 2 to 3 in. long. Stipules lanceolate, very deciduous. Flowers in dense globose heads of 1 in. diameter or rather more, sessile or very shortly pedunculate in the upper axils and at the ends of the branches. Outer bracts ovate-lanceolate, striate, pubescent, forming an involucre round the head; inner ones much narrower. Calyx covered with long soft hairs, the upper lobes about 4 lines, the lowest nearly 6 lines long and much broader than the others. Standard rather shorter than the calyx-lobes, obovate; keel scarcely shorter, almost acute. Pod enclosed in the calyx, scarcely 3 lines long, usually 1-seeded by abortion.—*F. capitata*, Zoll.; Miq. Fl. Ind. Bat. i. part i. 166.

Queensland. Endeavour river, *R. Brown*. Also in N. E. India and in Java.

66. ABRUS, Linn.

Calyx campanulate, truncate or shortly and broadly toothed. Standard ovate, the short claw adhering to the base of the staminal tube; keel much curved, the petals united from the base, often longer than the wings. Stamens 9 united in a sheath open on the upper side, the upper one deficient. Ovary sessile, with several ovules; style short, incurved; stigma terminal. Pod oblong or linear, flat, 2-valved, with cellular partitions between the seeds. Seeds not strophiolate.—Stems usually twining or trailing, woody at the base. Leaves abruptly pinnate, with several pairs of small leaflets, without stipellæ, the common petiole ending in a short point. Racemes terminal or axillary, the flowers in clusters on lateral thickened nodes. Bracts minute or none; bracteoles none.

A small genus dispersed over the tropical regions both of the New and the Old World, the only Australian species extending over the whole range. It is in some measure intermediate between the tribes *Vicieæ*, *Phascoleæ*, and *Dalbergieæ*.

1. **A. precatoriūs**, Linn.; DC. Prod. ii. 381. Glabrous or slightly pubescent. Leaflets in 7 to 10 pairs, oblong-elliptical or rarely obovate, usually about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Racemes with 1 or 2 leaves, or at least with a leafless pair of stipules below the flowers, the flowering part 1 in. or rather more in length, the nodes rather crowded. Flowers pink, or rarely white or purple, 5 to 6 lines long, the keel narrow, longer than the wings. Pod sessile, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, 6 to 7 lines broad, almost squared at both ends and attached by the inner angle, glabrous or sealy outside. Seeds usually black with a large scarlet spot, sometimes brown with a darker spot, or white and unspotted.—Lam. Illustr. t. 608, f. 1; W. and Arn. Prod. i. 236; *A. pauciflorus*, Desv. in Ann. Sc. Nat. ix. 418; *A. squamulosus*, E. Mey. Comm. Pl. Afr. Austr. 126.

N. Australia. Islands of the Gulf of Carpentaria, R. Brown, Henne.

Queensland. Burdekin Expedition and Port Denison, Fitzalan. Very common in India and the Archipelago, extending into tropical and southern Africa, and frequent also, but perhaps naturalized, in several parts of S. America.

TRIBE VIII. DALBERGIEÆ.—Trees or woody climbers. Leaves pinnate, with 5 or more leaflets or sometimes one large leaflet, very rarely 3. Stipellæ none, or small and subulate. Stamens all united in a sheath or tube or into two parcels of 5, very rarely the upper one free. Pod indehiscent.

This tribe is closely connected on the one hand with the arborescent *Galegeæ*, from which it is distinguished by the indehiscent pod, and on the other hand with *Sophoreæ*, differing in the united stamens. The genera are all tropical or subtropical, American, Asiatic or African.

67. DALBERGIA, Linn.

Calyx-teeth short, the lowest rather longer. Standard obovate or orbicular; keel obtuse. Stamens all united in a sheath open on the upper side, or in 2 equal bundles, or reduced to 9, the upper one deficient; anthers small, erect, didymous, opening at the top. Ovary stipitate, with 1 or few ovules; style incurved, with a terminal stigma. Pod thin and flat, oblong, linear or rarely falcate, indehiscent, the margins neither thickened nor winged. Seeds









single or few and distant along the centre of the pod, very flat and reniform.—Trees or woody climbers. Leaves pinnate, without stipellæ, the leaflets usually alternate. Flowers small, usually numerous in axillary or terminal dichotomous cymes or irregular panicles. Bracts and bracteoles usually minute.

A large genus dispersed over the tropical regions of the New and the Old World. The only Australian species has also been found in New Guinea.

1. **D. densa**, Benth. in Hook. *Lond. Journ.* ii. 217. A small tree, with the branches sometimes weak or climbing. Leaflets 7 to 15, broadly oblong, or oval-elliptical, very obtuse, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, glabrous above, minutely pubescent underneath. Panicles or clusters of racemes, under 2 in. long, not much branched. Flowers scarcely above 2 lines long. Calyx nearly glabrous, about 1 line long, the teeth very short and broad. Claws of the petals as long as the calyx. Ovary glabrous; style rather slender. Pod very thin, obtuse, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to nearly 3 in. long, about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, slightly reticulate along the centre, on a stipes of about 2 lines.

Queensland. Prince of Wales Islands, R. Brown; Albany Island, W. Hill. Also in New Guinea. The Australian specimens have rather more leaflets than the New Guinea ones, but do not otherwise differ. The species is allied to the common *D. tamarindifolia*, Roxb., from E. India and the Archipelago, and has the same pod, but much larger broader and fewer leaflets and smaller flowers.

68. LONCHOCARPUS, H. B. and K.

Calyx truncate or very broadly and shortly toothed. Standard orbicular obovate or rarely oblong; wings usually slightly adhering to the keel; keel nearly straight or incurved, obtuse. Upper stamen free at the base, connate with the others in the middle; anthers uniform. Ovary with 2 or more ovules; style incurved, stigma small, terminal. Pod very flat, oblong or broadly linear, thin or rather thick and coriaceous, indehiscent, the upper or both margins sometimes thickened or bordered by a prominent nerve, but not winged. Seeds usually 1 or 2, rarely more, flat, reniform or orbicular.—Trees or woody climbers. Leaves pinnate; leaflets usually few, opposite, with a terminal odd one; stipellæ none or small and setaceous. Stipules small or none. Racemes or raceme-like panicles axillary or forming large terminal panicles. Flowers violet purple or white, usually in pairs or in clusters along the rhachis. Bracts small, deciduous; bracteoles also small, but often more persistent.

A numerous genus in S. America and tropical Africa, but as yet unknown in Asia. The only Australian species is endemic, coming, however, very near to some African paniculate species, generically distinguished by Fenzl under the name of *Philenoptera*, and by Klotzsch under that of *Capassa*. In flower, *Lonchocarpus* cannot always be distinguished from *Millettia*, but the pod is always thinner and indehiscent, the pod alone distinguishing the genus from *Derris* and *Pongamia*.

1. **L. Blackii**, Benth. A tall woody climber, the young branches and foliage rusty-pubescent, at length glabrous. Leaflets 7 to 11, ovate, shortly and obtusely acuminate, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ or rarely above 2 in. long, on rather long petiolules, with small setaceous stipellæ. Flowers dark purple, in long loose

racemes, forming large terminal panicles, the pedicels usually 2 together on a short common peduncle. Calyx about 2 lines long, slightly silky-pubescent, with short broad teeth. Standard about 4 lines broad, narrowed into a long claw; keel nearly as long, obliquely ovate; wings very small. Ovary very villous, with numerous ovules; style short, inflexed. Pod very thin, 2 to 5 in. long, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. broad, with 2 to 4 or 5 broad flat reniform seeds.—*Millettia Blackii*, F. Muell. *Fragm.* ii. 123.

Queensland. Brisbane river, Moreton Bay, *F. Mueller*, *W. Hill*, *Leichhardt*; Ipswich, *Nernst*; Broad Sound and Bowen river, *Bowman*; Rockhampton, *Dallachy*.

N. S. Wales. Clarence and Hastings rivers, *Beckler*.

69. DERRIS, Lour.

(*Brachypterum*, *W.* and *Arn.*)

Calyx truncate or very shortly and broadly toothed. Standard obovate or orbicular; keel slightly incurved. Upper stamen usually free at the base, united with the others in the middle; anthers uniform. Ovary sessile or shortly stipitate, with several ovules; style incurved, with a small terminal stigma. Pod flat, oblong or linear, straight or slightly incurved, thin or coriaceous, indehiscent, the upper or both sutures bordered by a narrow wing. Seeds 1, 2, or rarely 3, very flat, orbicular or reniform. —Tall woody climbers or rarely trees. Leaves pinnate; leaflets opposite, with a terminal odd one; stipellæ small and setaceous or none. Stipules small or none. Flowers white yellowish or rarely violet, usually clustered on lateral nodes along the rhachis of axillary racemes. Bracts and bracteoles small and deciduous.

A tropical genus, comprising a considerable number of Asiatic species with three S. American ones, one only of the Asiatic species extending into Africa. The Australian species are both common Indian ones. The genus differs from *Lonchocarpus* and *Pongamia* chiefly in the winged fruit.

Leaflets 9 to 13, usually obtuse. Racemes long and slender. Pod lanceolate, narrowed at both ends 1. *D. scandens*.
Leaflets 3 to 7, usually acuminate. Racemes rather short and crowded.
Pod short and broad, obliquely rounded at both ends 2. *D. uliginosa*.

1. ***D. scandens***, Benth. *Syn. Dalb.* 103. A tall woody climber, sometimes rusty-pubescent or almost villous at first, nearly glabrous when full-grown. Leaflets 9 to 13, broadly oblong, obtuse, retuse or shortly and obtusely acuminate, 1 to 2 in. long. Racemes rather slender, from 4 or 5 in. to nearly 1 ft. long. Flowers about 5 lines long, in clusters of 3 to 6, the pedicels filiform. Pod either 1-seeded and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, or when several-seeded attaining 3 in. or more, 5 to 6 lines broad, glabrous or minutely pubescent, acute at both ends, very thin, with a narrow wing along the upper suture.—*Dalbergia scandens*, Roxb. *Pl. Corom.* t. 192; *Wight*, *Ic.* t. 275.

Queensland. Wide Bay, *Bidwill*; Brisbane river, Moreton Bay, *F. Mueller*, *C. Stuart*; Ipswich, *Nernst*.

N. S. Wales. Clarence river, *Beckler*.
Common in E. India and the Archipelago.

2. ***D. uliginosa***, Benth. in *Pl. Jungh.* i. 252, and *Syn. Dalb.* 107. A tall woody climber, glabrous in all its parts. Leaflets, in the common variety,

















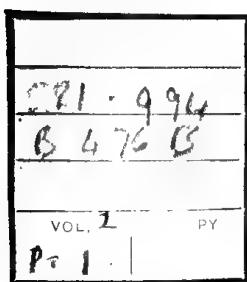




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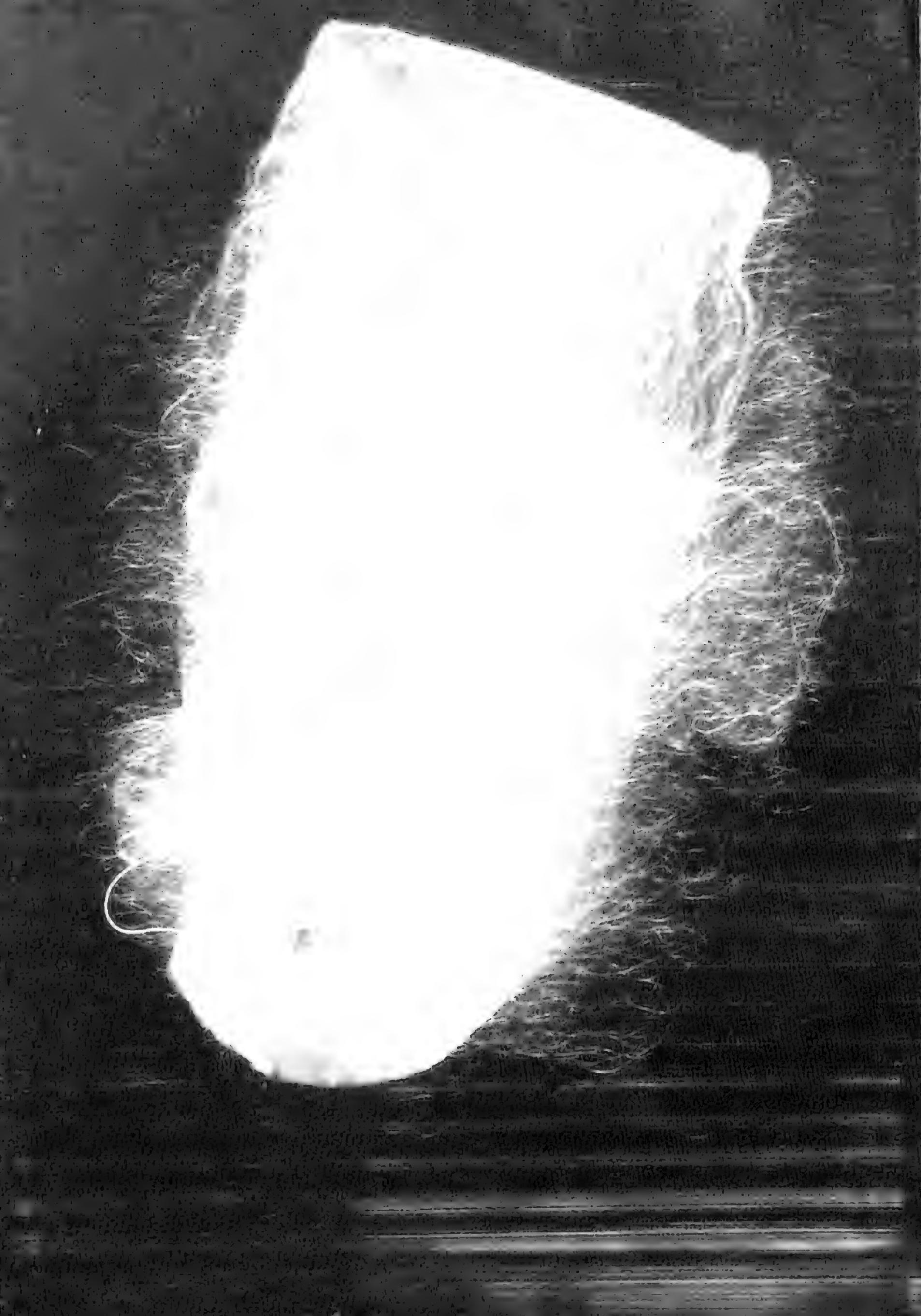
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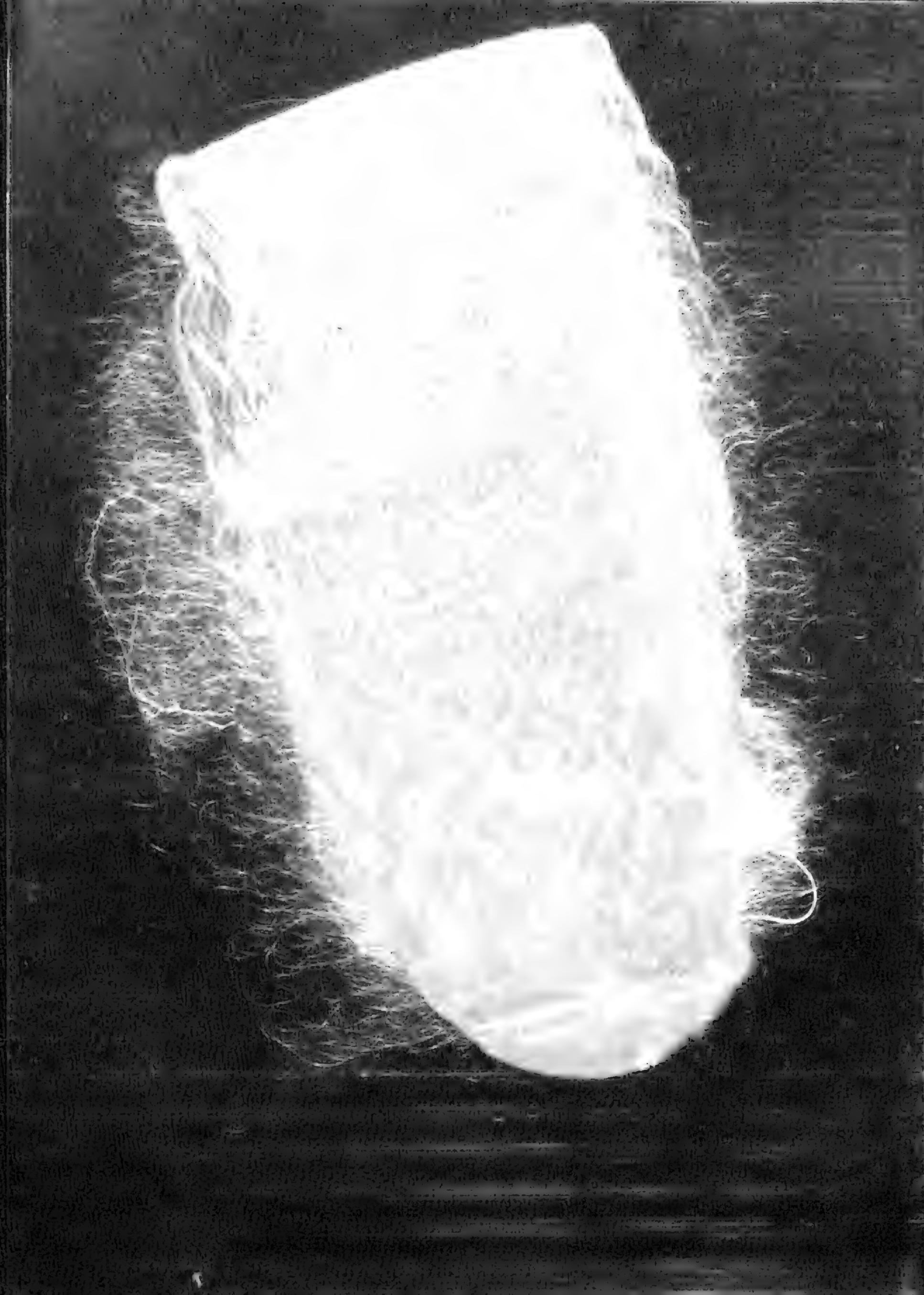
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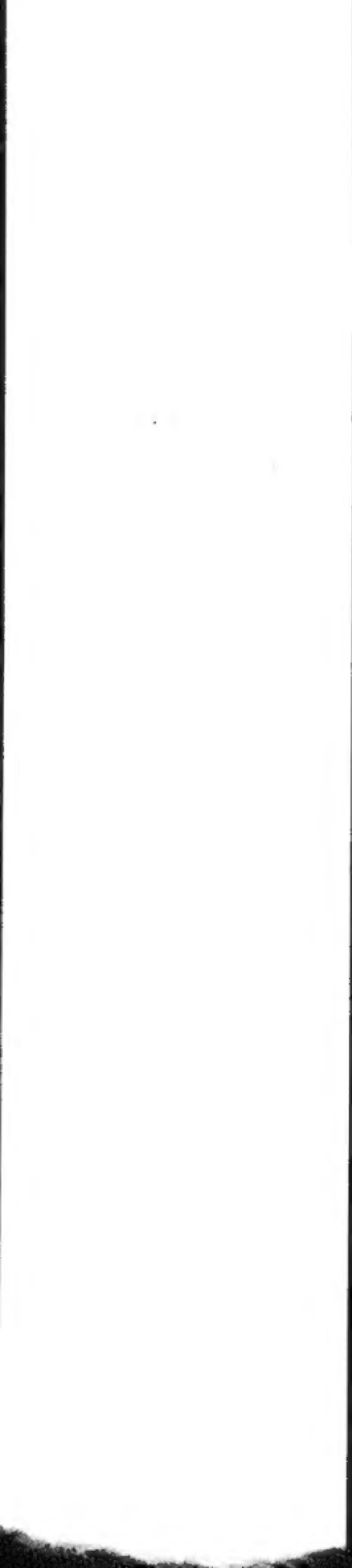
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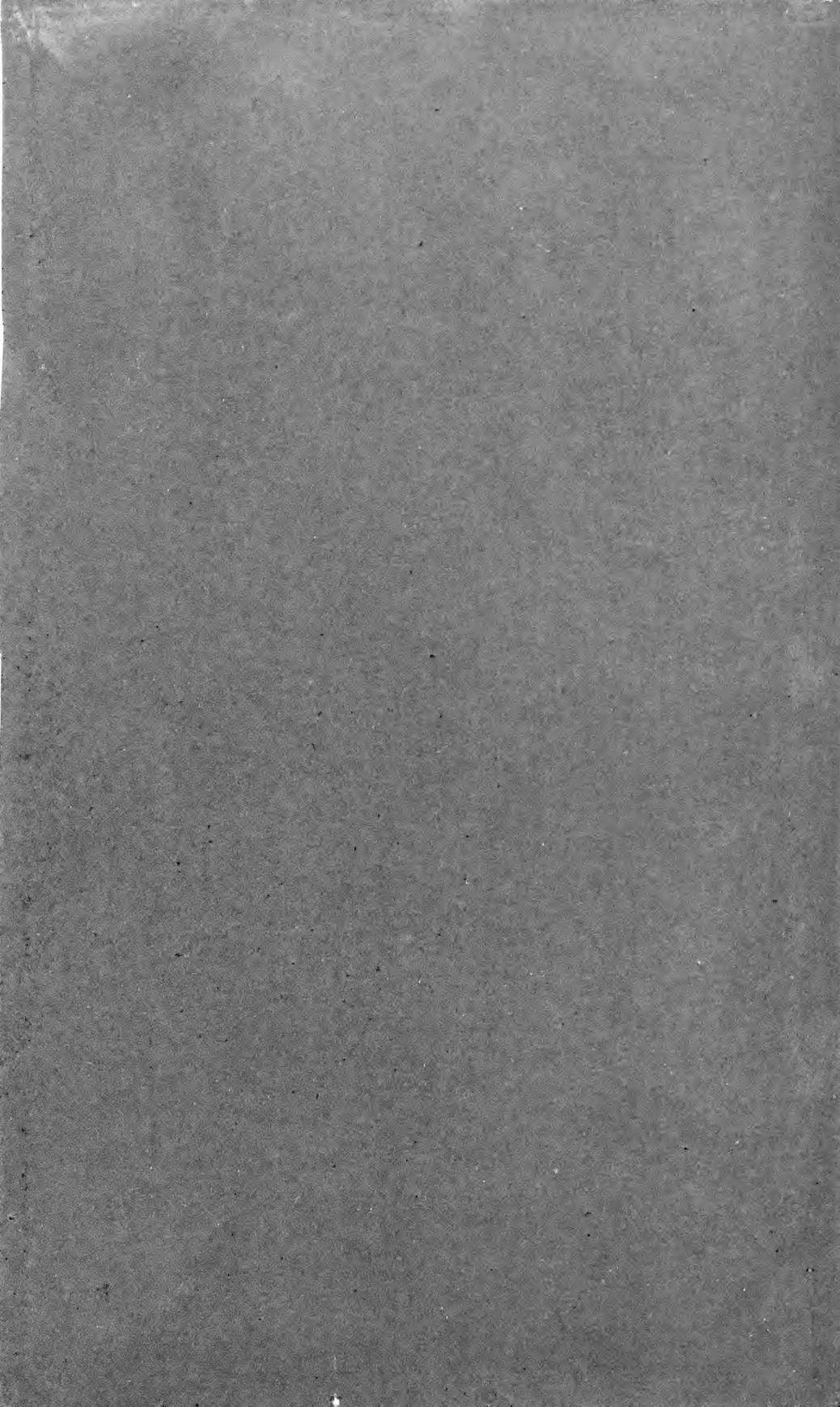












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